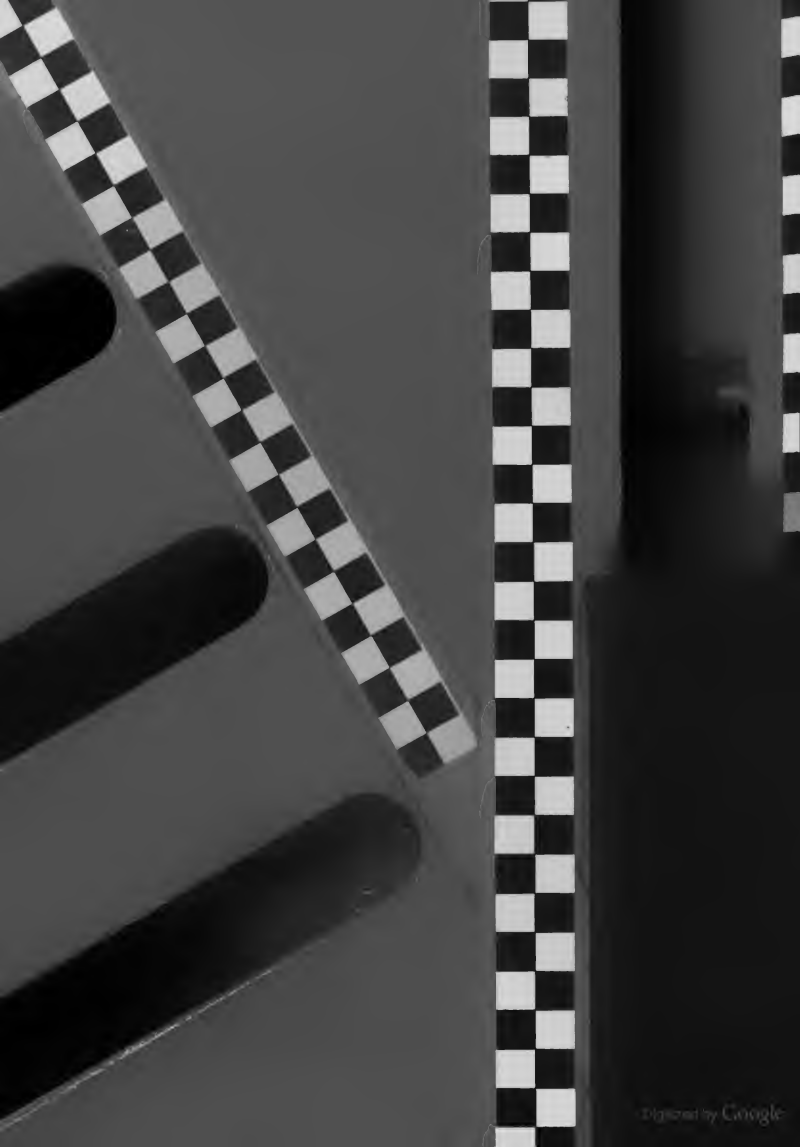

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AUGUST NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE



HISTORY · INDUSTRIES · LITERATURE
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Our "would-be competitors" the DeLaval Separator Co., finding themselves badly beaten in the six weeks' test of six different makes of Separators at the Kansas Agricultural College, as shown by the official Bulletin No. 123, issued May 26, 1903, in their efforts to break the force of so disastrous a defeat, have compiled a Bulletin of their own "getting up" purporting to be signed by several students, in which they try to make it appear that the DeLaval was not terribly beaten, as the Official Bulletin shows it was as follows:

Average test of skimmilk of DeLaval Separator				**.048**
"	"	"	U. S.	" **.033**
U. S. Excels DeLaval				**.015**

Showing that the DeLaval Separator left 45 per cent. more fat in the skimmed milk than the United States.

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Courtesy of Col. Joseph Battell. VIEWS AMONG VERMONT MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. AUGUST, 1903. No. 1.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY,

(Concluded.)

BY WALTER E. RANGER,
State Superintendent of Education.

COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—In keeping with the provisions of the fortieth section of the constitution of 1777, early efforts were made to establish county grammar schools to supply instruction higher than that of common schools. The prevalent thought was that each county should have one such school for the youth of the county and that it should be sustained chiefly by private effort. Secondary education, like elementary, gradually, but more slowly, became less a private and more a public concern, especially in our time. The original plan of one school in a county was not carried out fully, because several enterprising communities in some of the counties demanded such schools. Besides, select schools, both of elementary and secondary grades, were established in various places. With incorporated academies, during the first fifty years of Vermont statehood, some counties had several institutions of secondary rank, but some of them had only a brief existence.

For many years the county grammar schools and academies supplied all the secondary school education furnished in the State. Most of them in early times also furnished elementary instruction; but with the growth of public support of elementary or common schools, the academies became more exclusively schools for advanced or secondary instruction. A few academies still have preparatory or elementary classes; but in 1902 only seven per cent. of students in academies were reported as below secondary rank. Fifty years ago probably more than half the pupils in academies and select schools were of elementary grades.

It appears from the act of 1782, in which provisions are for the first time made for the establishment and maintenance of both elementary and secondary schools, that the same public support of county schools was contemplated as that of town and district schools. A portion of this act reads as follows:—"And the judges of the county courts, in their respective counties, shall have power to appoint trustees of county schools; who shall have the same powers in all matters relating to their trust as trustees of town schools; and shall be in like manner accountable to the judges by whom they were respectively appointed. And said judges, calling to their assistance the justices of peace in their several counties, shall have power to lay a tax on the same, for the purpose of building a county school-house in each county; to be collected by a warrant from the county treasurer, in the same manner as State taxes are."

It was probably supposed that this provision was adequate for the establishment of county schools, but it fails to provide a method for determining their location, a matter over which there was sure to be much dispute. It was therefore necessary to appeal to the General Assembly to determine their location. The so-called act of incorporation of the first county school simply provided for its location at Norwich. In Orange County the matter of location was referred to the legislature four

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years before the school was located at Randolph in 1805. In Orleans County, in 1812, schools were located in two places by the same act.

In some counties, soon after the county school was located in one place, another community felt the need of a secondary school nearer its homes and in some cases took steps for establishing an academy. The acts of the General Assembly reveal the incorporation of a large number of such schools. The public income of the county grammar school was so small, if it existed at all, that it had little advantage over an academies controlled by a private society incorporated by legislative act.

It seems to have been the design that in some measure the county schools should be under the control of public officials; but practically they soon came to be controlled by private corporations.

In the town charters issued by Vermont, lands were allotted for the benefit of county grammar schools, and some schools were substantially aided thereby; but in some cases the lands yielded little revenue. In later times the county fund in some cases came to be divided among several schools and became of little value to any one. In Caledonia County the fund has never been divided, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the school at Peacham, otherwise known as Peacham Academy, is the only school that keeps the old title of "Caledonia County Grammar School."

The county grammar schools, distinctively known as such, were incorporated as follows: In 1785, the Windsor County Grammar School at Norwich; in 1787, Rutland County Grammar School at Castleton, (subsequently State normal school in 1867); in 1795, Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham; in 1797, Addison County Grammar School at Middlebury; in 1799, Franklin County Grammar School at St. Albans; in 1801, Windham County Grammar School at Newfane; in 1801, Chittenden County Grammar School at Waterbury; in 1805, Essex County Grammar School at Guildhall; in 1805, Orange County Grammar School at Randolph, (subsequently State normal school in 1867); in 1807, County Grammar School at Royalton (Royalton Academy); in 1808, Franklin County Grammar School at Fairfield, (the second county grammar school established in Franklin County); in 1812, Orleans County Grammar School at Brownington and Orleans County Grammar School at Craftsbury; in 1813, Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, (formerly Montpelier Academy, incorporated in 1800);



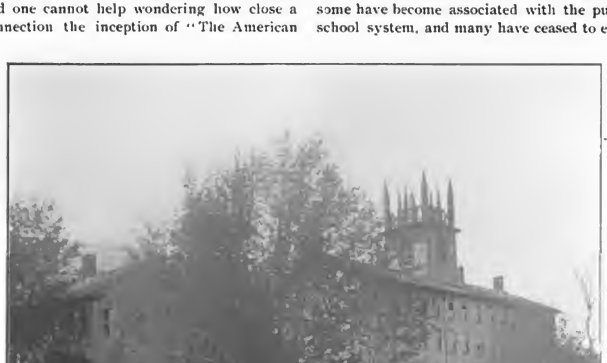
FIRST CHESTER ACADEMY BUILDING, CHESTER, VT.

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in 1836, Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson, (formerly Lamoille Academy, chartered in 1832, and afterwards State normal school in 1867). It seems that Bennington and Grand Isle counties never had any distinctive county grammar schools.

Of these "County Grammar Schools" the one at Peacham alone seems to have retained its original name and character. The one at Middlebury was the origin of Middlebury College; and one cannot help wondering how close a connection the inception of "The American administration of the school lands and their income.

ACADEMIES.—The early academies evidently did not differ essentially from the "county grammar schools" in school instruction and government. Chiefly in response to crying educational needs, many academies were early instituted and performed invaluable and noteworthy service in the education of youth. A few of the early academies are still in existence, some have become associated with the public school system, and many have ceased to exist



BURR AND BURTON SEMINARY, MANCHESTER, VT.

Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy," founded in 1819 by Captain Alden Partridge, which in 1834 became Norwich University, transferred to Northfield in 1866, had with the Windsor County Grammar School at Norwich. The schools at Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson, as already noted, became State normal schools in 1867. The schools at Middlebury, St. Albans and Montpelier, in time, became practically merged into the public high schools of those places. Craftsbury Academy is doubtless the successor of the County Grammar School at that place. The others seem to have been discontinued as secondary schools, though some of them may exist in name for the as secondary schools. Following is the list of academies, so far as ascertained, that are no longer existent: Clio Hall, Bennington, chartered in 1780; Athens Grammar School, Athens, 1791; Cavendish Academy, Cavendish, 1792; Windham Hall, Newfane, 1801; Dorset Grammar School, Dorset, 1804; Dorset Academy, Dorset, 1807; Addison Literary Society, Addison, 1810; Newton Academy, Shoreham, 1811; Union Academy, Hubbardton, 1812; Chester Academy, Chester, 1814; Union Academy, Bennington, 1817; Arlington Academy, Arlington, 1817; Poultney Female Academy, Poultney, 1819; Concord Academy, Concord, 1823; St. Johnsbury Female Acad-

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emy, St. Johnsbury, 1824; Jericho Academy, Jericho, 1828; Georgia Academy, Georgia, 1838; Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock, 1848; Barre Academy, Barre, 1849. Since 1850 academies have been instituted and discontinued, so far as can be ascertained, in Londonderry, Norwich, Poultney, Pawlet, Rutland, Franklin, Alburgh, Holland, Albany, Charleston, Coventry, Underhill, Morgan and Williston.

Among the academies merged into public high schools are the following: Brattleboro Barton Academy, Barton, 1870; Literary and Scientific Institute, Bristol; People's Academy, Morrisville; Newbury Seminary, Newbury; West Randolph Academy, West Randolph; Northfield Institute, Northfield; Missisquoi Academy, North Troy; Hardwick Academy, Hardwick; Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park; New Hampton Institute, Fairfax.

The academies now operating in the State, controlled by private corporations and reported to the State Department of Education, are as



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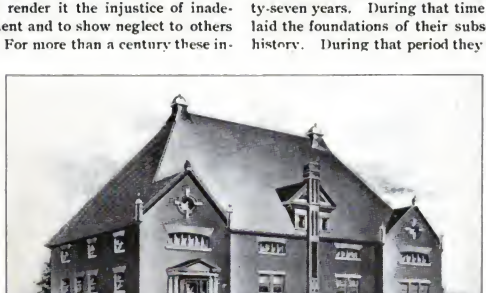
Academy, Brattleboro, chartered in 1801; Brandon Academy, Brandon, 1806; West Rutland Academy, West Rutland, 1810; Wallingford Academy, Wallingford, 1814; Windsor Female Academy, Windsor, 1812 and 1822; Bradford Academy, Bradford, 1820; Vergennes Academy, Vergennes, 1822; Hinesburg Academy, Hinesburg, 1824; Columbian Academy, Windsor, 1826; Burlington High School, Burlington, 1829; Black River Academy, Ludlow, 1834; Enosburgh Academy, Enosburgh, 1839; Hartford Academy, Hartford, 1839; Phillips Academy, Danville, 1840; Chelsea Academy, Chelsea, 1851; Swanton Falls Academy, Swanton, 1862; New Haven Academy, 1865 and Beeman Academy, New Haven, 1869; follows: Caledonia County Grammar School, otherwise known as Peacham Academy, Peacham, incorporated in 1795; Thetford Academy, Thetford, 1819; Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, 1826; Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, 1829; Craftsbury Academy, Craftsbury, 1829; Vermont Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, formerly of Newbury, 1833; Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, 1834; Derby Academy, Derby, 1839; St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, 1842; Goddard Seminary, Barre, 1863; Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, 1867; Essex Classical Institute, Essex, 1869; Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, 1871; Brigham Academy, successor of an older academy, Bakersfield,

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opened in 1879; McIndoes' Academy, McIndoes Falls. To these may be added Royalton Academy, Royalton, first incorporated in 1807 and Maple Lawn Academy, a private institution located at South Hero.

The worthy story of Vermont's academies would fill volumes. The writer regrets that the limits of this sketch prevent the use of much valuable and significant information that has come into his possession. Each of these institutions, while closely resembling others of its class, has its own individual history. To attempt here a sketch of any one would be to render it the injustice of inadequate treatment and to show neglect to others as worthy. For more than a century these institutions have exerted their potent and beneficent influence upon coming generations of Vermonters. Established in public confidence, sustained by loyal patronage and support, fostered in the people's affections, energized by the lives of noble and devoted teachers, enriched by the lives of Vermont's aspiring youth, and animated by a fine spirit of service, they have, in turn, nourished the very life of our people. By inspiring in youth the love of truth, beauty and righteousness, by loyalty to high and worthy ideals of life and conduct, by giving a training for civic and social, as well as industrial, duties of life, they have been potent factors in the elevation and enrichment of the citizenship of our State, and in the development of that sterling manhood and womanhood that has been, and is still, the glory of the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Joseph A. DeBoer has given us the most accurate, complete and valuable treatment of "The Early Vermont Academies and County Grammar Schools" in his article on "Secondary Education," to be found in Bush's "History of Education in Vermont," published by the United States Bureau of Education. Mr. DeBoer, among other discriminating opinions, writes as follows regarding the place of the early academy: "From Fort Dummer to the admission to Statehood, March 4, 1791, is sixty-seven years. During that time Vermonters laid the foundations of their subsequent civil history. During that period they made dwelling places in virgin forests, endured the hostility of the Indians, aided in prosecuting the two French and Indian wars, sustained for more than ten years the governmental hostility of New York, took part in the protracted struggles of the Revolution, appealed to Congress for an honorable admission; in short, from first to last labored and lived amid as many dangers to life and property and obstacles to peaceful growth as in this country have ever attended a rising State.



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This long-drawn experience, so dearly bought and held, produced a people of true and solid characteristics, earnest, manly, economical, independent and true. To know the origin of a special people is essential to an understanding of the story of their education. It affected

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their views of the rights to school supervision within the district; it was responsible, doubtless, for the failure of the county grammar school as a public scheme. It probably impaired, in some degree, the future usefulness of their colleges; it largely explains the multiplicity of academies over territories too thinly populated to properly support them, but, in exchange for all this, it put quality into character, solidity into thought, and earnestness into life. The early Vermont men were identities, nor was identity lost in their training. Their originality remained in tact; their progress was by individuals, not by classes. Their history gave them a character, and their



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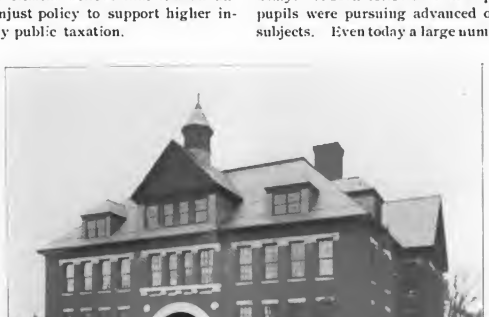
character so colored their early schools as to make them a special phase of New England life. No other schools have done or could have done the peculiar work of these early academies."

Up to 1840 the people of the State depended almost wholly upon private and voluntary effort for secondary school education. The county grammar schools, academies, and select schools contributed not only secondary instruction but did a large work in elementary instruction. Many of the academies, both those now existing and those discontinued, became large and important institutions, and came near being what it is claimed modern high schools should be, the people's colleges. Thousands of students were prepared for college and for life's duties in these institutions. It was no unusual thing for one of these popular and serviceable institutions to have more than three hundred different students within a single year. After 1850 the increase of public high schools lessened the opportunity and work of the academies. In more recent years the number of students in academies has rapidly decreased while a corresponding increase of numbers is noticeable in our public high schools. While fifty years ago nearly all our students of secondary rank were in academies, and even twenty-five years ago probably two-thirds were still in academies, today only a little more than one-fourth of such students are in academies. And yet it should be remembered to the credit of these institutions that they are still preparing about two-fifths of our students who enter college. Evidently some of these institutions, after the good old fashion, have in marked degree the power to inspire youth to scholarly careers. In the essential history of education in Vermont these institutions have occupied a large place and have contributed a service that cannot be measured. They still occupy an important place in our educational system and perform a large work in school education. Under existing law and practice nearly all these schools give at public expense instruction to advanced pupils whose tuitions are paid directly from public school funds. While the number of incorporated academies, reported to the State educational office, has been reduced to fifteen with a yearly attendance of about 1,700 students, yet in several communities they are the chief mainstay of educational interest. While some are struggling for existence on account of changed conditions and movements, a few of our academies have re-

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cently made additions to their endowment and equipment that promise long permanency and great service.

High Schools.—As has been indicated, elementary education passed from private to public control in advance of secondary. It took more than fifty years from the time of the first act making for public provision for advance instruction for our people generally to accept the idea that secondary or high school education is a function of government. Even now a few of our citizens believe that it is an unwise and unjust policy to support higher institutions by public taxation.


CHURCH STREET SCHOOL BUILDING RUTLAND VT.

Progressive legislation and practice in connection with high schools seems to have been closely related to that of graded schools. Wherever graded schools have been established the result has usually been the institution of a high school. Very little has been accomplished in the gradation of schools in places where no high school is maintained. Probably the first act looking toward the establishment of public high schools was in 1841, when districts were empowered to establish a second school for older pupils. Previous to 1860 high schools had been established in several of the larger towns. From that time to the present such schools have been established in progressive communities. Today there are sixty high schools in the State having about 4,500 students. Their number is increasing from year to year. In 1902 high schools were established in Grand Isle and Williamstown.

Public support of secondary education has not been confined to the establishment and maintenance of high schools. As early as 1876, and probably some years earlier, districts were empowered by legislative enactment to make contracts with academies for giving instruction to all or a part of their pupils. It sometimes happened that a district would close its school and send all its pupils to an academy. It soon followed that a part of these pupils were pursuing advanced or secondary subjects. Even today a large number of pupils enrolled in academies are taught at public expense. For example, about 60 pupils are instructed in Lyndon Institute and their tuitions are paid out of public school funds, and about 150 pupils attend St. Johnsbury Academy at public expense. Altogether there are now about 500 high school pupils in academies. Doubtless such public patronage is the chief factor in prolonging the life of some of our academies.

Of the 6,210 students of high schools and academies in 1902, 5,159 were instructed at public expense and 1,051 paid their tuitions.

There has been considerable legislation relating to high schools during the last forty years. In 1867, an act was passed empowering towns, even under the district system, to establish and maintain a central high school.

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Practically since that time statutory law has made permissible throughout the State the support of high schools by local taxation. Such legislation was in keeping with a growing belief in the principle of public support of secondary schools, and was attended by an increase in the establishment of high schools.

Since 1894, towns having a population of 2,500 have been required either to maintain high schools or furnish advanced instruction for its students in academies or high schools of graded districts. In 1900, existing law provided for free advanced, or secondary, educational opportunities as follows; (1) towns and cities having 2,500 inhabitants, or more, were required to provide free secondary instruction; (2) towns having within their limits an academy, seminary or high school of incorporated district, were required to provide free secondary instruction; (3) any town, not within the foregoing, by action of its directors, might provide such instruction free in other towns; (4) any town, by a vote, might support a high school or otherwise provide free advanced instruction. In effect, all the large towns and many small ones either maintained high schools or provided equivalent schooling in other institutions. Probably from one-half to three fourths of our youth resided in towns that provided free secondary schooling.

In 1902, a very important law was enacted that requires every town to provide for the instruction of advanced pupils in higher branches of study in the high school of the town, or in the high school of the incorporated school district, or in an academy of the town, or in the high schools or academies of other towns. Vermont, in this act, took the final step, whereby free secondary education is provided for every youth in the State who is fitted for it and aspires to it. The idea seems now established in law and public sentiment that it is the legitimate function of the State to provide for secondary, as well as elementary, instruction.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, PROCTOR.

Ten of our public high schools, which are the successors of academies, still maintain the names of academies, and one that of County Grammar school. In several cases trustees of the old corporation have a real or seeming participation with public school officers in the control of these schools. Another interesting feature of some of our high schools is the practice of inviting and receiving students from other towns on the payment of tuitions. In 1902 there were reported 767 such students in

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our high schools. In many places the high school preserves the traditions and practice of an old academy. Most of our academies are supported by tuitions paid from public school funds. In the evolution of these two classes of schools, perhaps the chief distinction left between them is one of control, whether private or public.

In 1903 there were reported to the State department of education 75 secondary schools, including academies and high schools. In them were 272 teachers, of whom 121 were males and 151 were females. From their 6,210 students 775, 336 male and 439 female, were graduated; and of these 307, 211 male and 96 female, declared their intention of entering college. The libraries of these schools contain 49 559 volumes. Laboratories are reported in 46, departments of music in 20, and departments of art in 14 schools.

The development of public high schools and the increase of their number in recent years offer gratifying evidence of educational progress in the State. In twenty years the number of pupils in our high schools has more than doubled. Each year has shown a large increase in expenditures for the support of these schools. Most of them are animated by a progressive spirit; many of them have long maintained a high standard of excellence; they manifest a general tendency to enlarge the advantages offered their pupils and to establish higher standards; and as a rule their teachers are wide awake, aspiring, well equipped and efficient. The noteworthy growth of our public high schools and the public favor and support accorded them indicate that they are to render in the future still larger service in the education of our youth.



CONVERSE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The colleges in Vermont are not treated at any length in this article because their history has been published in previous issues of THE VERMONTER.

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By permission Col. Joseph Battell.

AROUND BREAD LOAF INN, RIPTON.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

VERMONTERS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BY DELMAR J. VAIL, U. S. CONSUL.

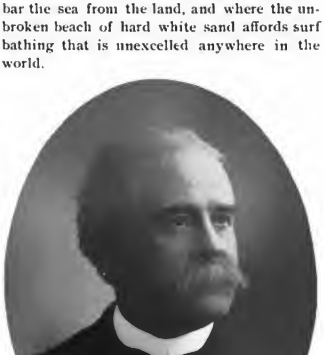
AWAY "down east" beyond battlemented Halifax, the land of Evangeline, and the Loyalist City of St. John, lies Prince Edward Island, the most fertile Province and one of the loveliest spots of the Dominion.

Apparently the most out-of-the-way of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, it is in reality but 24 hours from us by travel. Its beautiful climate—peculiar to itself—is yearly attracting larger numbers of our people and they find it to be a summer resort of such charm and novelty that they are enraptured. Sated with the noise of our bustling cities and eager to escape the superheated atmosphere, they hie away to this land in the sea and quickly regain tone and strength. In summer the delightful climate transforms everything, and

"Fills
The air around with beauty."

Verdant fields on every hand, with patches of forest here and there; prosperous farms and comfortable homes dotting the scene; beautiful arms of the sea cutting into the land in all directions; landscapes and seascapes of surpassing loveliness—this is the picture presented. The country is gently undulating and there is not a mountain or very high hill in all the Island. Stones are unknown and a Vermonter would miss his granite boulders. The soil is a disintegrated sandstone of a distinct red color, which combined with the peculiar greenness of the grass and shrubery, produces a picturesque effect very pleasing to the spectator. The tourist on pleasure bent and in search of quiet and rest should come here. Numberless trout streams furnish sport for the angler, and deep sea fishing is easily obtainable. In season the disciple of Nimrod will find duck, brant, wild geese, plover, snipe, woodcock and other game birds plentiful, and good bags are not hard to secure.

Accommodation for holiday seekers is provided by several hotels and numerous farm houses in different parts of the Island, but more especially on the North Shore—an ideal place—where for 50 miles high sand-dunes bar the sea from the land, and where the unbroken beach of hard white sand affords surf bathing that is unexcelled anywhere in the world.



HON. DELMAR J. VAIL, U. S. CONSUL P. E. I.

The glorious feeling of untrammelled freedom which possesses the soul when staying for a short season at one of these hotels "Far from the madding crowd"—but not too far from civilization—is beyond expression. Here will the toil-worn find restful retreats;

"The heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here"

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The days are never hot as we experience heat, and the nights are always cool; while the glorious fresh air, excellent food and a good appetite induced by the breath of the sea, are factors in creating a happy frame of mind and a comfortable bodily state. All the products of the farm as well as the delicacies of the season are to be had at the hotels. And everything is reasonably cheap.

The writer has enjoyed many pleasant visits to the seaside resorts. The perfectly natural

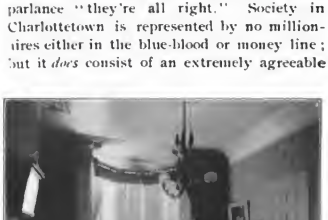


U. S. CONSULATE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

life which one may lead at these places is their chiefest charm. For a moderate sum per week one can enjoy living near to nature in this happy holiday land, with miles of beach to wander upon, a beautiful country to walk or drive through; and fishing if you are so inclined. And the greatest charm of all seems to be the fact that the Island is only being "discovered." One has almost all the pleasure of a first-comer in visiting these resorts. The people are so kind, everything is so homelike, that the visitor soon feels quite at ease, and conventionalities and "form" bother him not at all.

The unbounded hospitality of the Islanders is proverbial. They spare no trouble to show you around, if they find you would like to see the Island. Do you fish? Well, if your friend cannot go with you, he has a friend who will, and you are forthwith introduced. Next day you have a charming drive in the cool air of the early morn, and catch the lordly trout before the sun gets too high; returning to town to dream of the strikes you made and to feel again in imagination the "swish of the line and the click of the reel." Or it may be that you have been driven over to the "North Side"—it is only fourteen miles across the Island—and there you have spent a delightful day, returning refreshed, sunburned, invigorated, and full of the ozone of the Gulf air.

Yes, the people take you as a matter of course, and are nice to you. They make you one of themselves, and you join in their social amusements. You go to Government House at the Lieutenant Governor's invitation when the British warships are in port, rub shoulders with the jolly sailors, and dance with the pretty Island girls, counting this one more joy added to the store. On other occasions too, is dispensed by His Honor and his lady that rare hospitality which seems indigenous to the Island, and always with a graceful warmth that charms the guest. Indeed, in every home is the same pleasing cordiality noticeable. After the slight reserve common to all insular people has thawed, one finds the Islanders thoroughly sociable; and in common parlance "they're all right." Society in Charlottetown is represented by no millionaires either in the blue-blood or money line; but it *does* consist of an extremely agreeable



OFFICE OF THE U. S. CONSULATE.

and prosperous middle class with which it is a pleasure to associate.

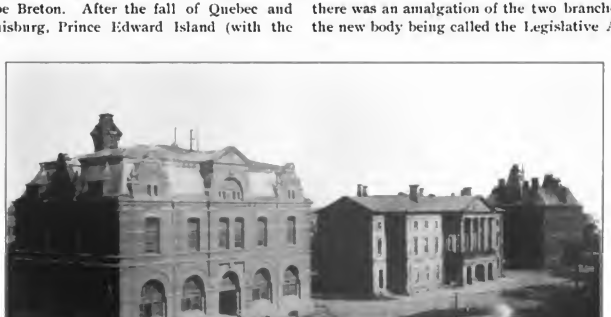
Perhaps like many others you will not take the trouble to go outside of Charlottetown during your holiday save for a day or two, because it will seem so quiet, so different, so emancipated from the constraints of the rapid life you have left behind, that you consider it comparatively tranquil, and spend your time pleasantly there. And that may be a good thing to do. Boating and bathing may be had near the city, and the country around is always within reach, two or three hours of driv-

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ing taking one to any of thesea side resorts.

There is much to interest in the history of the Province and the glamour of a past romance still clings to many spots. Time was when the legions of France and the British troops fought for the possession of Acadie—1745 to 1758—and although the Island of Prince Edward (or St. John as it was then known) was not the scene of any actual conflict, it was garrisoned by the French, and one of the theatres of war was in the neighboring Island of Cape Breton. After the fall of Quebec and Louisburg, Prince Edward Island (with the River, etc.,—are descendants of those who in 1783 preferred George of England to his namesake of Washington.

Some years ago the little Province had its "Lords" and "Commons"—a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. But this was really cumbersome and it was felt that some reduction might be made in the number of law-makers, to the financial benefit of, and without any detriment to, the country. Accordingly in 1893, there was an amalgation of the two branches, the new body being called the Legislative As-



QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

rest of Acadia) was finally ceded to Britain. It was connected with Nova Scotia until 1768 when a separate government was granted. Responsible government was given in 1851, and in 1873 the Island became the baby province of the Dominion of Canada.

Like the rest "of the Maritime" the Island of Prince Edward received its quota of Loyalists. When Shelburne in Nova Scotia—that great city that was to be, founded after the close of the Revolutionary War by those who were not satisfied with the new order of things—collapsed, about one hundred of its inhabitants came to Prince Edward Island, settling mostly on the south shore. The Haydens, and many well-known families of to-day—thrifty and prosperous citizens of such fine farming districts as Bedeque, Pownal, Vernon

sembly. It consists of thirty members—15 Councillors elected by the property-holders, and the same number of Assemblymen elected by the franchise vote. The arrangement has worked well, and money has been saved. All matters of provincial importance are controlled by the local parliament—the regulation of trade and commerce, the railway and postal services, etc., coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor appointed for five years by the Federal Administration and whose salary is $7,000 per annum; an Executive Council of 9 members, and the above mentioned Legislative Assembly which meets every spring at Charlottetown.

Since 1891, the Island has been under a Liberal regime. The present Premier is the

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Hon. Arthur Peters, who is able, and well fitted for the high position he fills. He is a capable debater, a forcible speaker and popular with all.

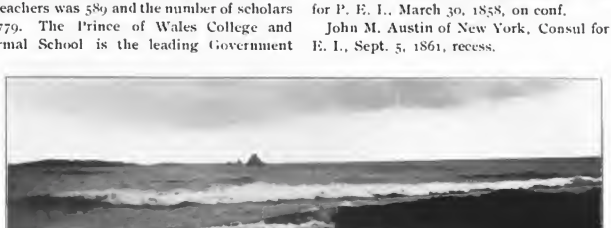
THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The excellent free school system dates from 1877, and is under the control of a Board of Education. There is a Chief Superintendent and three Inspectors—one for each of the three counties. The country is divided into school districts, and the school houses are rarely more than three miles apart. In 1901, the number of teachers was 589 and the number of scholars 20,779. The Prince of Wales College and Normal School is the leading Government reputation. Lobsters, mackerel, eggs, smelts, potatoes, oats, hay, live stock of all kinds, and pork in carcasses and cured are some of the commodities exported. The Province is a great farm, and it is rapidly taking front rank as a cheese and butter manufacturing country as well as a fruit-growing district.

Our Consulate was established in 1858, and since then we have sent to "the Island" (Prince Edward be it noted, not Blackwell's or Deer Island) for longer or shorter terms, the following Consuls:—

Albert G. Catlin of Massachusetts, Consul for P. E. I., March 30, 1858, on conf.

John M. Austin of New York, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1861, recess.



A SHORE SCENE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Educational Institution, and there is an excellent Roman Catholic College — St. Dunstans — which is attended by a number of boys from our own land.

Prince Edward Island's area is 2,133 square miles, and its population 103,258. It is a thickly settled Province — more so than either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick — and its excess population for the most part when dissatisfied with the farm, as they generally become after receiving an education at the excellent schools and colleges of the country, turn longing eyes to the fleshpots of the United States. And thither they move in numbers. It must be confessed that they give to us of their best—in the Island it is openly deplored. In many cases they rise to positions of great prominence—one example being enough to quote: President Schurman of Cornell.

We do quite a large business with the Islanders and their produce enjoys an excellent

Jay Haziel Sherman of Vermont, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 30, 1861, recess.

Jay Haziel Sherman, Consul for P. E. I., July 17, 1862, on conf.

Joseph Covill of Maine, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 15, 1865, recess; Feb. 16, 1866, on conf.

E. Parker Scammon of Ohio, Consul for P. E. I., May 4, 1866, on conf.

David M. Dunn of Indiana, Consul for P. E. I., March 15, 1871, on conf.

Peter S. MacGowan, Vice-Consul, December 16, 1870.

Warren A. Worden of New York, Consul at Charlottetown, July 20, 1883, recess; Dec. 20, 1883, on conf.

Henry M. Keim of Pennsylvania, Consul at Charlottetown, April 16, 1886, on conf.

N. J. George of Tennessee, Consul at Charlottetown, March 24, 1887, recess; Jan. 16, 1888, on conf.

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Isaac C. Hall of Massachusetts, Consul at Charlottetown, July 24, 1890, on conf.

Dominic J. Kane of Maine, Consul at Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1893, on conf.

Delmar J. Vail of Vermont, Consul at Charlottetown, July 17, 1897, on conf.

Frederick W. Hyndman of Prince Edward Island, Vice-Consul, Dec. 10, 1880.

Frederick W. Hyndman, a British subject, V. & D. C., Oct. 9, 1883.

Daniel C. Hickey, a citizen of the United States, V. & D. C., Feb. 8, 1887.

John McEachern, a British subject, V. & D. C., Sept. 15, 1887.

John T. Crockett, a British subject, V. & D. C., Oct. 25, 1890.

THE CAPITAL.

Charlottetown, the capital of the Province, is a city of 12,000 population. It is beautifully laid out on a fine site and possesses a magnificent harbor. Along the water front are some of the chief residences of the city. Here from the United States Consulate the silken fold of our starry banner is one of the first signs to greet a traveller coming by steamer. On entering the harbor the beauty of the scenery on every hand impresses all who are making their first trip, and the good impression is confirmed with longer acquaintance.

Charlottetown is quite a wide-awake city, now. A few years ago it was not, but a great deal of improvement has lately taken place, and now it may rank as being fairly up-to-date. Its stores will be found splendidly equipped and stocked; one need not think that he will be cut off from the conveniences of modern commercial enterprise. The streets are wide and some of them are planted with shade trees, as all of them should be. Under the management of Councillor Paton, Chairman of the Street Committee, extensive improvements are everywhere noticeable, and great credit is certainly due him for the untiring interest he has taken in improving the streets of the city. There are some really fine public buildings, and very creditable gardens in the centre of the city, where on summer evenings band concerts are given and the people promenade. The city has both electric light and gas, possesses a splendid system of waterworks and is equipped with sewerage. It is almost as well managed as if it were in Vermont. Of course we would take more pride in it than the Charlottetonians seem to do. They cannot be persuaded to spend money in beautifying their town, though they have apparently taken some pains and made some outlay to keep in good order the prettiest natural park that can be seen anywhere. It is a perfect little delight and an adornment that any city should be proud of. But one cannot help thinking if the citizens of Charlottetown had the enterprise of our people they would have tourists coming to them by thousands, and be enriched by tens of thousands of dollars each season. It seems a pity for their own sakes that they cannot see this. This, however, is about the only fault that can be found with them, and they only are the losers by it.

The market at Charlottetown is a unique institution that fails not to please and interest visitors. Semi-weekly come from the surrounding districts market gardeners and women laden with the luscious products of this great garden, which they display temptingly in the two stories of the market building. Here are vegetables still bedewed and beautiful, there fruit; here baskets of delightfully fresh eggs, there butter. And such golden butter! One is tempted to eat it as one would ice cream. By all means see the market; and Mrs. Mallet, with her cheery "Good morning, my dear," will extend to you a cordial greeting.

Charlottetown is most quickly reached over the Boston and Maine Railroad via Portland, Bangor, St. John, Point du Chene, and Summerside, P. E. I., the trip requiring just twenty-four hours. This journey may be varied by taking the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company, from Boston via Portland and Eastport to St. John, N. B. The Yarmouth Steamship Line and Dominion Atlantic Railway and connections will land a passenger in Charlottetown via Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Wolfville, Windsor and Pictou, N. S. The Plant Line Steamers make semi-weekly trips between Boston and Charlottetown stopping at Halifax and passing through the Straits of Canso and Northumberland.

Boats owned by the Quebec Steamship Company, the Black Diamond and Dobell Lines call at the Island from Montreal. The Steamer "City of Ghent" makes weekly trips between Halifax and Charlottetown.

Other transportation facilities (returning) are by rail from Charlottetown to Summerside,

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thence by steamer to Point du Chene; or by steamer from Charlottetown to Pictou, there making railway connections. During the winter season communication is maintained between Pictou and Georgetown, P. E. I., and between Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Summerside, P. E. I., by specially built steamers.

Prince Edward Island has two hundred and ten miles of railway extending from Charlottetown to Summerside and Tignish in the west, and to Souris and Georgetown in the east, with a branch line to Cape Traverse. From the last named point to Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick is the route of the celebrated winter ice-boat service performed with boats on runners. These are hauled over the ice by passengers and boatmen during the most severe weather when the steamers are unable to keep up regular communication with the mainland. The distance from cape to cape is 9 miles, and the trip is a most novel and exhilarating one.

The Prince Edward Island Railway, under the able and efficient administration of the Hon. A. G. Blair, late Minister of Railways, General Manager Pottinger, Manager Russell, Traffic Manager Tiffin at Moncton and Mr. G. A. Sharp, its Resident Superintendent, is making rapid strides in the way of service, and an improvement is noticeable in all its branches and departments. Large sums have been expended during the past year on its roadbed, new stations, etc., and this with the many additions to the rolling stock, has made it an up-to-date railway in every respect. With its fine service and gentlemanly conductors, tourists can enjoy the scenery with comfort and pleasure. At the present time an extension of seventy-five miles long is being built to the Murray Harbor District in the southern part of the Province. The line will have a deep water terminus, which will be of great value to the shipping interest as it will be a direct shipping point to Boston and New York. It will run through one of the best farming districts of the Island and will open up a very fine country for tourists.

The construction of the new branch necessitates the bridging of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, the estimated cost of the structure being in the vicinity of one million dollars. A new passenger station is also to be erected in the city, entailing with other expenditures, an outlay of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The writer would fain see more of the good people of our great Republic visit this land "compassed by the inviolate sea," and test its peculiar summer charms. Rugged mountain and roar of cataract, trackless forest and mighty river there are not. Apart from old ocean's thunderous surf there is no grandeur here. But who shall attempt to depict the sweet pastoral scenery of beautiful "Abegweit,"* its fragrant groves and velvet-carpeted fields abloom with an almost tropical luxuriance; the glint of its crystal waters or the health-giving breezes from the surrounding sail-flecked sea. And over it all, an atmosphere marvellously clear, and a sky as blue as that of sunny Italy.

Tourists receive a hearty welcome—the very air is redolent of hospitality.

*The Indian name for P. E. Island, meaning "Home on the wave."

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The September VERMONTER will be a number of unusual interest. The principal features will be illustrated articles on the notable events of Old Home Week, which include the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston to the State, the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Stowe, the unveiling of the monument to President Arthur at Fairfield, and the dedication of the marker on the old military road between Montgomery and Westfield. The recent summer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association at Newport will also be described and illustrated.

It has been found necessary on account of the great amount of time and labor involved in the preparation of special articles and illustrations for the "Greater Vermont" number to defer the publication of this important issue another month. The October VERMONTER will, therefore, be devoted to the natural resources, industries and material attractions of the State.

An introductory article on a "Greater Vermont" will appear in this number from the pen of the Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, one of Vermont's most progressive young men. Prof. George H. Perkins, State geologist, will contribute an article on Vermont's Mineral Resources from a commercial standpoint. Other writers of recognized ability will write on different features of a "Greater Vermont."

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Courtesy of the Rutland R. R.
From "Heart of Green Mountains."

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LUDLOW.

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Courtesy of the Rutland R. R.
From "Heart of Green Mountains"

LAKE DUNMORE.

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Courtesy of the Rutland R. R.
From "Heart of Green Mountain."

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AT SHELBURNE FARMS.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Sherman, Windsor.

MISS MARTHA M. MELLISH, WOODSTOCK, VT.



Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

MISS MARY H. FOSS, VERGENNES, VT.

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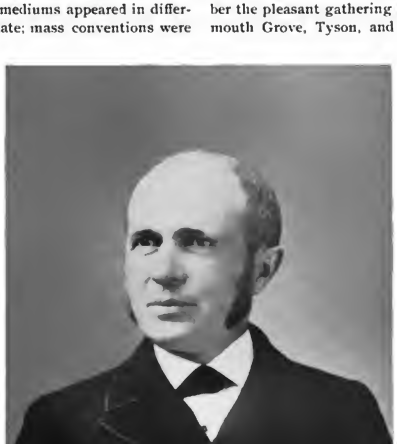
SPIRITUALISM IN VERMONT.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE QUEEN CITY PARK ASSOCIATION.

IN the early days of the Spiritual movement thoughtful people in Vermont were among the first to recognize the vital truth contained in its philosophy and soon a large number of able speakers and mediums appeared in different parts of the State; mass conventions were held, and in June, 1868, the Vermont State Association was organized at Danby, Vermont, it being the first State Association in the United States.

Since that time regular conventions have been held all over the State wherever a call was issued for them to come. Large crowds attended these meetings and much and increasing interest was manifested.

A long list of able speakers and mediums might be given who presented their best thoughts to the large audiences who attended these meetings. Prominent among them were Miss Achsa W. Sprague, of Plymouth, Vt., (a most remarkable woman and medium) Mrs. Townsand, of Bridgewater, Mrs. Sarah A. Wiley, of Rockingham, Dr. Dean Clark, Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, of Brandon, Hon. A. E. Stanley, of Leicester, Mrs. Emma Paul, of Morrisville, and Mrs. Abbie Crossett, of Duxbury. Many of the older members can remember the pleasant gathering at picturesque Plymouth Grove, Tyson, and many other green spots in Fair Vermont where the crowds were so large that every room in every house was utilized to accommodate the many visitors. Three conventions were held yearly until Queen City Park camp meeting was inaugurated when it was decided to hold but two conventions each year. In addition to the State speakers mentioned many excellent lecturers from Boston and other places have been present and added to the interest of the meetings. For the past 13 years Dr. E. A. Smith, of Brandon, has been President of the Associa-



DR. E. A. SMITH.

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tion, Mr. A. F. Hubbard, of Tyson, and Dr. S. N. Gould, of Randolph, vice-presidents; Mr. Janus Crossett, of Duxbury, has been treasurer and secretary for about as many years.

The winter conventions have lately been held at Montpelier, in January each year, and are largely attended and very interesting. Twenty-two years ago, Queen City Park, an ideal spot, was opened as a summer home for Spirtualists and with its lovely situation and charming surroundings it has become a favorite Mecca in which they gather from all over the land. During the twenty-two years of its existence Dr. E. A. Smith, of Brandon, has been its president, assisted by a board of directors, and in a few years, with but a small insurance on it. Through the generosity and ability of Mr. Lucius Webb, of East Granville, Vt., a larger and more commodious structure was erected.

The ablest talent in the ranks of Spiritualism have stood on the platform of Queen City Park. Judge A. H. Dailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. F. A. Wiggan, of Boston, Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, of Brandon, J. Clegg Wright, of Ohio, Dr. George Dutton, of Chicago, Mrs. N. T. Brigham, of New York, Hon. A. E. Stanley, Mrs. H. P. Russegue, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Harrison D. Barrett as well as Vermont speakers.

The meetings are held during the month of



SCENE AT QUEEN CITY PARK.

through various vicissitudes many trials and financial difficulties, he has borne the burden and heat of the day, and constantly and faithfully worked for its best interests. He is the oldest president of the forty-seven Spiritual camp meetings in the United States.

Lake Pleasant is the largest of these. Judge A. H. Dailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is its president. Lily Dale, N. Y., is another large camp of which Hon. Mr. Gaston, member of Congress is president. There is also another camp at Onset, Mass.

When Queen City Park was purchased of the Central Vermont Railroad there was no hotel there. The camp meeting association soon built one which was unfortunately burned August, a lecture given each day and two on Sundays. They are well attended and on fine Sundays the Park is crowded with visitors.

Entertainments in the evenings and social dances for the young people are held in the pavilion.

The Ladies Aid Society which has been in active operation for many years materially assist the Association financially.

The managers of Queen City Park have always welcomed to its platform all phases of liberal thought; their aim has been to present the best and most progressive ideas of the age to the audiences who gather there. For several years the Universalist Society of New England held delightful grove meetings there

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under the able leadership of the Rev. J. J. Lewis, of Boston.

Some of the foremost speakers in that denomination were present on these occasions, including, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Professor Emerson, Dr. Sawyer of Tufts, Rev. Q. A. Shinn and Rev. Dr. Rexford. One year ago the Rev. Mr. Lewis held a summer school for teachers on the grounds which was largely attended. Lectures by the Rev. Dr. Thomas and his wife, of Chicago, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of Roycroft fame and Rev. Dr. Capen, of Tufts College, have also been given here.

While Queen City Park camp grounds is essentially a summer home for Spiritualists and was established for the dissemination of the truths of its philosophy, the Association fully recognize the great good contained in other beliefs and all societies whose object and aims are for the uplifting of humanity are gladly welcomed to its borders. It is to be hoped that so fair an Eden may long continue its good work and prosper in its efforts for the spread of liberal truth.



Courtesy of Boston Globe. HEADQUARTERS OF VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

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DIRECTORY OF
Vermont Societies Abroad

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the pas. five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

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BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Dedication of the State Memorial at Fairfield.

Visit of the Vermont Association of Boston.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Stowe.

Midsummer Meeting of the Vermont Bar Association.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CHARLES S. FORBES, ST. ALBANS VERMONT

A GOOD POINTER ON

Cream Separators

From the "Nebraska Dairyman" Lincoln, Neb.

A Valuable token of Esteem from a Son to Father and Mother and a Display of Good Judgment.

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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74 Cortlandt Street,
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ANOTHER PROP KNOCKED FROM UNDER HIM.

OUR "would-be competitor" the DeLaval Separator, in his efforts to counteract the fact that the U. S. Separator is the better skimmer, has tried various schemes to prop up his trembling frame and waning popularity.

He used to try the "churnability" bluff, but this prop was knocked out long ago; then he howled about flushing the bowl with hot water, but the U. S. corrugated cups quieted him on that; and lately it has been the "cold skimming" dodge, whenever he has run up against the U. S, but alas this also has been knocked from under him, so that now about all the prop he has to lean on is that of "bluff."

That the readers may fully realize how little ground there is for advocating cold skimming, we give below a portion of an article that appeared in the June 18th issue of *The Kansas Farmer*, headed "Abuse of a Hand Separator," by Prof. Edw. H. Webster, formerly of Kansas Agricultural College, and now one of the Government Dairy Inspectors:

"Other abuses were in time met with in the tendency of agents to follow methods that would be condemned anywhere else. One of the principles of separation understood by all creamerymen, is that the warmer the milk the more complete the separation. Yet agents will run cold milk through just to beat the other fellow. This is wrong for various reasons:

"In the first place the milk should be skimmed when warm in order to get the best separation of the cream.

"It should be skimmed when warm in order to give the calves and pigs the warm skimmilk, and

"It should be skimmed fresh from the cow in order that the cream may be quickly cooled to prevent the development of bacteria."

"Everything is against cold skimming and in favor of warm skimming, and the tendency of these contests is to give farmers erroneous ideas in regard to the hand separator."

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MARKER AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR, FAIRFIELD.



THE SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL, AT STOWE.

MEMORIALS DEDICATED OLD HOME WEEK.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. SEPTEMBER, 1903. No. 2.

Notable Features of Old Home Week.

THE ARTHUR MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

VERMONT'S Old Home Week in 1903 was made memorable by three notable events. The initial event of the week was the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston to St. Johnsbury and Newport. The dedication of the Soldier's Memorial Hall in the town of Stowe marked another day. The third noteworthy feature of Old Home Week was the dedication of a memorial tablet erected by the State of Vermont on the site of the birthplace of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States. Each of these occasions were of a most interesting character and they constitute important chapters in the annals of State history.

The State of Vermont recognized the fitness of honoring the memory of the only son of the Green Mountain State who had ever occupied the exalted position of President of the United States by providing in a joint resolution of the General Assembly for the erection of a modest memorial on the spot where stood the cottage where Chester A. Arthur was born. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is fitting that Vermont should provide a memorial to mark the place of the birth of her illustrious son, Chester Alan Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States, who was born in the town of Fairfield, in the County of Franklin, in this State:

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the Governor be and hereby is commissioned and directed to cause to be erected at the birthplace of President Arthur, in said Fairfield, a memorial tablet with a suitable inscription thereon, and with an iron fence surrounding the same, on the condition that a good title to sufficient land in the discretion of the Governor on which to erect the same can be obtained without expense to the State. And the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the State Treasurer in favor of the Governor to defray the expense thereof.

The construction and erection of the Arthur memorial tablet was placed in the hands of Hon. W. W. Stickney, Governor in 1900-02, who contracted with the firm of Ryle & McCormick, of Montpelier, to cut the marker. The granite blocks came from the Langdon quarries, in Barre, and were donated for the purpose by Mr. James M. Boutwell, of Montpelier. The die and base weigh ten tons each, and the dimensions of the monument are 6 by 5 by 4 feet. It is rock finished and bears the following inscription:

ON THIS SPOT STOOD THE
COTTAGE WHERE WAS BORN
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
THE TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF VERMONT.

The monument was placed in position on the site selected in Fairfield early in August of the present year.

Fairfield thus became a Mecca for Vermonters Old Home Week, and the day of the dedication of the memorial—August 20—saw many pilgrims assembled from far and near to participate in the exercises of the day. The occasion was marked by the presence of many distinguished men, including State officials, Federal officers and two members of the Cabinet of President Arthur—Hon. William E. Chan-

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dler, who was Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, who was Secretary of War. The State officers present were Governor J. G. McCullough, Lieut.-Governor Zed S. Stanton, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood, State Auditor Horace F. Graham, Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore, Gen. E. L. Bates, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs; and Col. F. E. Burgess, Col. Geo. F. Leland, Col. L. D. Taylor, Col. C. W. Ruiter and Col. J. G. Norton of the Governor's staff. The Federal Government was represented by Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster and Collector of Customs Olin Merrill. Among others who attended the exercises were former Governor John B. Smith of New Hampshire, Hon. H. H. Powers, who was President of the day; Judge H. R. Start of the Vermont Supreme Court; Vice-President and General Manager E. H. Fitzhugh of the Central Vermont Railway, and Vice-President and General Manager George T. Jarvis of the Rutland R. R. The Vermont Association of Boston was represented by Mr. George P. Anderson. The official party were taken from Burlington and other points to East Fairfield station by a special train in the private cars Grand Isle, Mansfield and Marqueta, through the courtesy of the management of the Central Vermont and Rutland roads; returning by the same way. Carriages were provided for the party at East Fairfield for the drive to the monument four miles distant.



HON. JOHN G. McCULLOUGH, GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

It is a sightly spot where the monument stands and a sparsely settled district lies around it. The old parsonage in which Chester A. Arthur was born stood midway between the villages of East Fairfield and Fairfield Center, and there is no railroad within four miles of the place. Far to the south lies Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump, and the wide sweeping view takes in Fairfield, Fairfax, Bakersfield and other towns. Fully 2,000 persons attended the dedication. The monument was unveiled by Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore and Col. John G. Norton. Hon. H. H. Powers, former member of Congress from the 1st district, President of the Day, made a brief introductory speech. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. O. Smith, of East Fairfield. Hon. W. W. Stickney was then presented.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

In turning the monument over to the State Ex-Gov. Stickney said:

One of the most meritorious acts of the legislature of our State in recent years was that which provided for marking, in a permanent way, the birthplace of Chester A. Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States.

It is commendable in that it recognized the worth of a man whose character and conduct has shed lustre upon his native State. For it will ever be the sober judgment of history that the administration of President Arthur was one of the best which our country has enjoyed. It is also praiseworthy for pointing a moral to the youth of to-day and the future that obscure origin is no hindrance to success in a government like ours where all men are equal before the law.

"The self-same sun that shines upon
the palace,
Hides not its face from the cottage
but looks on both alike."

The site here has been ceded to the State by legal conveyance as required by the enactment. The tablet has been constructed and placed in position. The design is intended to typify simplicity and strength—two characteristics of the Vermont born President. It is most approachable but not easily moved. It represents rugged honesty, it is what it ap-

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pears to be, and stands four square to every wind that blows.

I now have the honor to deliver the title deed to Governor McCullough and surrender the possession of the property to him for the State.

Let this monument now be dedicated to the memory of a great man and the honor of a humble home. May it stand here in all the summers and winters of the future, teaching the generations as they come and go that under the American flag neither early poverty nor obscurity blocks the pathway to achievement and success.

Let us cherish the hope that in all the days of the years of our national life the cottage, on hillside and plain, may continue to be the nursery of the servants of a free, equal and enlightened people.

GOVERNOR McCULLOUGH'S ACCEPTANCE.

In accepting the monument, Governor McCullough said :

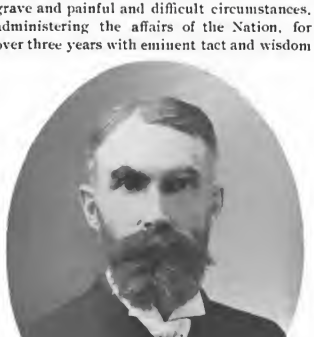
In the arrangement of the proceedings of this interesting occasion, for which Governor Stickney is entitled to the full credit, as he is also almost wholly for the erection of the monument itself, the part allotted to me is very simple.

I have the honor, and it is my high privilege, in the name and for the people of the State of Vermont to accept this modest testimonial to the memory of the only son of hers who ever became the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Others are present, who were his constitutional advisers during his term of office, who will rehearse his valuable services to the public, and pay willing and fitting tributes to their great chief and distinguished countryman.

It remains only for me to bear earnest testimony that Vermont will never fail to be proud of the career of her son, born upon her soil, though his life work was almost wholly without her borders.

Proud of him in every relation; whether in early life, standing up against hostile criticism and adverse public sentiment when it required courage to do so, and vindicating the rights of the slave ; whether later, in the early days of the Civil War, as Governor Morgan's great chief-of-staff, calling into play and managing and controlling the forces that raised and supplied and equipped and forwarded in that critical period immense bodies of troops to the front from the Empire State. Whether, when peace came, performing the duties of collector of customs at the chief port of the Union with such independence, such sagacity, such vigor, such incorruptibility as to exact unqualified praise from opponents ; whether presiding with infinite grace and dignity for a short time over the deliberations of the National Senate ; whether, when called under most grave and painful and difficult circumstances, administering the affairs of the Nation, for over three years with eminent tact and wisdom



EX-GOVERNOR W. W. STICKNEY, CHAIRMAN OF MONUMENT COMMISSION.

and foresight and success ; whether, regarding the weight, and strength and astuteness and vigor of his every State paper, or the uniformly lofty bearing of the Chief Magistrate in his great office, or, when the cares of office were over, the modest, unassuming, dignified carriage of the private gentleman, to the day of his death ; whether in either or all of these relations, Vermont and his countrymen will ever be proud of the life, the career, the character of Chester A. Arthur.

Let this plain granite block, hewn from Vermont's eternal hills, molded into modest and graceful proportions by her own workmen, stand here for ever on the very spot of his birth, typical of the simplicity, the sublimity, the solidity of the character of him whom it

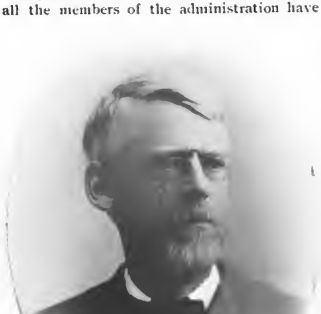
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is intended to commemorate, and whose enduring virtues shall ever remain an inspiration to the coming generations of the sons and daughters of his native State.

I accept this memorial tablet for the State of Vermont.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. CHANDLER'S ORATION.

This occasion must have a prevailing tone of sadness, first, because we cannot fail to take notice that while the four years' term for which Garfield and Arthur were elected is only eighteen years behind us, the leaders and nearly all the members of the administration have



HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1882-85.

passed from earth. "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity. What profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun? One generation passeth away and another generation cometh."

Garfield was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and was fatally stricken by the bullet of the assassin on the 2nd of the next July. Arthur survived his term, which ended March 4, 1885, only until November 18, 1886. Blaine, Windom, Kirkwood and Hunt; Frelinghuysen, Folger, Howe, Brewster, McCulloch, Gresham and Hatton have gone from earth. Only McVeagh and James, Teller, Lincoln and myself —five out of thirteen—still live as the survivors of an administration not so very long ago in existence. "For we are but of yesterday and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow and there is none abiding." "Man is like to vanity. His days are a shadow that passeth away."

In accordance with invariable custom, as the impressive beginning of the inauguration of Pope Pius X. a torch of flax was held aloft, which flamed up for a few seconds and then wholly died out, whereupon the chaplain chanted the anthem,

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

Moreover, the gloomy thoughts thus suggested are deepened as we approach consideration of the career of President Arthur, by the solemn fact that he came to occupy and administer his high office only by reason of the untimely taking off by an assassination of the president elected by the people. It has been my fortune to know and converse with eleven presidents, beginning with President Pierce from my own state, who employed me as a boy in his pleasant service in the summer and fall of 1852, and made me his guest at the White House in March, 1853. By the three martyred presidents I was treated with exceeding kindness and consideration. President Lincoln, in March, 1865, signed my commission as judge advocate general of the Navy and decided upon my subsequent transfer to the treasury department as assistant secretary, which, however, did not take place while he was alive. President Garfield nominated me for solicitor general in the department of justice; and President McKinley in many ways by his courteous and other evidences of good will gained my deepest affection. These personal facts it is proper for me to mention in order to emphasize the effect upon me of the recollection of the tragic endings of the lives of these presidents of the republic.

Waiting a few weeks ago in the ante-room of President Roosevelt and noticing the absence of all mere form and ceremony and of all signs of power at the White House, the same as in the days of 1865, 1881, and 1897, it was to me most difficult to realize that I had been very near to and had almost witnessed the shooting to bloody death of three presidents by the foul hands of brutal assassins. Are the unostentatious chiefs of a Republican state, holding their offices for only four years, who are powerless to take away any liberties or privi-

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leges of the people, to be no safer from the bullets and bombs of regicides than the tyrant upon a despotic throne who, if not forcibly removed, may for the whole of a long lifetime oppress his helpless subjects?

Great as was the horror and grief of the American people at the murders of their presidents, it is some relief to realize as we now do that in each of the three cases the assassin stood practically alone in his deed of murder and represented no desire of any considerable number of persons of any class, either South or North. Thank Heaven, our future presidents have no lessons in conduct to take to heart by reason of the frenzied and fatal assaults on three of their predecessors made by wretched beings as to each of whom it may be said that his motive cannot be comprehended and that the responsibility for his senseless act was his alone.

But, however painful may be the feeling first aroused on the recollection of the circumstances of the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency, there is nothing but joyousness in recalling the man himself, his character and conduct, and his relations with his fellowmen in private and public life.

The friend of President Arthur who now speaks to you, during the summer of 1886, while the subject of his thought was painfully passing on toward the future life, prepared a sketch of his career for Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography which, except in the closing paragraph, is only a narration, made with an accuracy which time has tested without complaint, of the principal events of Arthur's life including his service as president.

Therefore it is not my purpose to give the time which I am on this occasion permitted to consume, to any complete or lengthy repetition of facts of varying magnitude which I have once carefully recorded in memory of the president who charmed me by his unvarying friendship and honored me by employing and sustaining me as the head of the navy department during three years of his administration.

The childhood of Arthur was fortunate. Born October 5, 1839, in a secluded Vermont village, in this lovely town of Fairfield, his education was supervised by a patient, noble father, the Rev. William Arthur, who was a clergyman, an author, and for a time the principal of a country academy at Williston, Vt., who spared no pains in the instruction of his oldest boy. Under these conditions it is no wonder that the exemplary youth of gentle manners and sweet disposition, made rapid progress in his books and became himself a teacher, and when 18 years of age, was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, in New York, to which state his family had removed in his earliest days.

Few distractions delayed the young man while studying law, and at the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar in New York city and had moderate success from the first. Coming of age at the precise time when both the great political parties had declared that the compromises of 1850 were a finality and that thereafter there should be no agitation of the slavery question, he voted as a Henry Clay Whig for General Scott for president, but by reason of his anti-slavery sentiments immediately entered into the work of combining the forces of liberty in the organization of a new and true party, the Republican party of 1856. Before the war began, but when the war clouds were in the horizon, on January 1, 1861, when he was only 30 years of age, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief of the militia of the state of New York with the rank of brigadier-general and he began his unpretentious but indispensable and important work, which he continued as acting quartermaster-general and as inspector-general of so organizing the forces of the Empire state that this commonwealth was able promptly to respond to the calls of President Lincoln for troops for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

With the exception of an inspection of the New York troops in the Army of the Potomac, he did not serve actively in the field; but, enlarging his law practice in 1862, he also became active in Republican politics and so continued for ten years, working quietly but faithfully in private and public duties until on November 20, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant collector of the port of New York, which post he held until suspended by President Hayes in July, 1878.

Mr. Arthur's record as collector of the port of New York is as immaculate as is his record seven years later as President of the United States. Why, then, was that man removed from the smaller office who was worthy of the highest post in this government? The true

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reason is easily seen and is unmistakable. He was removed by President Hayes for political reasons;—in order to help one faction in New York Republican politics in its efforts to overcome another faction.

Looking backward after 24 years it is interesting to see how surely and speedily came the vindication which was inevitable as soon as the controversy between the administration and the wrongfully removed officials was remitted to the Republicans of New York for their deliberate opinion and their responsive action. Mr. Cornell was nominated for governor of New York September 3, 1879, and elected November 4, and Mr. Arthur was considered as a candidate for United States Senator for the term to begin March 4, 1881.

Upon retiring from the office of collector, General Arthur resumed law practice as a member of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals and Ransom, but he continued to be active in politics, and in 1880 advocated the nomination of General Grant to succeed President Hayes. He was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which met June 2, and during the heated preliminary contest before the Republican national committee, which threatened to result in the organization of two independent conventions, he conducted for his own side the conferences with the controlling anti-third term delegates relative to the choice of a temporary presiding officer and the arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates in the cases to be contested in the convention. The result of the conference was an agreement by which all danger was avoided; and when, upon the opening of the convention an attempt was made, in consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of certain Grant delegates to violate this agreement, he resolutely adhered to it, and insisted upon and secured its observance. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Arthur for his tactful and conciliatory course on this occasion. The prolonged and bitter controversy in the national committee grew out of the refusal of Chairman Cameron to say that if the convention should divide upon the question of electing as chairman of the convention the nominee to be proposed by vote of the committee, being Senator Hoar, an Edmunds delegate, against any Grant delegate who might be proposed, he would not undertake to enforce the unit rule. The question seemed likely to be a vital one. A vast majority of the committee were determined to run no risks and even went so far as to decide that a new chairman of the committee must be elected to call the convention to order. The arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates from certain states included those from Utah and Louisiana. The controversies over these two questions were adjusted with difficulty, but they were adjusted on the very morning of the first meeting of the convention, Mr. Arthur representing the Grant delegates. His insistence upon the observance of the agreement which had been made, took place in connection with the colloquy between Senator Conkling at the beginning of the proceedings when, by accident, the territory of Utah had not been called. What the report does not show is Mr. Arthur's vigorous and imperative remonstrance with Mr. Conkling, which led to the latter's withdrawal of his objection to Mr. Frye's request in behalf of Utah.

As the convention proceeded it appeared that a majority of the delegates had combined to defeat General Grant for a third term, and that a majority differently made up had combined to defeat Mr. Blaine; and that the nomination of Mr. Sherman was impossible.

When on the 36th ballot General Garfield, a citizen of the West, was selected as the most available nominee by a combination of the Blaine delegates and other anti-Grant delegates, the nomination of Arthur for vice-president, as an advocate of Grant and a resident of the state of New York, was inevitable. Before the roll call began the foregone conclusion was evident. He received 468 votes against 283 for all others and the nomination was unanimous.

The canvass which ensued was closely contested, with General Hancock as the Democratic candidate for president, but the Republican party became well united and was successful. Grant, Conkling and Blaine gave willing support to the ticket. New York state of 21,000 against a plurality in 1876 for Tilden and Hendricks of 32,000.

Familiar to every person present are the events so rapidly following the inauguration on March 4, 1881, of Garfield and Arthur:—the factional controversy in the Republican party, the nomination by Garfield for collector of New York, of William H. Robertson, the leader of the anti-third-term delegates in the

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Chicago convention, the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt, their defeat for re-election in the legislature of New York, although actively aided by Vice-President Arthur, the assassination of Garfield, July 2, 1881, his death on September 19, and Arthur's elevation from the vice-presidency to the presidency.

Naturally and wisely, the administration brought into power by such extraordinary events was conservative and conciliatory in every possible direction. If an opportunity for turning the tables by one faction in the dominant political party upon another faction was afforded by the tragic events of a few months, President Arthur refused to take the advantages thus offered to him. He recognized little if any difference between the faction to which he had belonged and that which he had opposed, and he endeavored to obliterate all distinctions within his party. There is an impression that Mr. Conkling, then in private life, urged that a less conciliatory policy should be pursued, but I have no evidence that such a desire was expressed. At all events the desire, if it existed, had no influence upon the President, who, however, treated his former leader with real consideration, nominating him as a justice of the Supreme Court, which office he did not accept, but he did not give way to the urgings, if any were made, for the removal of Collector Robertson, who served from August 1, 1881, to July 1, 1885, or for the indulgence in any other revengeful or factional act.

Nor did the times or circumstances demand that there should be an administration straining for effect or exhibiting exciting deeds or promoting radical measures; but the contrary course was the true and patriotic conduct. The whole service of President Arthur seems to have been performed with wisdom and ability. Between his participation on October 19, 1881, in the dedication of the Yorktown monument, and his address as a part of the ceremonies attending the completion of the Washington monument on February 21, 1885, there was a long line of administrative acts none of which have been severely criticized or justly condemned from any quarter.

The administration was emphatically one of peace and quietness. Mr. Depew in an address to which I have alluded, speaking succinctly of the acts of Arthur, names two which he says are of dramatic picturesqueness and historical significance; one, at the Yorktown centennial when the President directed the firing of a salute in honor of the British flag, "and especially as a mark of profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne;" the other, the insistence as the last act of his administration on the restoration of citizen Ulysses S. Grant in his old age and sickness to be again the general of the United States army.

One assertion I may confidently make, namely, that each department of the government was honestly, energetically and faithfully administered with the aid and to the satisfaction of our President;—the State department by Theodore Frelinghuysen; the treasury department by Charles J. Folger, Walter Q. Gresham, and Hugh McCulloch; the war department by Robert T. Lincoln, who was a member of both cabinets from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1885); the department of justice by Benjamin H. Brewster; the post-office department by Timothy O. Howe, Walter Q. Gresham, and Frank Hatton: and the interior department by Henry M. Teller.

To the credit of the administration of President Arthur belongs the beginning of the reconstruction of the American navy, which so well served its purpose in battle in the year 1898.

The first actual movement for a radical change and the construction of a new navy not only originated with President Arthur and Secretary William H. Hunt, but it proceeded in a general way upon the lines laid down by an advisory board organized by that secretary on the 29th of June, 1881. The act of Congress of August 5, 1882, was the initial legislation for the discontinuance of extensive repairs of old wooden ships, the diminution of navy yard expenses, and the beginning of the construction of a new navy of modern steel ships and guns. Here we find for the first time in the construction of vessels of the United States the adoption of homogeneous iron or mild steel of great tensile strength and of great ductility.

But while erecting to-day's memorial to Chester A. Arthur in order to remind those who knew him of their associate and friend and to challenge the attention of the present

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and future generations to the memory of one we delight to honor, we do not attach the most importance to his acts as president during three and one-half years of unpretentious administration marked by no exciting events or startling crises;—and as he so soon after retirement lost health and life there are no subsequent events except his patience in sickness and his resignation as death approached from which his admirable character can be learned and understood.

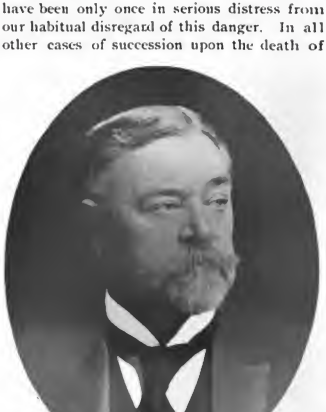
Almost unwillingly do I close. Impressed by the emotions which accompany thoughts of Arthur and any effort to speak of his life and character, I can truly say as did Mr. Brewster at Albany: "My heart is full of sorrow. My eyes are filled with tears"—as I give my last earthly tribute to my considerate superior, my charming comrade, my gentle friend, whose noble qualities of heart and mind are imperishably impressed upon the memories of all his fellowmen whom he delighted to help and honor during his life of patient service for those he loved and for his country. He has gone to a celestial region. He will not come back to us. But we shall go to him; and may we reverently hope to renew our joyous companionship in our new home in a bright star of God's firmament; in a House of Many Mansions eternal in the Heavens.

Robert T. Lincoln was introduced as the worthy son of the greatest man produced by the 19th century, and as he arose to speak was received with great applause.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

After the eloquent and sympathetic address of my friend and former colleague in the cabinet of President Arthur, there remains very little to be said by me on this occasion, except to add my own tribute of admiration and regard for the man whose memory is honored by the granite monument unveiled before us to-day.

It is, of course, true that in 1880, at the time when there met together the representatives of the Republican party to select a candidate for the presidency, the name of Mr. Arthur, as such a candidate, was not in the mind of any one, and his nomination for the vice-presidency was made, as such nominations are now always made, upon considerations entirely apart from those which control in the selection of the candidate for the presidency. In my own time, at least, there is but one instance that I can recall of a seriously considered candidate for the presidential nomination being called to and accepting the nomination for the vice-presidency. It is manifest that there is a great danger to the welfare of the country in electing, as a possible successor to the president, a man whose standing as a statesman could not possibly justify his election to the presidency, but happily we have been only once in serious distress from our habitual disregard of this danger. In all other cases of succession upon the death of



HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, SECRETARY OF WAR, 1881-85.

the president, the mantle fell upon worthy shoulders, and was worn by men representative of the best principles and results of our democratic institutions. Of these, there is none whose memory is more worthy of the honor and regard of his fellow countrymen than Mr. Arthur. The terrible burden of his duties fell upon him when he had no more thought of such an infliction than any one of us, but he brought to their performance, not the resources of a distinguished and long experienced statesman, but those which we may look for in any well educated patriotic citizen of high character and of unusual ability and talent. These resources he devoted to the

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public service with a fidelity which has never been excelled. Those were quiet times compared with these. We did not have a Spanish War, and annex the Philippine Islands, and the Hawaiian Islands; we did not raise, by taxation, and spend half a thousand million dollars a year; but the business of the country was great and important, and it went on, and the people were happy and prosperous, and Mr. Arthur, as president, knew all that it was his duty to know, and he was wise and tactful and authoritative in ordering the conduct of all public business of importance. Under him, as president, we had, as a country, a peaceful and prosperous career, and I am old-fashioned enough to think that a country that is simply peaceful and prosperous, and reasonably progressive, is in its best and happiest condition. His countrymen were then and still are, justly indebted to him for his political sobriety and wisdom, and it is altogether fitting that this memorial of him should be set up by his native State in his birth-place. His career was, from beginning to end, marked by his love of his country and of justice, and by his fidelity to all his duties, and by the highness of his personal character.

These qualities of his are known to you all, but only a few of us here can appreciate his personal charm, and his really affectionate loyalty and devotion to those whom he trusted as friends. To them, his political defeat and his untimely death, were great personal afflictions; and as one of them, I am grateful for this opportunity of joining in paying a notable tribute to his memory.

REMARKS OF SENATOR PROCTOR.

The exercises were brought to a close by Senator Proctor, who made a brief but happy speech, saying among other things, that while Vermont could not like Virginia, claim to be the mother of presidents, yet she could claim to be the mother of vice-presidents as had been shown by the shining examples of Chester A. Arthur and Levi P. Morton: that no man was ever more eminently fitted by training and political astuteness for the presidency, than was President Arthur, who was a strong, vigorous type of all that was good in men; that the State was proud to honor and reverence his name. He said that while Vermont could not from geographical and other reasons furnish more presidents, that she could furnish her full quota of the type noted for their honesty, strength of purpose, and unflagging zeal in any cause for the right. He paid a high tribute to President Lincoln and to his son, Robert T. Lincoln.



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CELEBRATION AT STOWE.

THE third celebration of Old Home Week in the town of Stowe was a notable occasion. It was marked by the dedication of a handsome and substantial Soldiers' Memorial Hall, presented by the Hon. Healey C. Akeley, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a native of Stowe. The building cost $50,000 and was a free gift without any conditions, reservations or restrictions as to its use. A distinguishing feature of the dedicatory exercises was an address by the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, who was born in Stowe. Besides the sons and daughters of Stowe a large number of prominent people from other towns were attracted here by the celebration. Among them were Hon. F. G. Fleetwood, Secretary of State; Ex-Governor C. S. Page, Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Hon. D. J. Foster, M. C.; and Hon. H. Henry Powers.

Secretary Shaw and party arrived in town about noon from Morrisville on the Mt. Mansfield tally-ho coach with four horses driven by C. L. Gates. Those on the coach were: Secretary L. M. Shaw, Miss Griswold of Montpelier, Chas. S. Gleed and wife of Topeka, Kans., Prof. McDonald of Brown University, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood and Mrs. P. K. Gleed, Miss Carrie Powers, H. C. Fisk, wife and daughters, W. M. Sargent and Miss Rublee, Frances Blair, Miss Woodward and Mrs. C. C. Clair.

The exercises were held in front of the Soldiers' Memorial building in the presence of nearly 4,000 people. The exercises opened with music by the Stowe Cornet band. C. L. McMahon, president of the day, spoke a few words of greeting.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Excell. Mr. H. G. Thomas gave a report on the building. Among some of the facts he stated was the total cost of the building—$48,758.27. In the memorial room there appear the names of 242 soldiers, representing seven States outside of Vermont. He then told of the plan for constructing the memorial building, saying that Mr. Akeley's instructions were to build the building well that the town will not be ashamed of it 100 years hence.

H. C. Akeley, the donor, then made the formal presentation of the building.

Mr. Akeley prefaced his formal presentation of the Memorial building by giving some very interesting personal recollections of the period of his boyhood days in Stowe. He spoke of the habits and customs of the inhabitants and recited the advantages as well as the disadvantages of life fifty years ago. He referred to the many sons and daughters of Stowe who had left their homes and settled in different parts of the country where the habits of industry, economy and honesty, which they had learned here were a great advantage to them.

This Old Home Week brings us back again to enjoy the lavish and unlimited hospitality of Stowe, and a re-union of the great family here in this magnificent valley, which to me is the most beautiful place on earth. When the Civil War broke out a large number enlisted in the Army. While those who left Stowe to engage in the peaceful pursuits of life did so with the laudable ambition of improving their condition. Those who went to war risked everything with no possible chance of gaining anything but the approval of their friends and countrymen. Some of them never will return.

A desire to remember in some fitting way the soldiers who sacrificed so much for their country, first suggested this building that we now occupy. It has always been the custom of nations and communities to honor their soldiers. The most usual form has been by plain shaft or solid monument. It was thought that our heroes could be honored as well by something that would be useful. It was not necessary to do anything for them or to perpetuate their fame.

Their actions are a monument that will live when anything that we may build will decay and be forgotten. It is a gratification to us that are living to do something showing our appreciation of the patriotism and valor of those who gave up their lives that the nation might live. The name and service of every soldier that ever lived in Stowe before enlisting and served in the United States Army, is engraved upon a marble tablet and has a place of honor in Memorial Hall. This building is dedicated to the soldiers that lost their lives on account of serving in the army of the United States, whether killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease contracted in the service. This is their monument.

Inhabitants of Stowe. I now present the chairman of you selectmen a deed conveying to the town of Stowe this building, and the

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land upon which it stands. Without any conditions or reservations, without any restrictions or limitations as to its use, it is given you and to your successors forever.

George S. McAllister made the response accepting the building in behalf of the town.

He was followed by Secretary L. M. Shaw, who took as his theme "American Citizenship, What It Has Meant and Is to Mean."

one asserted the right of any State to withdraw from the Union at pleasure; while the national idea found expression in the immortal language of Webster—"Liberty of Union now and for ever, one and inseparable." This conflict of ideas culminated in a conflict of arms, and at Appomattox it was decided that the United States is a Nation, and no one now refers to it in the plural number.



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ADDRESS OF HON. LESLIE M. SHAW.

He briefly referred to our colonial history, noting the trend of thought and development toward unification. He referred to the fact that when the Revolutionary war was begun, there was no intention to assert independence. It was six years after the final treaty of peace with England before the formation of a constitutional government. Immediately there arose two schools of political thought, the

Thus the explorer had become a settler, the settlement had developed into a colony, the colony had evolved a state and the state had been welded into a Union. All this had been along lines of cause and effect.

The Secretary then referred to the period of material development which followed the Civil War. The American people had been industrious and industry is the parent of competency. Competency is the father of multiplied desires for comforts. These desires breed

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necessities for increased means of communication. Thus naturally, logically and irresistably was developed the policy and a period of internal improvement. Rivers were bridged, harbors widened, railroads constructed, steam boats launched, commerce multiplied and the tension of human life tightened. Competency gave place to wealth, and wealth like competency is the father of multiplied desires for luxuries. This demand for luxuries makes necessary enlarged and increased facilities for commerce. Thus around the circle of industry, competency, desire, demand, supply, more wealth, larger desires, greater supply, we have chased ourselves up the ever enlarging spiral and at an even exhilarating pace until the light headed have become dizzy and either fallen off or raised the cry that the whole establishment is going to destruction.

He then referred to the causes of the Spanish War. He said the American people were judicially minded. Our liberty is distinctly American and law is supreme. Our war with Spain was the outgrowth of dual characteristics. The American love of justice, of law, of equity had been insulted by Spanish rule in Cuba for more than a hundred years. American love of justice plus American altruism was not sufficient until we had become commercially independent and were looking for outside markets. All these considerations combined, resulted in our interference. It was an unprecedented step, but it was taken by the unanimous vote of all parties in Congress, and with the approval of all parties in convention assembled, but in so doing Congress turned the knob and set ajar a door which, if it ever swings wide, will make the United States the conservator of peace and saplet government throughout the Western world. The trend of all these events from colonial times to the present has been towards a stronger government.

The Secretary then referred to our military experience in China. Without an act of Congress a detachment of the navy and a detail from the army was sent to the relief of the American legation at Pekin. It was without precedent, but the American people, without regard to party, approved the step. Later this government served notice that it reserved the right to review judicial proceedings in other American republics whenever American citizens make the claim that they have been irregular and without due process of law deprived of their property. Thus three important and unprecedented steps have been taken within the last few years, all pointing in the direction of a strong government abundantly able to protect its domestic interests and not unwilling under proper provocation to exercise supervision over international complications involving the rights and interests of our people.

The Secretary then referred to certain questions which must be solved in the near future. The countries washed by the Pacific ocean have a foreign trade aggregating a billion, of which the United States gets ten per cent. It is farther from New York to Cape Horn than from Liverpool and London to the same southern extremity of South America, which gives Europe the advantage over our Eastern cities in all ports of the Pacific ocean, when both sail via Cape Horn. Start two ships from Liverpool or London to San Francisco, one via Cape Horn and the other via Suez canal, and two from New York via the same routes respectively, and all the English vessels reach their destination before either of ours. Cut the Isthmian canal and it will be about as near from New York to Hong Kong via the isthmus as from Liverpool or London by Suez. The influence of American trade and commerce will be to the advantage of every people whose shores are washed by the Pacific ocean. American altruism will send the bible and the spelling book into every port where American commercialism carries our products. American love of liberty and of justice according to law will follow the flag and intelligence and truth will follow liberty and justice. Fate, or destiny, or Providence, call it what you will, seems to have elected America to the principalship of the academy or commercial integrity in Pacific waters, and we dare not decline the responsibility. Occupying the best position on the map; possessing more wealth than any other country, speaking the natural language of commerce; having the most easily understood denominations of money; holding more gold in our coffers to guarantee its stability and in our mines more uncoined metal with which to replete it; possessing more enterprise, more sagacity; and in our hearts more love of freedom, in our minds a better comprehension of the world's needs, in our fibre more courage to confront responsibilities, in our souls more faith in our destiny than

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others, makes a man wish he were a boy that he might see some of the gigantic accomplishments which await the American citizen of the future compared to which all that has been shall be as a transitory dream.

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The building is in the old colonial style throughout, with solid red brick walls and light Barre granite trimmings. It is 48 x 88 feet outside, with two stories and a basement. The basement is of granite, broken ashler work. The windows are all plate glass, except the tops of the windows in Memorial hall, which are of heavy, amber ripple glass. Four white columns and six pilasters support the roof of the colonial porch. The floor is of concrete, the roof of the gable of copper. The roof of the building is slate, the flashings and conductors of copper. The cupola has an octagon base and a dome supported by slender white columns, and surmounted by a flagstaff rising 25 feet above the dome and 60 feet from the ground.

The grounds in front are finished with adamant walls and curbing, with two grass plots, one on each side of the porch. The frame of the south, or front entrance, is of granite cut in wreath designs. On the tablet above the door are inscribed the words: "Soldiers' Memorial, Presented by H. C. Akeley."

The interior finish is of red curly birch. The walls and ceilings are of adamant, and every room in the building is decorated with pleasing and artistic combinations of colors, with borders of conventional designs. The front entrance opens upon the main corridor. Soldiers Memorial hall occupies the western end of the building and opens upon a second corridor, which runs from Memorial hall across the main corridor and through the length of the building to the eastern entrance. The ceilings of the corridors are finished with a plaster cornice and the walls in panel wainscot. The decorations are in shades of chocolate and green and the border designs are very effective.

The Soldiers Memorial room is 28x46 feet. It has five large windows designed for memorial windows. The finishing is in mahogany with marble wainscoting. The ceiling is finished with beams and panels. The colors of the walls and ceiling are green, buff and brown. The border of the ceiling panels is a holly design and above the wainscot is a border of scroll design. On the marble panels the names of 245 soldiers of the Civil War are carved, including natives of Stowe and those who now reside in the town.

Between Memorial hall and the main corridor is a room 17x18 feet in size, which may be used for private office. East of the main corridor is the room designed for the postoffice. Its size is 18x22 feet. Beyond this and in connection with it is a smaller office 12x14 feet.

Opening upon the side corridor from the north is the reading room, a beautiful room 17x18 with a fireplace and mantel of pressed and ornamental brick. Beyond this is the stack room, where the town library will be kept. This room is 18x18 feet and will be provided with stacks for 4,000 volumes, but is capable of holding 8,000. The next room is the town clerk's office, 16x20 feet. Opening from this is the fireproof vault, with double brick walls, with air-space between, concrete floor and steel ceiling.

The eastern entrance contains the winding stairways to the basement and to the second floor. On this floor a corridor occupies the eastern end with ticket office and gentlemen's coat room opening from one end and the ladies' coat room from the other. The main part of the floor is occupied by the auditorium, which is 46x50, and with the gallery 20x46 feet, has seating capacity of 500. The stage and dressing rooms are 22x46 feet, and are fitted up with all modern improvements and fixtures. The scenery is especially fine. The auditorium and stage are lighted by arc lights and are provided with automatic lighting facilities. The walls of the auditorium are finished with pilasters and panels. Shades of green, chocolate gold, rose and grey, form the back ground for various designs which includes wreaths and festoons of holly, roses and ribbons.

The basement contains a village lock-up with two cells, a toilet room, a room suitable for an office, a hall, a kitchen supplied with sinks and other conveniences, a sewing room with double swing doors. The eastern end is occupied by the banquet hall, 44x16 feet. Opening from this is a ladies' parlor.

The plans of the building were by F. A. Walker, of Montpelier, and it was constructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. G. Thomas, of Stowe, representing Mr. Akeley.

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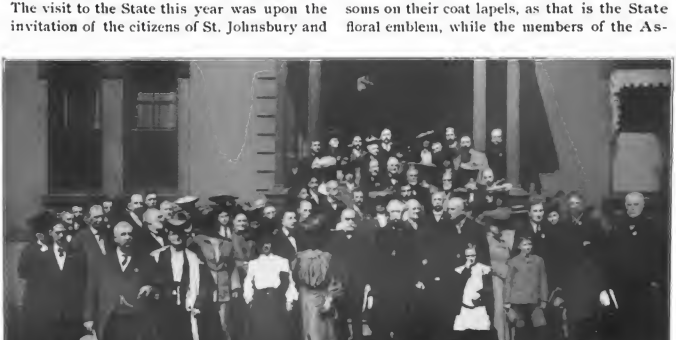
VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

THAT Old Home Week is dear to the hearts of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State living beyond its borders was again attested this year by the third annual pilgrimage of the Vermont Association of Boston during the week of August 16-22. The visit to the State this year was upon the invitation of the citizens of St. Johnsbury and Newport to become their guests and enjoy the picturesque scenery of Northeastern Vermont. The members of the Vermont Association and ladies belonging to the Society of Boston Daughters to the number of 125, left the Northern station in a special train of five Pullman cars at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of August 17. The official head of the party was Col. Albert Clarke, 1st Vice-President of the Association.

The visitors entered Vermont at Wells River where they were met and welcomed to the State by Governor John G. McCullough and party and the reception committees from St. Johnsbury and Newport. The Governor's party included Lieut.-Governor Zed S. Stanton, Adjt.-Inspector General W. H. Gilmore, Judge E. L. Bates, secretary of civil and military affairs, and Col. Charles W. Ruiter.

The St. Johnsbury reception committee included F. H. Brooks, C. C. Follensby, W. S. Boynton, A. F. Stone and C. T. Walter. The Newport reception committee consisted of Judge F. E. Alfred, Col. Z. M. Mansur, H. S. Root, F. M. Sherman, O. C. Miller, G. H. Prouty and W. W. True.

The reception committees wore clover blossoms on their coat lapels, as that is the State floral emblem, while the members of the Association wore handsome metal badges showing the coat of arms of Vermont and the name of the Association.



VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON, AT ST. JOHNSBURY.
Photographed for "The Vermonter" by W. H. Sargent.

The Governor and his party were greeted by Col. Albert Clarke, the acting president; N. L. Sheldon, the secretary; James M. Gleason, second vice-president, and Joseph F. Scott and William Craig of the executive committee.

St. Johnsbury gave the visitors a hearty welcome and numerous decorations were displayed throughout the town in honor of the party. The St. Johnsbury band played on the arrival of the train, and as the members of the Association alighted they were escorted to carriages and automobiles and shown the attractions of the town.

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Following is the official list of the Boston party :

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Allen, George P. Anderson, Hon. Ira A. Abbott, Walter K. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman M. Bill, Miss Marion Bill, Dr. Walter S. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Benson, Miss Ruth Bill, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Baker, Samuel M. Barnes, H. R. Burrington, Mrs. Alice Bowker, Curtis H. Burt, Mrs. H. C. Batchelder, Col. Albert Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Roland E. Chafey, Miss Abby M. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coolidge, Mrs. E. A. Chaney, Miss Lilyon B. Coffin, Mrs. Walter Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Cook, Mrs. Mary Walton Dewey, Miss Grace M. Dutcher, Ernest F. Dow, William B. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunham, John K. Dustin, Misses Florence and Helen Dustin, Mrs. N. I. Elms, William A. Forbes, Mrs. Thomas Fiske, James N. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Frost, C. L. French, James M. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hodgdon, Miss Christine F. Hodgdon, Dr. Charles M. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Huntoon, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon W. Halbert, Miss Mabel C. Hartwell, Mrs. A. C. Hastings, Portus C. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Howard, Miss Blanche Howard, Charles W. Howard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Knapp, Miss Jessie R. Knapp, George M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Arba N. Lincoln, Arthur B. Monteith, J. Almer McNall, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Miller, Allen Miller, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols, William Nutt, the Misses Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Moses S. Page, Mrs. Edward S. Page, Edgar Potter, Hon. and Mrs. George O. Proctor, George B. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, Mrs. Frank P. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Robinson, George Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sheldon, Charles I. Senter, Mrs. A. L. Senter, Miss S. L. Senter, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Shepley, Joseph F. Scott, Albert L. Silver, Jr., Elmer E. Silver, Mrs. K. M. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Tuck, Miss Marion S. Tuck, Mrs. Charles Upton, George Upton, Miss Beatrice M. Wetmore, Miss Emma K. West, Miss Jenny C. Watts, Daniel A. White.



THE ATHENEUM, ST. JOHNSBURY.

At 6 o'clock the Fairbanks Museum was thrown open and a reception was tendered the visitors, which was also largely attended by the home people. Music was furnished at the museum by the St. Johnsbury orchestra, and the following acted as the reception committee: Frank H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Stone, Col. and Mrs. John C. Clarke, Mr. and

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Mrs. P. F. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. T. R. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ide.

A substantial banquet was given the visitors in the evening at the armory by the citizens of St. Johnsbury. The auditorium was handsomely decorated, and the guests were entertained during the banquet by selections from an orchestra.

At the postprandial exercises, Arthur F. Stone, editor of the *Caledonian*, acted as toastmaster, and extended a cordial welcome to the 250 who sat at the tables.

Speeches were made by Gov. McCullough, Lieut.-Gov. Stanton, Col. Albert Clarke, acting president of the Association; Rev. Dr. Edward T. Fairbanks, Dr. C. F. O. Tinker and P. F. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, James M. Gleason, secretary and vice president of the Association, and Joseph F. Scott, chairman of the Old Home Week Trip Committee.

Gov. McCullough said that Berkshire and Bennington were so close that if one pulls the latchstring in Berkshire the door opens in Bennington.

"All we have belongs to the Massachusetts Vermonters who are here," said he, in a graceful speech in which he extended the welcome of the State.

Col. Albert Clarke's address in behalf of the Association was largely historical, but he also returned thanks for all the attentions paid to the Association by the citizens of St. Johnsbury.

He paid tribute to Vermont men of note of the past and present, and included amid applause some praise to Ex-U. S. Senator Jonathan Ross, who was sitting in the audience.



ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.

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ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.

for the ability displayed in the Senate in the brief time which he served.

Vice President Gleason wished the State success and prosperity, and then Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Concord, Mass., Reformatory, made the closing address, which included several good stories, which made a big hit.

The following morning the members of the party visited the Athaneum, the Fairbanks Museum, the churches, the United States Fish Hatchery and other places of interest.

Before leaving St. Johnsbury the party visited the Fairbanks Scale Works and were photographed in front of the office of the company for THE VERMONTER by Mr. W. H. Sargent

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The visitors were charmed with St. Johnsbury and its many attractions. The beautiful scenery, the good roads and fine drives, the attractive residences and grounds, the splendid public institutions, and withal, the cordiality and hospitality of the people very favorably impressed everyone with this model town of the Green Mountain State.

The Vermont Association left St. Johnsbury by special train for Newport at noon on August 17. The party were welcomed to this beautiful and progressive village on the shores of Lake Memphremagog by a crowd of nearly 1,000 people. The streets of Newport were extensively decorated with flags and bunting. The guests in the afternoon were driven about town in carriages and given excursions on the lake. The village in the evening was turned into a fairyland of chinese lanterns, and a reception attended by 700 people was tendered to the guests from the Hub. The reception was held in the parlors of the Memphremagog House and was a notable social success.

The receiving line consisted of the following: Gov. John G. McCullough, Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. Albert Clarke, acting president of the Vermont Association; Mrs. Clarke, Joseph F. Scott of the executive committee; Mrs. George O. Proctor, first vice-president of the Daughters of Vermont; Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, second vice-president of the Daughters of Vermont; Mrs. A. W. Pratt, secretary of the Daughters of Vermont; James M. Gleason, second vice-president of the Vermont Association; Miss Nichols, William Craig of the executive committee, and Mrs. Craig, and Ex Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur and Mrs. Mansur of Newport.



MAIN STREET, SOUTH END, ST. JOHNSBURY.

The guests were presented by the following citizens of Newport: Mr. and Mrs. George H. Prouty, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. John Young.

Following the reception, refreshments were served, and then followed words of welcome in behalf of Newport by Judge F. E. Alfred, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the details of the visit of the Bostonians.

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Brief speeches of greeting in behalf of the Association were then made by Col. Clarke, Secretary Sheldon, Vice-President Gleason and other members of the Association, and Governor McCullough welcomed the visitors in behalf of the State. This closed the exercises of the evening.

The third day of the pilgrimage of the Vermont Association was devoted to a boat ride on Lake Memphremagog. The party numbered 300 persons, including Newport people, and the "Lady of the Lake" never carried a more distinguished company of the sons and daughters of Vermont than it did on this trip. The steamer passed down the lake, across the boundary line into Canadian waters until the boat was 20 miles from Newport.

Col. Albert Clarke, who has traveled extensively, said that he knew of no prettier sheet of water anywhere in the world, not even excepting the famed Lake George. This expressed the feelings of the rest of the Bostonians. Newport is eight miles from the Canadian line; there are no marks of the boundary, but Province Island lies partly in the United States and partly in Canada.

The boat left mail for the island and then entered into Canadian waters. The weather was cool and delightful, and the Newport people on board pointed out the interesting spots along the shore. To the left is Mt. Elephantus, a mountain four or five miles long which resembles in shape an elephant lying down. Over at the right is Stinner's cave, a real cavern which can be approached only by rowboat, and which fifty years ago was the secret hiding place of smuggled goods.

Before disbanding, the Association unanimously adopted the following resolutions, drafted by a committee composed of James M. Gleason, N. L. Sheldon and William Craig: "Fully appreciating the very courteous and generous manner in which the citizens of St. Johnsbury and Newport, through their respective committees, have received and entertained the members of the Vermont Association and the Daughters of Vermont, it is resolved that we extend to them and to the citizens our very sincere and heartfelt thanks for their hospitality, and may the ties of friendship closely cement us for all time."

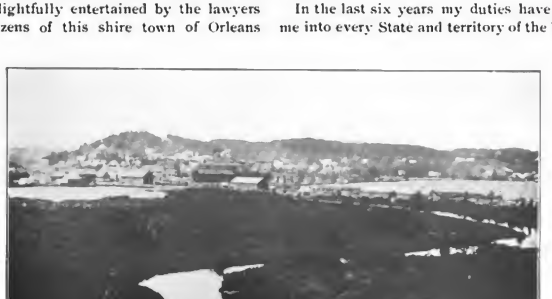


RAILROAD STREET, ST. JOHNSBURY.

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MID-SUMMER MEETING OF THE VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

NO more beautiful or charming spot in the Green Mountain State could have been selected for the first midsummer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association than Newport. The occasion called together August 5th and 6th on the shores of Lake Memphremagog a goodly company of members and ladies who were delightfully entertained by the lawyers and citizens of this shire town of Orleans



NEWPORT, FROM WEST DERBY.

County. The visitors were given an informal reception upon their arrival, in the parlors of the Memphremagog House. A business meeting of the Association followed with President John H. Senter in the chair. On the morning of August 6th the members and their wives and daughters went on board the "Lady of the Lake" for a ride along Memphremagog's beautiful shores. The steamer was chartered especially for the occasion. The course was down on the western shore, past Bear Mountain and Owl's Head to Knowlton's Landing; thence across the lake to Georgeville, where the boat stopped 30 minutes, allowing the party to land. From this point the course was along the eastern shore past Judge Molson's and the late Sir Hugh Allan's place, and on to Province Island, where the second stop was made. From this point the party returned to Newport in time for dinner.

Thursday evening an address was delivered before the Association in the Lane Opera House, by Hon. Charles A. Prouty, a member of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Prouty spoke of the advantages of Vermont as a place in which to practice law in comparison with other States.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Prouty's address :

In the last six years my duties have taken me into every State and territory of the Union, and I have gone in a way which has familiarized me to a great extent with commercial and social conditions. Meeting hundreds of lawyers from all parts of the country, I have inevitably contrasted their condition with ours; have almost of necessity inquired whether I ought not myself to have begun otherwise or elsewhere. As a result of this observation and reflection there has grown up within me an abiding conviction that were I obliged to do it again and could exercise a conscious volition I would be born beside the placid waters of this beautiful lake, I would study law and I would practice my profession in Vermont.

He then proceeded to say in substance that the native of Vermont having qualified himself for the practice of the law assumed that he must leave his native State to seek a career;

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that he must either go west or into some great city.

To-day the West with which Horace Greely advised young men to grow up is more densely populated than Vermont and there is no other "West" to take its place. The young man fancies that by going far enough he will find some place where competition is less acute than at home. Not so. Though the young man travels westerly to the "Golden Gate," he will find few rural communities in which there is less competition than here. He will find few places where legal attainment and legal ability, as he has been taught to understand to participate in this he must locate there. This is exactly true. The large fees are paid in the city and cannot be paid in the country; but all city fees are not large. Our young attorney may never obtain one of these princely incomes. The young man who goes to New York without connections to help him has, in undertaking to establish a lucrative practice, a task not impossible but discouraging. Some succeed. The great majority fail. Nor does success depend upon ability, for he may be years without an opportunity to demonstrate his capacity. Upon the other hand in Vermont he secures almost at the first opportunity



THE "LADY OF THE LAKE," AT NEWPORT.

the term, counts for more than in Vermont. We have few marble palaces, but there is less hunger, less nakedness and less poverty here on the average than in any other State. Our fees are small but nowhere is the young attorney more certain of a comfortable subsistence from the very first. There are many instances where conditions make it expedient for the young man to locate elsewhere, but this idea that there exists a "West," an "El Dorado," is nonsense. The last census shows that the marked tendency of population is not toward the setting sun but toward the cities, and the real question which confronts the young Vermonter is whether he shall choose the city or the country.

The young man reasons that the important business is in the city, and that if he desires to show what is in him and success is sure to come if he deserves it.

Assuming that the young man does obtain a large income, is it worth more to him than the smaller one which he might have in the country? Men are rich not in proportion to the number of dollars which they possess themselves, but rather in proportion to the possessions of their neighbors. The income of the successful New York lawyer is less in proportion to the income of his clients than that of the Vermont lawyer. The lawyer in good practice in Vermont lives in a better house, spends more money, maintains a better style in comparison with his neighbors than does his New York brother.

The country practice tends to develop a better lawyer than the city. It is the principal

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VIEW OF "OWL'S HEAD," LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG

involved in a case, not the amount of money which requires ability in its trial. The practice of the law feels the commercial tendency of the age. Eloquence is no longer prized at the bar. The legal ability most highly paid for to-day is that which advises methods by which the public my be fleeced with impunity. This commercial tendency is strongest at the center of commerce. The law practice in New York and Chicago has become a string of specialties. The highly paid lawyer is a part of the business world and has little to do with judges and juries. The same man at the end of fifteen years will be a better lawyer in the country; will know more law; will possess maturer judgment and will better understand how to deal with men.

If the young lawyer looks forward to a time when he may leave the bar for the bench, than which there is no more honorable ambition, and hopes to get there by his ability, he should by all means stay in Vermont. It may



AMONG THE ISLANDS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

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be doubted if there is a State which has so uniformly taken its best lawyers for the bench.

If he looks forward to any sort of political preferment he should certainly remain here. No other State, in proportion in population, elects more governors, more members of the national Congress and has more good federal appointments than Vermont. Still more important, while the connection here between merit and election to office may not always be close I know of none where it is closer. Eminence as a lawyer is more likely to be rewarded by preferment to office here than in almost any other part of the Union.

In conclusion Mr. Prouty said: I am not urging the rest of the United States to move into Vermont to practice law; we produce lawyers enough for home consumption. I am not saying that the young Vermonter should under no circumstances leave Vermont to practice elsewhere, for in many instances he should. I am combating this idea that he must go, that there is nothing for him here.

Marcus Aurelius was an emperor and Epictetus a slave, but slave and emperor unite in admonishing the ages that not place nor condition, but the man himself determines whether life shall be happy or useful. It is largely the man which determines the result. Given the man, I know of no spot where he can make a better lawyer, where he can live a more wholesome life, where he can wield a wider influence, where he can more certainly maintain himself and his in comfort, where he is more likely to be called to positions of trust and honor than here in our little State which is mostly thought of as a good place to emigrate from.

At the close of the address the members and their friends repaired to the dining hall of the Memphremagog House, where a banquet was served. Post prandial exercises followed. President Senter acted as toastmaster, and, after a few interesting preliminary remarks, called first on Lieut.-Gov. Z. S. Stanton to answer to the toast, "Vermont." Senator Redfield Proctor was next called upon to speak on "Our Federal Relations." Lawyer J. W. Redmond then responded to the toast, "Our Hosts—the Orleans County Bar." He was followed by Mrs. E. Huntington Henkle, of Springfield, Ill., who rendered charmingly two songs, which were heartily encored. "The Supreme Court" was the toast talked upon by John W. Gordon, of Barre, after which Miss Gussie L. Bigwood, the only female lawyer in Vermont, spoke interestingly upon the toast, "Our Sister-in-Law." The "Philippine Possessions" was the interesting subject of the Hon. Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury. Hon. David J. Foster, of Burlington, talked upon "The Law and the Lady," and Hon. F. G. Fleetwood, of Morrisville, closed the event by speaking upon "The Daughters of Vermont."

The banquet closed a most delightful occasion and the first annual midsummer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association was unanimously voted a decided success.



THE GOODRICH MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NEWPORT.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

HON. HENRY CLAY IDE.

THE announcement by President Roosevelt, of his proposed appointment of Hon. Henry C. Ide, as Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, will be received with much satisfaction by Vermonters everywhere. Judge Ide's service as a member of the Philippine Commission and his administration of the Department of Finance and Justice have been of great value and worthy of the recognition he has received from high officials of the United States Government. Upon him has largely devolved the duty of formulating the laws enacted by the commission for the government of the islands. Judge Ide was appointed in February, 1900, by President McKinley, one of the United States Philippine commissioners, together with William H. Taft, Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright and Bernard Moses, to organize civil government in the Philippine islands. On the first day of September, 1901, he was appointed as Secretary of Finance and Justice for the Philippine islands,



HON. HENRY CLAY IDE.

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having executive control of the bureaus of banking, currency, treasury, auditing, customs service, internal revenue service and the administration of justice.

Henry Clay Ide was born in Barnet, in the county of Caledonia, in the State of Vermont, on the 18th day of September, 1844. Prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy. Entered Dartmouth College, 1862. Graduated in 1866, as valedictorian of his class. Principal of the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., from 1866 to 1868. Master of the Cotting high school, Arlington, Mass., 1868 and 1869. Studied law in the office of Judge Benjamin H. Steele, at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Admitted as a member of the bar of the supreme court of Vermont, December, 1870. Commenced practice of law at St. Johnsbury, October, 1871. State's attorney for Caledonia county, Vt., in the years 1876-1877, and 1878. State senator in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. Delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, 1888. Appointed by President Harrison to represent the United States as commissioner to the Samoan islands to act in conjunction with commissioners appointed by the governments of England and Germany, in 1891. In 1893 appointed by the three governments, constituting the protectorate of Samoa, as chief justice of Samoa. Served in that capacity until 1897, when resignation was accepted.

Before going to the Philippine islands Judge Ide served for years as director or president of important business corporations, among which may be mentioned the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury and the Passumpsic Savings Bank of St. Johnsbury. He, for many years, was the confidential adviser of the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale Company and of the Connecticut River Lumber Company, two of the largest corporations in New England, besides acting in the same capacity for many smaller industrial enterprises, and conducting a large general practice of his profession.

Judge Ide has been in the United States during the summer on a vacation, and has passed most of the season with his daughters at their Vermont home in St. Johnsbury. He has meanwhile visited Washington several times to consult with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on Philippine affairs. He has also devoted considerable of his time to formulating a monetary system for the islands. Judge Ide sailed from San Francisco, August 18, on the Coptic for Manila. The Misses Ide will not return to the Philippines until late in the fall.



THE FAIRBANKS MUSEUM, ST. JOHNSBURY.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1903: President, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice presidents, Col. Albert Clarke, Mr. James M. Gleason, secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee (with the above) Arthur L. Robinson, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Esq., Eugene N. Foss, Elmer E. Sliver, Wade Keyes, Esq., William Craig.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. O. Proctor; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Vance; executive committee, Miss Mabel E. Houghton, Mrs. Anna S. Nichols, Mrs. O. C. Ashton.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers of the Association: President, Judge Willard R. Cray, Minneapolis; first vice-president, Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; third vice-president, Judge Francis M. Crosby, Hastings; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee.—Chairman, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis; Frank G. McMillan, Minneapolis; C. J. Rockwood, Minneapolis; P. D. Boutell, Minneapolis; Frank R. Chase, Minneapolis; Charles H. Smith, Minneapolis; Walter R. Brown, Minneapolis.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E.Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

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MARKER ERECTED BY THE ORLEANS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT THE TERMINUS OF THE OLD MILITARY ROAD IN HAZEN'S NOTCH, WESTFIELD. DEDICATED AUGUST 20, 1903.



Photo by F. B. Tupper, Ferrisburgh.

MID-SUMMER MEETING OF THE VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE AT OLD FORT FREDERIC, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, SEPTEMBER 4, 1903.

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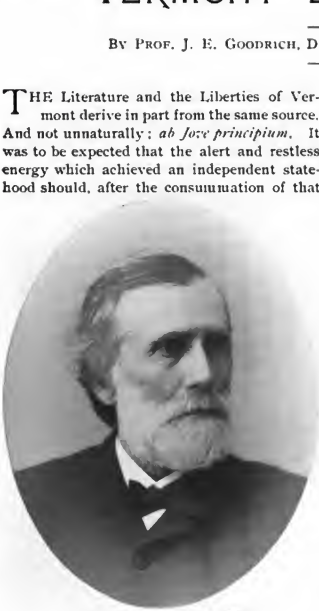
VOL. IX. OCTOBER, 1903. No. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

VERMONT LITERATURE.

BY PROF. J. E. GOODRICH, D. D., UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

THE Literature and the Liberties of Vermont derive in part from the same source. And not unnaturally; *ab Jove principium*. It was to be expected that the alert and restless energy which achieved an independent statehood should, after the consummation of that



J. E. GOODRICH, D. D., BURLINGTON.

object, find exercise in new fields. But it is a surprise to find in the doughty champion of the New Hampshire Grants the first metaphysician and religious critic of the commonwealth. Ethan Allen's *Reason the Only Oracle of Man* came from the press in 1784; his preface is dated in July of 1782. It seems that these 455 octavo pages were really in process of incubation in the intervals of civil strife; possibly they are the fruit in part of the enforced leisure of his imprisonment. The wonder is that the graduate of a common district school,* even with the post-graduate courses in theology and metaphysics offered everywhere in the New England churches of the time, should be able to define so sharply and reason so straightforwardly, as does our author on many high problems of moral and religious philosophy. The treatise is one more proof that the sermons of that day supplied no mean mental gymnastic; they provoked contradiction; they taught both logic and style, even to those who doubted or denied; they put men upon search for the bases of the creeds. If these Oracles were to appear for the first time today, they would excite no sense of alarm, and would challenge a far gentler protest than four generations ago. Allen was a 'higher critic' far in advance of his time.

He affirms in his preface that he has never read the writings of the Deists; does not know whether he is a deist or not. And Tom Paine had not yet written his *Age of Reason*. He quotes now and then, but avers that the only volumes used in the revision of his manuscripts for the press were the bible and dic-

*One of Allen's daughters said that his whole attendance at school did not exceed three months. Z. Thompson in Hist. Gaz. Vt. I. 563.

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tionary. His stout intellectual honesty appears in his offering to 'rescind any errors which may be rationally pointed out,' as also in the fact that, after detecting an error, as he thought, in his treatment of the 'essence of the soul,' he composed an appendix of nearly 20,000 words to set the matter right. This, however, did not get printed till eighty-four years after his death.

The *Narrative of his Captivity*, so familiar to past generations of Vermonters, of which fourteen editions appeared between 1779 and 1849, was his only contribution to the history of his times, albeit his five pamphlets, aggregating over 450 pages, in vindication of the claims of the nascent State, had much to do with the making of history.



REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, LL. D.

Ira Allen's *History of Vermont*, written during his detention abroad, and issued in London in 1798, was a clear exposition of those affairs of which its author had intimate and inside knowledge. A few inaccuracies are due to the fact that its author was wholly dependent on his memory for dates and details. Of the new edition of this work, often promised and apparently prepared for publication, but a few pages ever saw the light.

Lt. Col. John A. Graham, a lawyer of Rutland, wrote a *Descriptive Sketch of Vermont*, which was issued in London in 1797. His views of the people, their manners, morals and religious condition, are much more kindly than those of President Dwight as found in his *Travels* (1821).

The earliest systematic History of the State appeared in 1794 (2d ed. in 2 vols. 1809). The learned author, the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D. Yale and Edinburgh, had been professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College (1780-88), and naturally gave much attention to the physical features of the State.

The Rev. D. C. Sanders, first president of the State University, published anonymously in 1813 a *History of the Indian Wars* which deserves mention here, if only on account of the caustic criticism which it received in *The Literary and Philosophical Repertory*, a magazine issued at Middlebury, 1812-17. President Sanders took this attack so much to heart that he destroyed nearly the whole edition. Yet of this book S. G. Drake, the historian, said: 'It is infinitely superior, not only in a literary point of view, but in the accuracy of its historical facts, to Henry Trumbull's book issued the same year.'

Zadock Thompson's [*Bridgewater, 1796-1856] encyclopaedic *History, Natural, Civil and Statistical*, (3 vols., 1842; Appendix, 1853), is even to this day indispensable, having been superseded but in part by more recent works. It bears throughout the marks of accurate, conscientious investigation, and states all facts precisely as the author found and saw them.

The *History of Eastern Vermont* (1858) by Benj. J. Hall of Troy, N. Y., a grandson of Judge Lot Hall of Westminster, is an extremely interesting narrative of events, derived from original sources, from the earliest beginnings to the end of the eighteenth century.

But the most exhaustive and judicial survey of the entire course of events terminating with the admission of Vermont to the Union is to be found in the elaborate work of Gov. Hiland Hall, (1868) [Bennington, 1795-1885]. It is not easy reading. The sentences are sometimes long and ponderous. It is a lawyer's guarded statement of conclusions reached after wide investigation and careful balancing of evidence.

Passing over several historical manuals, designed in part for schools, we name as worthy of special attention the recent work of Rowland E. Robinson, whose *Vermont, a Study of Independence* (1892), exhibits that sure literary

*Names of towns within brackets indicate birthplace.

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touch which conciliates the attention and recalls the reader day by day until he reaches unwillingly the end of the story.

Numerous and valuable as are the accessible histories of the State, it is a frequent remark among those who have some first-hand knowledge of the early men and their doings, that the adequate history of the founding of Vermont is still to be written. Our County histories are compilations and call for no mention here, but some of the towns have had their chronicles written up with such love and zeal as to give them a more than local interest and value. From these, from early documents, and from the *silva* of the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, some genius will ere long, it is hoped, build to the honor of the fathers and the State, the monument which we long to see.

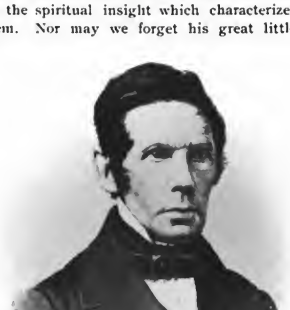
The part played by Vermont in the Rebellion is faithfully and loyally rehearsed in Lieut. G. G. Benedict's *Vermont in the Civil War* (2 vols. 1886, 1888). The accuracy and impartiality of the State's military historian have given to this record a high place among detached histories of the Rebellion. The restrictions imposed by its comprehensive plan preclude vivid and detailed descriptions of battles, but the patriotic fervor, and the high courage and unsurpassed fighting qualities of the State troops get fitting and full recognition in its 1400 pages.

Of the histories of separate military organizations, that of *The Tenth Regiment* by Chaplain E. W. Haynes is the most elaborate and complete (2d ed. 1894). Excellent also is Lt. Col. Aldace F. Walker's monograph: *The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley* (1864, 1869), an inside view of one of the greatest strategic movements of the War.

Judge Amos Dean [Barnard, 1803-68] of the Albany Law School is favorably known among lawyers and physicians by his *Principles of Medical Jurisprudence*, 1864, but the great work of his life was his *History of Civilization* (7 volumes octavo, 1868), which contains the mature results of more than twenty years, comparative study of the various races and governments of mankind. The plan of the work has been highly commended; the detailed execution of the plan is less satisfactory.

John Russell, LL. D., [Cavendish 1793-1863] supported himself while in college by the income from two historical works: one on *The Vermont State Prison*, 1812, and one on *The War of 1812* (2d ed. 1815). He became a resident of Kentucky and Missouri, and wrote eight novels, one of which had the distinction of being stolen and issued in French by a Frenchman who had travelled in America.

Joseph Tracy's [Hartford, 1794-1874] two histories must not be overlooked:—*The Great Awakening*, 1841, which has seen several editions, and the *History of the American Board*, 1842, both admirable for their accuracy and for the spiritual insight which characterizes them. Nor may we forget his great little



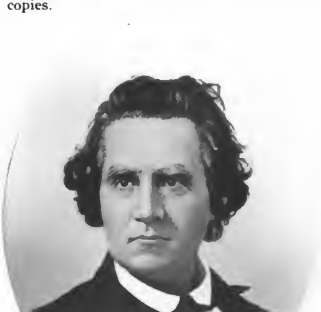
PROF. ZADOCK THOMPSON.

book, the invaluable *Essay on Christian Philosophy*, originally issued in the *Vermont Chronicle*, of which he was for five years the editor.

We must name too Prof. Joseph Torrey's [U. Vt. 1827 67] translation of *Neander's Church History*, (5 vols. 8vo., reproduced in both London and Edinburgh, 10 vols.), a model of the sort of translation, or rather of the transfusion, required in putting the thoughts of a German author into the English tongue. A notable course of College lectures, issued after his death under the title, *A Theory of Fine Art*, belongs to literature as well as to philosophy. Prof. Torrey also wrote *Memoirs* of two presidents of the University of Vermont, James Marsh and Worthington Smith,

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The Rev. Harvey Newcomb [Thetford, d. 1863] should have mention here, if only for the multitude and variety of his publications. Besides editing three papers and contributing to several others he sent from the press in all one hundred and seventy-eight volumes, including fourteen volumes of church history and a *Cyclopædia of Missions*. He was credited, four years before his death, with 65,000,000 pages in book form. He wrote much for Sunday Schools. Two of his works were circulated to the extent of 24,000 and 34,000 copies.



CHAS. G. EASTMAN.

The Rev. Ezra H. Byington [Hinesburg, 1828-1901] in his two historical essays, *The Puritan in England and New England*, 1896, and *The Puritan as a Colonist and a Reformer*, 1899, has retold the story of the founding of New England in a spirit at once broad and appreciative, and in an unaffected and pleasing style.

Thomas Rowley, of Danby and Shoreham, town clerk, surveyor, chairman of the committee of safety, member of the assembly, county judge, etc., [d. ab. 1803] appears to be the Orpheus of Vermont poets. A specimen of his patriotic verse may be seen at the end of the *Remonstrance of the Outlaws* (Allen, Warner, Baker, et al.) April, 1774.* His impromptu verses, once familiar throughout the State, fired the hearts of the Green Mountain Boys and stimulated their resistance to the demands of New York. His epigrams, metrical tax-lists, religious and patriotic effusions, show a quick wit joined with great fertility and ease of expression, and make it clear that, had he had the opportunity of literary training, he might have won a permanent place in the short roll of early American poets.†

The numerous poetical writings of Thomas Green Fessenden [1771-1837] challenge attention by their racy Hudibrastic qualities. His satire is keen, verging sometimes on the riotous and reckless. In *Democracy Unveiled* and elsewhere the heartiness with which 'Simon Spunkey' vents his hatred of the Jeffersonians in general and Matthew Lyon in particular, gives one a vivid sense of the virulence of the political animosities of that time, 1798. He was equally ready at composing a patriotic ode, at caricaturing the uncouth awkwardness of the country gawky, and in taking off the literary affectations of the day. The *Country Lovers*, or *Jonathan's Courtship*,‡ written as a college essay, is the best known of all his writings, but his *Terrible Tractoration* (London, 1803; New York, 1804) is a very storehouse of ingenious and drastic satirical criticism. Even as late as 1836 (he died in 1837) Hawthorne tells us he was still composing additional strophes for a new edition. So many of the follies or deceptions at which his shafts were shot have now been swallowed in the limbo of the past as to lend a decided antiquarian flavor to most of the volume. Fessenden was the versatile author or compiler of various treatises, legal, moral, horticultural and statistical, but none of these properly falls under the head of literature.

The Rev. Carlos Wilcox [b. Newport, N. H., reared in Vermont from his fourth year, 1794—1827] gave to the press in 1822 the first installment of *The Age of Benevolence*, a poem in blank verse planned to extend to five books. This, still incomplete, along with another in the Spenserian stanza, on *The Religion of Taste*, was issued after his death. His descriptions of rural scenes are remarkably true to nature, and his verse, always dig-

* Slade's *State Papers*, 74.

† See Histories of Shoreham and Danby for specimens of his composition; also *Deming's Vermont Officers*, 139, and *Hist. Gaz., Vt.* I. 99, 926.

‡ May be seen in Duyckinck's Cyclopædia, I. 567.

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nified, rises sometimes to sublimity under the impulse of religious feeling.

Charles G. Eastman [1816—60] filled an editor's chair all his life, yet was not prevented by his "copy" and "proofs" from listening now and then—would he had done so oftener!—to the whispers of the muse. His first venture into print, made while a student at the University, was a graphic account of the peculiar methods of the "Evangelist" Burchard, who in the years 1835-36 preached in various towns of Chittenden county, as well as elsewhere in Vermont. Several churches were—to cite the phrase of an old-time Vermont pastor—'blessed to death' under Burchard's violent and reckless exhortations. Eastman's sketch, of which some thousands of copies were scattered, helped to limit, as well as to expose, his fiery career. Eastman's songs reveal a sensitive ear and heart, and an inborn sympathy with the tender and quiet scenes of domestic life. Through some of his poems runs a vein of kindly satire; others breathe the racy flavor of the primitive Green Mountain patriotism (first ed. 1848, 2d. enlarged, 1880.)

The Rev. O. G. Wheeler, [Charlotte, 1817-1892,] of Grand Isle, had printed in 1860 for private circulation a collection of his occasional verse under the self-depreciatory title of *My Jewsharp*. The longest and most thoughtful of the poems was read at the semi-centennial of the State University, 1854.

Elizabeth Allen, of Craftsbury, sent out in 1832 *The Silent Harp*. The title alludes to the total loss of her hearing at the age of sixteen. When one considers this, as also the fact that she had but four months' schooling, he forbears to criticise, and wonders at the stanzas which attest the musical sense. But how did she come by the opening lines of her proem? Persius might reclaim them as his own.

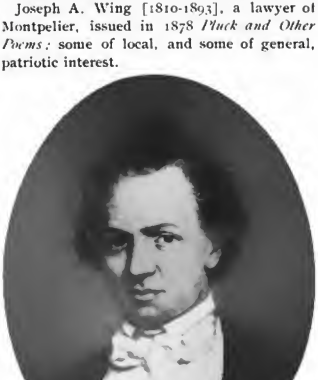
H. Ladd Spencer, a native of Castleton, put out a thin volume of forty-three poems in 1850. One hears in them echoes of Hood and of the early songs of Tennyson, and recognizes that sort of melancholy by which pensive youth is wont to diversify the too equable happiness of the passing day.

Guy H. Narramore, of Underhill, printed a small volume of *Poems* in 1864. He had previously issued *April Leaves*; also a *Miscellany* of prose and poetry under the pseudonym of Gay Humboldt (1857).

The Fall of Palmyra by N. H. Wright appeared at Middlebury in 1817. Other poems are included in the little book; one on McDonough's victory, and one on a young revolutionary officer who fell at Bennington just as the battle began.

Rebecca (Hammond) Lard of Woodstock sent to the press in 1820 *Miscellaneous Poems, by a Lady*. These are mainly religious and meditative in tone, but draw their inspiration in part from the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil.

Joseph A. Wing [1810-1893], a lawyer of Montpelier, issued in 1878 *Pluck and Other Poems:* some of local, and some of general, patriotic interest.



EDWARD R. CAMPBELL.

Edward Raymond Campbell, banker and magistrate of Windsor [Rockingham, 1787–1857] was a man of broad culture and a refined literary taste, whose important business enterprises yet left him leisure to court the muse. His poetical writings appeared during the '40's and '50's in the New York *Churchman* and other magazines, and in 1856 were collected in a volume of 334 pages: *The Heroine of Scutari, and Other Poems*. The title poem celebrates the spirited action of Florence Nightingale in breaking open the storehouse of the British army to obtain bedding and comforts for the

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sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea. All Mr. Campbell's verses indicate a deeply religious and tenderly domestic spirit. Church festivals, births and deaths, birds and flowers, the shifting panorama of the seasons, all stir his lyre to musical response. Its chords are often burdened with the sense of the mystery of life, yet vibrate clear and resonant when faith suggests the ultimate resolution of life's enigmas and discords.

Mrs. Anne Charlotte (Lynch) Botta [Bennington, 1820-1891] is best known by her *Hand-Book of Universal Literature* (1860, rev'd ed. 1885) which includes in its scope the



MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

Chinese and Sanscrit and other ancient Literatures, as well as those of recent date. Her poems were issued in an illustrated octavo volume in 1848. She was a frequent contributor of both prose and verse to the *Democratic Review, New York Mirror, etc.*

The one Vermont poet everywhere familiarly known and welcomed is John Godfrey Saxe [Highgate, 1816-1887]. Lawyer for a time, and then editor, he at last devoted himself entirely to lecturing and the muse. He was in frequent demand to heighten the zest of anniversary gatherings by his jests and satirical criticism. His rhymes and rhythms are always effective and his style is nervous and sparkling. He is the poet of 'society'. His earlier work often reminds us of Hood and Praed; in his later poems he is more original if sometimes less refined. Forty editions of his poems sold before his death, several of them complete to date, attest his popularity. It is said that he once purposed to issue a translation of Aristophanes. If so, the task seems to have proved too exacting. The gloom which settled over the poet's later days brought sadness also to the hearts of many who would fain have done something to cheer the singer that had filled for them so many hours with laughter and bright thoughts.

Our poet-laureate today, as all will agree, is Mrs. Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr, who has endeared herself to all our people by her frequent and sympathetic treatment of local and national themes. Though of French ancestry and born in a southern state, she draws her inspiration from the green hills and the unique history of Vermont. That her poems sprang—many of them—from the heart, is proved by the fact that they have power to quicken the pulse and start the tears, especially those which were inspired by incidents of the Civil War. It was only fitting that she should be chosen to sing in 1877 the State's completion of her hundred years. Mrs. Dorr's lyre has always the ring of sincerity. The emotion is genuine, the utterance clear. There is no suspicion of the artificial and factitious. The true wife and mother, the thoughtful, large-hearted woman, is felt to be behind her calmest and her most impassioned utterances. A rich and varied experience of life, yet not without its baptism of sorrow, voices itself in all the verse she has written. What she has taught in song seems first to have been lived through in fact and feeling. Emerson gave to our poet a niche in his *Parnassus*, and Stoddard in his *Female Poets of America* presents ten of her compositions,—compliments from critics who were also poets. Mrs. Dorr has written, besides, four novels, and two volumes suggested by her travels in England.

James Buckham [Burlington, 1858–] has published a collection of his poems under the title, *The Heart of Life*, 1897, and a volume of essays, *Where Town and Country Meet*, 1903. Mr. Buckham is always sincere and always welcome. His verse appeals not seldom to the deeper instincts and interests of his readers.

Judge Wendell P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury, has issued a little volume of poems with the title *North Flowers*, 1902. The "sweet south" gives not a better odor than these "posies," varied in color and fragrance, rich in thought and finished in expression. May the same

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breezes continue to blow in the judge's garden! It is plainly not too far north for the sun and the muses.

The name of Marsh has gained a place of honor in the literary history of Vermont, through the high scholarship and independent originality of three grandsons of Joseph Marsh, the first Lieut.-Governor of the State [1794-1842], who came to Hartford in 1772. James Marsh became president of the State University in 1826. Before completing his studies at Andover he had written an article on *Ancient and Modern Poetry* (N. A. Rev., July, 1822) which gave evidence of wide reading not only, but of discriminating judgment and an assured grasp on great critical and ethical problems. After translating three or four works from the German (Herder's *Hebrew Poetry* among them) he introduced the earlier writings of Coleridge to the American public with a remarkable *Preliminary Essay*. This drew attention to him as the foremost advocate in this country of the Spiritual Philosophy. His too early death prevented a complete and methodical exposition of his philosophical system, but its solid grounds and the rare quality of his thinking are clearly exhibited in the volume of philosophical papers and discourses published after his death.

His brother, Leonard Marsh, M. D., [1800-1870] sometime professor in the same institution, wielded a sharp and incisive pen. His anti-slavery writings exhibit a trenchant logic, and not seldom a merciless sarcasm. The learning is wide and varied, and the writer's conscience kindles a white heat of indignation against all parties and men who oppose man's natural right to freedom. His handling of modern Spiritualism in *The Apocatastasis* (1854) in its style and treatment reminds one of Milton's controversial tracts. There is the same stout conviction and like fullness of knowledge, coupled with the effective swing of the same long sentence. No refutation of Spiritism (as Marsh prefers to call it) has appeared which struck harder blows or sought more surely the weak points in its armor.

More widely known than either of these was George Perkins Marsh [Woodstock, 1801-1882], a cousin of the foregoing. Member of Congress 1843-49, and later U. S. minister in Constantinople and Florence for twenty-five years, he enjoyed a European, as well as an American reputation. His two courses of *Lectures, on the English Language and English Literature*, delivered in the graduate course of Columbia College (1860, 1862) were themselves contributions to literature. They were at once reproduced in England under the editorship of Dr. William Smith. His *Man and Nature*, 1865, re-issued in 1874 under the title, *The Earth as Modified by Human Action*, is a comprehensive survey of its theme, so skillfully and vigorously handled as to compel the attention of all who have the taste and the capacity for such discussions. This work was at once translated into Italian and published in Florence. Mr. Marsh's first book



HON. GEORGE P. MARSH, LL. D.

was an *Icelandic Grammar*, 1838; his last, published anonymously, *Mediæval and Modern Saints and Miracles*, in 1876; his short treatise on *The Camel* appeared in 1856. It is still due to the memory of this son of Vermont—the most distinguished scholar she has produced, rivaling in the range and the accuracy of his knowledge the best of the Germans—that a volume should be gathered of his occa-

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sional addresses and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

Mrs. Geo. P. Marsh [1816-1901] in her *Wolfe of the Knoll*, 1860, and poems elsewhere published, has shown keen appreciation of the charms of natural scenery and no slight skill in handling poetic themes. She also contributed to *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*.

So many lawyers have been content with a clumsy and inharmonious diction, that one is surprised to find now and then one who writes in pure and fluent English. Two eminent advocates recently deceased are notable exceptions to the general run of the legal fraternity in this respect. The Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden [Williston, 1824-1900], Register of the



JOHN G. SAXE, LL. D.

Treasury under Lincoln, in his *Recollections of President Lincoln*, 1891, and his *Personal Reminiscences*, 1893, has made delightful first-hand contributions to our knowledge of events and of the actors in them. *The Unknown Heroine*, a romance with a basis of historical fact, happily illuminates a dark passage in the fraternal strife of 1861-65. Mr. Chittenden's enthusiastic study of early men and times in the New Hampshire Grants made his Historical Addresses distinct additions to our historical knowledge. It is deeply to be regretted that he was not able to complete a Life of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, to which for several years he had given such attention as his failing health would allow.

The acknowledged leader of the Vermont bar, as an advocate, for a long term of years was the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, LL. D. [Middlebury, 1822-1900], United States minister to England under Cleveland. One may properly say that all his writings, other than technical, fall within the purview of this paper. The argument moves always from point to point with consummate ease; the language charms the ear and the critical taste, while it never fails to put hearer or reader in possession of the author's exact thought. It is at once luminous and simple; devoid of apparent effort, yet setting always the right word in the right place. It would not be easy to find better models of English diction, or sounder, broader discussions of fundamental principles in law and statesmanship, than are included in the posthumous volume of his *Orations and Essays*, 1900. Before leaving college Mr. Phelps had supplied both prose and verse to *Putnam's Magazine*, at that day foremost among American literary periodicals.

Wilbur Fisk, D. D., [Brattleboro, 1792-1839] had just finished his junior year at the State University when its courses were suddenly interrupted by the seizure of its buildings for U. S. barracks (1814). Mr. Fisk had the honor of preaching the Vermont Election sermon in 1826, as also that before the General Court of Massachusetts in 1829. He became the first president of Wesleyan University (1831-39), and the author of influential papers on Theology and Education. His *Travels in Europe*, 1838, went through several editions.

Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., was a native of Leicester [1797-1851], and followed Wilbur Fisk as president of Wesleyan University. His *Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land*, 2 vols., 1843, and *Travels in Greece and Turkey*, 1852, were many times re-issued. His last literary work was on *College Life*.

The author of Harmon's *Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America*, 1820, was a native of Bennington [1778- (?)]. His nineteen years' exploration and residence in the regions between Montreal and the Pacific supplied him with an extensive fund of fresh information regarding both country and people. The London *Quarterly Review* deemed his book worthy of an extended notice.

Rev. Walter Colton [Rutland, 1797-1851], chaplain in the U. S. navy, the first to announce to the Atlantic states the discovery of

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gold in California, wrote several books of observation and travel, like *Deck and Port, Ship and Sea*, etc., which were widely read and appeared in numerous editions.

The *Rambles in Europe* (2 vols. 1839) of Fanny W. Hall [Grafton], a sister of Prof. Frederick Hall, of Middlebury, I have never seen.

The most prolific writer of Travels the State has produced is Thomas J. Farnham [1804–1848], whose volumes, relating mainly to the Western Prairies, Oregon, California and Mexico, in their various editions count up fifteen or more.

Melvin Dwinell's [Calais, 1825–1887] *Common Sense Views in Foreign Lands*, 1878, consists of sketches of travel in Egypt, Palestine, Southern Europe and California. He was an editor in Rome, Ga., from 1853.

Hardwick claims Dorman Bridgman Eaton [1823–1899], who made a national reputation by his advocacy of political reforms. His *Civil Service in Great Britain*, 1880, and his *Government of Municipalities*, 1899, are the most elaborate of his numerous important publications on the general theme.

General John Wolcott Phelps, [Guilford, 1813–1885], wielded a ready and facile pen. He issued in 1856 a *History of the Secret Societies of France* (translation), and in 1874 the second edition of a compilation of his own on the same subject. He has three other volumes to his credit, including a History of Madagascar, 1884, besides one on *Good Behavior* designed for use in public schools.

During her residence in Vermont [in Guilford, 1831–37], Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps wrote nine of the seventeen works which bear her name. They are mostly lectures or treatises on scientific and educational topics. One went to several editions in London, and of another more than 270,000 copies were sold between 1832 and 1867. She was a sister of Mrs. Emma (Hart) Willard, whose authorship began after she left the State (1819).

Harmon Loomis, D. D. [Georgia, 1805–1880] spent the last twenty five years of his life in Brooklyn. He wrote *The Land of Overshadowing Wings*, 1883, and *The Great Conflict: Christ and Anti-Christ*, 1874.

Professor Davis R. Dewey, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, [Burlington, 1858–] has supplied numerous articles to the Dictionary of Political Economy, 1894–99, and in 1903 sent out his *Financial History of the United States*.

His brother, Professor John Dewey of Chicago [1859–], has been a frequent contributor to philosophical periodicals. He published a *Psychology* in 1887, *Ethics of Democracy* and an exposition of *Leibniz' New Essays* in 1888, *A Study of Ethics* in 1894, and various pedagogical papers which have attracted much attention among educators.

Here should also be named Professor Ernest Albee [1865–] of Cornell University, son of Professor Solon Albee of Middlebury, whose *History of English Utilitarianism*, London, 1902, has been welcomed as a judicious survey of an important field.



HON. ROYALL TYLER.

According to Palfrey* Vermont may lay claim to the earliest specimen of fictitious writing produced in New England. This was *The Algerine Captive* by Royall Tyler [1757–1826], who came to Guilford to reside in 1790. The novel was printed at Walpole, N. H., in 1797 and reprinted in London in 1802. Judge Tyler enjoys also the distinction of having written the first American play ever staged in a public theatre in this country. He was the first too to employ the Yankee dialect. The play was *The Contrast*, composed in three weeks' time in the winter of 1788–89, first acted in Park Street Theatre, New York, April 16th following, and printed in 1790. Another com-

* Hist. N. E., V. 219.

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edy, *May Day* or *New York in an Uproar*, was published in 1797. *The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon*, had a successful run in Boston, (printed 1797.) Judge Tyler's *Reports* are well known to the legal fraternity, but he was poet and wit as well as lawyer, contributing to periodicals in Philadelphia and Boston. A volume of his papers in the *Farmer's Weekly Museum* (Walpole) appeared in 1801, and *The Yankee in London*, a series of letters, in 1809. It should be added that the author had visited London in imagination only.



HON. DANIEL P. THOMPSON.

The historical novels of the Hon. Daniel P. Thompson of Montpelier (1795-1868) are the best helps we are likely ever to have for the reconstruction of the 'form and pressure,' the tone and temper, of the elder time. Judge Thompson was a genuine Vermonter, bred in the State, albeit he first saw the light at the foot of Bunker Hill. He knew thoroughly the times and men of whom he wrote, and dealt with them always with sympathy and insight. How sharply he conceived the situations and characters of the early days appears notably in his Historical Address of 1850. How dramatic the moving photograph of that critical meeting (July, 1777) of the Council of Safety! One is compelled to doubt what lines of the picture to assign to fact, and what to the fervid imagination of the orator. Into his *Green Mountain Boys* are wrought many of the traditions of early Vermont. Characters, dialect, conditions, all smack of the soil and of pioneer life. It is the raciest sketch yet drawn of the beginnings of the State. *The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter* reproduces the scenes and the color of the struggle for independence. *Locke Amsden*, the most carefully written of his tales, is thought to embody much of the experience acquired by the author when "boarding round" as a schoolmaster.

The Rev. Samuel Hayes Elliot [Brattleboro, 1809-1869] sent out between 1838 and his death *Rolling Ridge* and its sequel, *The Parish Side*, and three or four other volumes of stories.

The Rev. F. W. Shelton [in Montpelier 1847, 1854-66] was a regular contributor to *The Knickerbocker Magazine*. Some of his charming essays and stories came from the press while he was a resident of the State.

Mrs. J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans, has published a historico-philosophical Review of Religious Ideas under the title: *From Dawn to Sunrise*, 1876, a small volume of *Poems*, and three novels dealing with prediluvial times, one of which has been issued in London.

Charles L. Marsh, [Burlington, 1854-] of Chicago has written *Opening the Oyster*, *A Gentleman Juror*, and other novels which show a rich fund of invention.

Among recent story-tellers the palm will unhesitatingly be voted to Rowland E. Robinson of Ferrisburg [1833-1900] whose vivid and sharply outlined character sketches are grotesquely set-off by Yankee and French dialects so individual and peculiar, and so faithfully kept up in successive appearances of the same *dramatis personae*, that one is sure the originals were indelibly photographed on the author's sensitive memory. Uncle Lisha and Sam Lovel and Granther Hill and the rest of the Danvis Folks are endeared and familiar acquaintances. Robinson's quick sympathy with the shifting moods of nature, coupled with a closeness of observation which let slip no least peculiarity in plant or animal life, no change wrought by the seasons, no mutation in sky or landscape, has beguiled many a reader into a heartier liking for the woods and fields and their wild denizens. His death came all too soon, but not until his rare qualities had won wide and grateful recognition. The blindness which fell on his later but most prolific years, adds a pathetic interest to

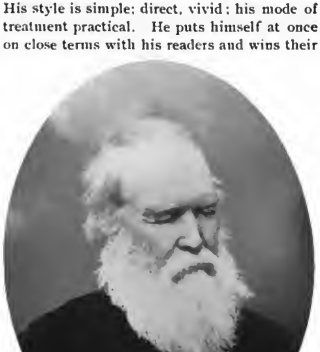
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everything published since 1894. In his ten delightful volumes he left to his beloved State a legacy of price.

Though sermons as such can hardly be classified as literature, yet a sermon by Jeremy Taylor or a geological paper by Hugh Miller may be so classed, no matter under what other category its theme may place it. So we have no scruples in claiming for the Rev. Edward Fairbanks' [1836–] recent volume. *The Wrought Brim*, a place on the literary shelf. It is throughout original in illustration and general treatment, and often poetical in thought and diction. The published discourses of the Rev. Frederick E. Dewhurst, lately of Burlington, also commend the great truths of religion not only by a philosophic handling but by an unaffected yet unmistakable charm of expression. Nor can one fail to discern in the numerous volumes of Professor W. G. T. Shedd [1820–1894, U. Vt. 1845–52] that distinction of style which makes every essay or discourse or treatise a model in the use of the English tongue, as also in logical construction.

Vermont is the birthplace of not a few men of letters who soon gained recognition in a wider commonwealth. Of these George Bush [1796–1859] may be first named; a native of Norwich, a graduate of Dartmouth college and Princeton Seminary, he became professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in Union Seminary, (1831–47). He has to his credit a *Life of Mohammed*, 1832, a *Hebrew Grammar*, eight volumes of *Commentaries* on early books of the bible which have been widely circulated and justly praised, a treatise on the *Millennium*, another on the *Resurrection of the Body*, and other works. About 1846 he became a disciple of Swedenborg and thought he found a close relation between his doctrines and Mesmerism. He was an ardent scholar with a leaning to mysticism, following the truth as he saw it, regardless of the cost to himself.

John Todd, D. D., [Rutland, 1809–73] spent the last part of his life in Pittsfield, Mass. (from 1842.) He was an original and sincere character, and without effort wielded a commanding influence in the denomination to which he belonged. He was spoken of sometimes as the bishop—some called him the pope —of Berkshire county. He put forth thirty-six volumes, some of which were translated into French, German and Greek, and had a large circulation in Europe. Of one work, *Lectures to Children*, over 100,000 copies were sold before 1859. Of the *Student's Manual* 120,000 copies were taken up in England alone before 1864, besides thirty-three editions disposed of in the United States, and many editions since. It is said that his productions had a more extensive circulation than those of any other American writer on the same themes. His style is simple; direct, vivid; his mode of treatment practical. He puts himself at once on close terms with his readers and wins their



ROWLAND E. ROBINSON

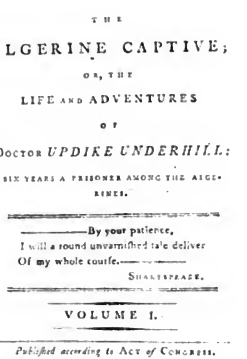
confidence. His honest purpose never fails of recognition. Some of his writings are intended for Sunday Schools, most of them for young people; all breathe a wholesome spirit and have together exerted a vast power for good.

The Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins [1792–1868] was the author of a small library of books and pamphlets, mostly on controverted themes, ecclesiastical or political. There are sixty titles, and among them a dozen bound volumes. Many of the subjects discussed by the bishop were settled long ago by the logic of events. His *Bible View of Slavery*, 1861, roused a hornet's nest of indignant replies, some of them within his own denomination. His attention was not so engrossed by theological and churchly interests, however, as to

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preclude contributions to art, architecture and music.

In this connection we may as well add that one of the stoutest and best reasoned defenses of slavery ever penned was produced by a native of Williamstown, John Fletcher, a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1815, who practiced law in Louisiana and Mississippi [d. 1862]. His eight *Studies on Slavery*, divided into one hundred and thirty-two lessons for



THE

ALGERINE CAPTIVE;

OR, THE

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF

DOCTOR *UPDIKE UNDERHILL:*

SIX YEARS A PRISONER AMONG THE ALGERINES.

———By your patience,
I will a round unvarnished tale deliver
Of my whole course.———
SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

Published according to ACT *of* CONGRESS.

PRINTED AT *WALPOLE*, NEWHAMPSHIRE,
BY DAVID CARLISLE, JUN.
AND SOLD AT HIS BOOKSTORE.

1797.

easy comprehension, fill a bulky octavo of 637 pages [pub. 1852]. He is very logical and very thorough. He first demolishes the moral theories of Wayland, Paley and Channing; then brings the Hebrew and Greek of Scripture to bear on the argument, with illustrations from Arabic, Syriac and Egyptian, and citations from early emperors and popes, till every question is resolved to his perfect satisfaction.

Prominent among American scholars who have labored for a more exact translation of the Bible is the name of Professor Thomas J. Conant, D. D. [Brandon, 1802–91]. He issued original versions of eleven of the Old Testament books and of one of the New Testament, and was a member of the American committee of revision.

Associated with Dr. Conant at both Hamilton College and the University of Rochester, as also in the work of biblical revision, was Professor Asahel Clark Kendrick, D. D. [Poultney, 1809–95]. Besides his contributions to solid periodical literature, he wrote the *Lives* of Emily C. Judson and Linus W. Peck, and issued a carefully revised translation of *Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament* (6 vols. 8vo.)

Henry C. Fish, D. D. [Halifax, 1820–1879] did a good work by compiling his *History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence* (2 vols., 8vo., 1244 pp., 1856) and *Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century* (815 pp., 1857). A volume of *Selected German and French Discourses* appeared in 1858. One of his Prize Essays, *Primitive Piety Revived*, had a circulation of 20,000 copies in two years.

The Rev. Charles S. Robinson [Bennington,

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1829–1899] most widely known through his *Songs for the Sanctuary*, *Laudes Domini*, and other similar collections, gave to the press eight volumes containing the fruits of his biblical studies. That on *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and Exodus* perhaps received the most attention.

Professor Henry Smith of Lane Theological Seminary [Milton, 1805–1879], President of Marietta College 1846, issued several volumes, original and translated; among the latter, *Crusius' Homeric Lexicon*, a book which while not literature, has yet done much to develop the literary spirit. And like credit should be given to Professor R. D. C. Robbins of Middlebury College [Wardsboro, 1812–82], who aided Dr. Ethan Allen Andrews in the preparation of his condensed translation of *Freund's Latin Lexicon*, and, with other literary work, found time to set his hand to the revising of various of Moses Stuart's Commentaries.

Orestes A. Brownson [1803-1876], founder of the *Boston Quarterly Review* and voluminous writer on topics social, philosophical, historical, political, etc., a man who boxed the religious compass and finally came to rest in the Roman Church, was a native of Stockbridge. His collected works would fill a big shelf, and they are all interesting reading,—such is his enthusiasm and the force of his diction.

Dr. Miron Winslow, [Williston, 1789-1864], wrote several volumes on missionary subjects, but his fame as an indefatigable and accurate linguist rests on his great *Tamil and English Dictionary*, the ripe result of over twenty years' continuous labor. The Tamil bible also owes much to his exact scholarship.

Dr. Hubbard Winslow, [Williston, 1799-1864], brother of the preceding, has fifteen titles of to his name, mainly on religious and philosophical topics. Of his *Young Man's Aid to Knowledge*, more than 100,000 copies were sold in Great Britain, and it was issued on the Continent in several translations.

The Rev. Hollis Read [Newfane, 1802-1887], seven years a missionary in India, published five volumes on that country, and eight others chiefly on historical themes. Best known of his writings is his Prize Essay, *Commerce and Christianity*, 1859.

The Rev. Herman F. Hooker [Poultney, 1806-1865], unable to use his voice in public speaking, became a bookseller in Philadelphia, and published several volumes on religious subjects which had a wide currency.

The Rev. I. S. Spencer [Rupert, 1798-1854] published two volumes of *Sermons*, but his most popular work was *A Pastor's Sketches* in two volumes, of which several editions were issued here and in England, also a translation in France.

The Rev. Zackary Eddy [Stockbridge, 1815-91] made the churches his debtor by a valuable study of the life of Christ in his *Immanuel*, 1868; as also by his *Hymns of the Church*, and his contributions to *Hymns and Songs of Praise*, 1873.

John Henry Hopkins, Jr., [1820-1891] was the founder and for fifteen years the editor of *The Church Journal*. Much of his writing was on controverted themes in theology or church politics, but he issued in 1873 a *Life of Bishop Hopkins*, his father, which reads like a romance; and in 1883 *Poems by the Wayside*, a volume which carries abundant proofs of his poetical feeling and technical skill. He also collaborated with Dr. M. Mahan (whose works he edited) in the production of *The Comedy of Canonization*, a retaliatory skit in response to *The Comedy of Convocation*, an anonymous satire on certain positions of the Protestant Episcopal church as seen from the Roman point of view.

James R. Spalding of Montpelier [1821-72], in his capacity of correspondent and assistant editor of *The Courier and Enquirer*, and later as founder and chief editor of *The New York World*—which, doubt it who will, had for a time a most honorable career as a Christian daily newspaper—maintained always a high standard in morals, politics and literature. His address in 1854 at the semi-centennial of the State University is a notable contribution to a Christian Political Philosophy.

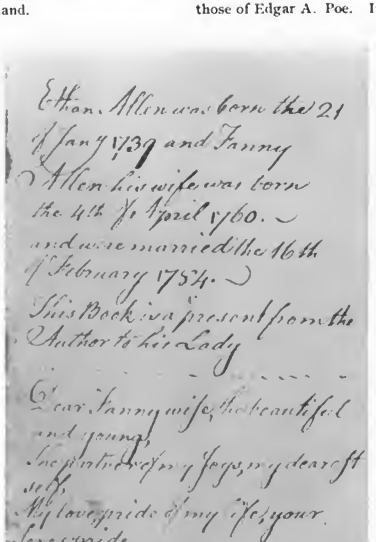
Tabor, Vt., was the early home of Henry Mills Alden [1836-] so long the skillful editor of *Harper's Magazine*; author also of *God in His World* and *A Study of Death*, works in which with a free hand and with unfailing interest and suggestiveness he treats old yet ever new themes in his fresh, individual, poetic way.

James Davie Butler, LL. D. [Rutland, 1815-] professor in Norwich University, Wabash College and University of Wisconsin, now living in Madison, Wis., has been a fre-

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quent contributor to *The Nation*, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and other of our solid periodicals. Some of his published addresses are illuminative of the early history of Vermont; some, of educational problems; all of them show the scholar's practiced hand.

Poets and Poetry of America, (16th ed. 1855); in 1846 *The Prose Writers of America* (4th ed. 1852); *The Female Poets of America* in 1849, and several other works of the same general class. He edited Milton's Prose Works and those of Edgar A. Poe. In 1850 he projected


Ethan. Allen was born the 21
st Jan.y 1739 and Fanny
Allen his wife was born
the 4th of April 1760.
and were married the 16th
of February 1784.
This Book is a present from the
Author to his Lady
Dear Fanny wife, the beautiful
and young
The virtuous Joy of my Joys, my dearest
self,
My love, pride & my life, your
Sakes pride,
And patron of sincere politeness,
To thee a welcome compliment
I make;
Of treasures rich, the oracles of
reason.

FAC-SIMILE OF AN INSCRIPTION WRITTEN BY ETHAN ALLEN IN HIS "REASON THE ONLY ORACLE OF MAN."

The compilations and critical writings of the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, LL. D. [Benson, 1815-1857], are too generally known to require detailed statement. He was a printer at Vergennes, 1833-39, but soon became a Baptist minister. In 1842 he was editor of *Graham's Magazine* and began his extensive output of literary products by issuing a volume of his own verse in 1841. The next year came *The* and for a time edited the *International Magazine*. He was characterized by an indefatigable industry and a critical acumen which rarely went astray. Mackenzie, while crediting him with real service done to literature, denies him the praise of genius.

The Rev. Henry N. Hudson [1814-1886], the popular lecturer on Shakspere, and scholarly editor of three editions of the great dram-

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atist, was born in Cornwall, and took his degree at Middlebury College in 1840. His style reminds one often and not unpleasantly of its sources in the earlier English authors, and his choice compilations for school use, of Prose and Poetry, are suited to refine both taste and diction. He originated, and for a time edited, *The American Church Monthly*.

Abby Maria Hemenway [Ludlow, d. 1890], to whom the State is indebted for the gathering and printing of a vast amount of historical and other material [in the *V. Hist. Gaz.* 5 vols. 8 vo.] has also published three volumes of religious verse—the *Rosa Mystica* series—and a five-act drama, to which Ethan Allen's daughter Fanny, "the first American nun," supplies the title.

We cannot omit all mention of the Stevens Brothers, book-hunters and booksellers, editors and authors, though their bibliographical and editorial labors are rather aids to the making of literature than literature itself. A complete collection of the catalogues and essays of Henry Stevens, G. M. B.*, [Barnet, 1816-1868], abounding as they do in quaint annotations and keen conclusive criticism, is today prized among the treasures of the bibliophile. Fortunate is the man who possesses one half of the nearly forty books and pamphlets which bear his name.

Of the publications of Benjamin F. Stevens, [Barnet, 1833-1902] the twenty-five elegant folios of the photographic *Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783*, with translations and notes (1891), are the most notable example, forming at once an enduring monument to his persistence and discretion as editor, and a storehouse of absolutely accurate material for the historical student. Other volumes are: *Gen. Wm. Howes' Orderly Book*, 1775-76; two volumes on the *Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy*, 1781, and *Columbus' Own Book of Privileges, 1502* (1893) the last an elegant antique folio of 349 pages. But there is space here merely to hint at the works of these two Vermonters, whose expert knowledge of all that relates to American books and early American history is just matter of pride and admiration.

A. J. Johnson also deserves mention on each of two grounds: (1) the help rendered by trustworthy Atlases and Maps to the students of history and commerce; and (2) the unusual accuracy of the *Cyclopaedia* which bore his imprint, and later, his name (in 4, 8, and finally 12 vols).

Henry O. Houghton too [Sutton, 1823-1895] should have place here. Though he wrote no books himself, he did a grand service to all who have to do with books by giving appropriate and often artistic shape to the productions of others. As a maker of books, he lived well up to his motto, *Tout bien ou rien*, and had hosts of friends in the literary guild.

Vermont makes no boast of the fact that two renegade sons of hers have been the occasion of much ink-shedding, though not themselves to be classed among authors: Joe Smith [Sharon, 1805-1844] the originator of Mormonism, and Brigham Young [Whitingham, 1801-1877], pontiff and autocrat of the same following. As fitting company for these, the name of John H. Noyes [Brattleboro, 1811-1886], founder of the Oneida "Free Love" Community, is added. Mr. Noyes published *The Way of Holiness* (!) at Putney in 1838.

Grammar being an all but indispensable aid to the would-be maker of books, it is worth while to mention here the claim of Vermont to the honor of having produced the first purely English Grammar printed in America, (Dresden, 1779). Its author was Abel Curtis, a citizen of Norwich, a graduate of Dartmouth, and later a Judge and delegate to Congress. The claim is valid until an earlier example is shown.

As works on Law do not fall within the scope of this paper, we can only allude to the numerous learned tomes by Judges Isaac F. Redfield and Edmund H. Bennett, or the solid treatise of Judge John A. Jameson of Chicago.

* I. e. Green Mountain Boy.

[The above sketch is neither a History nor a Catalogue, but a *tertium quid*—a sort of selective finger-post. The limits allotted to this chapter forbid all citation as also all such biographical and illustrative treatment as might enliven a more extensive Outline of the subject. It will of course be found that the names have been omitted of many worthy men who have published sermons, treatises on law or medicine or science, poems, addresses, reports, etc., etc.]

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

HON. EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

BY DANIEL L. MILLIKEN.

THE department of American biography is very rich in lessons of value to the young and of special interest to every student of the history and progress of the United States.

In any careful consideration of the individual histories of the marvellous procession of men, who have shed lustre upon the annals of American development, one peculiarity more striking than another, appears all along the picturesque line. To whatever department of human thought and activity the eye of the historian turns, he is confronted with the interesting fact that, with few exceptions, the men who have written their names in enduring letters upon the scroll of American history, have sprung from the country towns, and, to a conspicuous extent, from the country towns of New England. Of that remarkable line of men—the presidents of the United States, one only was born in a city, and there is very little probability that he would ever have filled the highest office in the land had he not, at an early age, broken away from the environments of the city, to find in the forests and upon the ranch, the grand uplifting and invigorating influences that come from a close contact with nature, and which have so largely contributed to the upbuilding of the sturdy physique and manly character of Theodore Roosevelt.

In proportion to its age and population, no State has contributed to the country more men of mental mark and brilliant achievement than Vermont; not even excepting the department of fine arts, for in the Hunt brothers she has furnished America's greatest painter and one of her great architects, and, in Powers and Mead, two great sculptors.

Brains from Vermont have been distributed conspicuously over all the more enterprising sections of the country, from Maine to California, and Vermont Associations may be counted by the score, for wherever the Vermonters go they keep "green and dear in memory" the hills of their nativity. Massachusetts, alone, has probably a dozen of these Vermont Associations—the parent of them all being The Vermont Association of Boston, which joins with such zest in the grand Old Home Week. This association is rich in biographical material that should be written up for THE VERMONTER. "What a fine quartette of Vermonters—alas but two of them now living—the last four Presidents of the Association made—Hon. H. O. Houghton, Judge Walbridge A. Field, Judge Edgar J. Sherman and Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr. I shall write now of only one of these, the one I have known longest, Judge Sherman, who is emphatically a typical Vermonter.

Edgar J. Sherman belongs to that class of so-called "self-made men." In three important respects, however, no man is "self made" for no man is permitted to select his own ancestors nor his early climatic and social environments, and these, to a large extent, determine the capacity, character and bent of the future man. The Fates were exceedingly kind in arranging these primal factors to the very decided advantage of the Weathersfield, Vt., boy, who was destined to a career of such conspicuous activity and responsibility in the legal circles of Massachusetts. The best legacy a child can have is to be well born, for blood tells in men, as well as in horses, and the early conditions and training tell in lasting effects both upon the horse and the man. Edgar Jay Sherman was well born ancestrally, climatically and socially. He was fourth of the five children, one daughter and four sons of David and Fanny (Kendall) Sherman, the father being a carpenter and farmer. Edgar J. was born November 28, 1834, in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont.

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Where better far than ocean floods
Of musty precepts, trite and old,
Were lessons fresh from wavy woods,
From hillsides green and mountains bold.

Emerson has rightly said that "man is a bundle of his ancestors." Judge Sherman ancestrally belongs to that remarkable branch of the Connecticut Shermans from which sprung the famous Ohio brothers, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and Hon. John Sherman. Like them the Judge is tall and slender and strikingly resembles them in physical activity and quickness of mental preception. Up to 16 years of age his life was passed upon the farm and in the common schools of his native town—like the early years of so many distinguished Americans. Having displayed a commendable desire to "make the most of himself," he was then sent to the Wesleyan Seminary in Springfield, Vt. It was here as students that young Sherman and the writer of this sketch first met. Here Sherman was a boy among the boys and always a leader, entering enthusiastically into their various wrestling matches and sports. He was prominent in all the Lyceum debates and invariably one of the attorneys in the many mock trials. He distinguished himself, not for labored scholarship, but for the readiness in which he caught the chief points of a subject and the aptness and originality he displayed in elaborating the same. He remained at the Seminary till his parents removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he entered upon a course of private study under the tuition of Prof. Pike. He pursued this course several years, teaching school winters in Barnstable Co., Mass. He began the study of law in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in



EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

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March, 1858. He began legal practice immediately, in co-partnership with Hon. Daniel Sanders. Later he was a law-partner of Hon. John K. Tarbox, M. C. and Charles U. Bell.

Mr. Sherman was clerk of the Lawrence Police Court from 1859 to 1861. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 48th Regt. of Mass. Vols., but was soon elected and commissioned captain of Co. F. He was sent to the department of the Gulf where he rendered important services, particularly at the second assault on Port Hudson for which he was breveted major "for gallant and meritorious conduct." At the expiration of his term of service he returned home. But when the enemy made a raid on Washington, he organized a military company, at two days' notice, and again went to the front as captain in the famous 6th Massachusetts regiment. With it he completed the required term of service and again returned to civil life. In 1865 he was elected from Lawrence to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and re-elected in 1866. The same year he was appointed Judge Advocate with the rank of Major. In 1867 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Adjutant and chief of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler's staff with the rank of Colonel. This office he held until 1868. Colonel Sherman was elected District Attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts and was honored with five consecutive re-elections. He resigned this office to accept that of Attorney General of the commonwealth, to which office he was nominated by the Republican State Convention, and elected by the people in 1882. He was re-elected to this office five consecutive times. He resigned this office in October, 1887, to accept the appointment of Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, which position he now holds. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Dartmouth College. He was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, a register in bankruptcy and held that office 1867 to 1876. He was for many years a member of the standing committee of the Essex Bar Association. He was a director in the Lawrence National Bank from 1872 to 1888 and a trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank several years. Such a list of public positions to be held by one man and to have acquitted himself with distinguished credit in them all, is quite remarkable and forms an interesting and profitable source of study. What factors have contributed most to these results? First, that happy inheritance of brain, nerve and muscle fed and fostered by favorable surroundings in early life, that gave the heart warmth, the body strength, and the mind clearness and alertness. This was a valuable stock in trade for the boy to start out with, and he did not need to take a formal inventory of it, to be fired with an ambition to *do something* in the world and to be possessed with an abiding confidence in his ability to find a way *to do it*. These have been the mental motors that have kept Sherman always to the front. He has at times been called to positions of importance for which he had little or no special training, but it never took him long to find out how to meet the requirements of the position. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the man is the masterful manner in which he adapts himself to new positions and the performance of new duties—seeing at once the fitness of things and the essentials to be recorded and maintained. So remarkable is this mental characteristic in Judge Sherman, that I verily believe if the duties of the presidency were thrown upon him, as suddenly as they were upon Theodore Roosevelt, he would rise with marvelous quickness to a clear and comprehensive discharge of the same.

Finally, Judge Sherman came from the people and has always kept in touch with the people. This, and his long experience in active, legal practice, has given the Judge a knowledge of human nature that vastly outweighs in practical value, even upon the bench, the more profound legal lore of some judges.

Judge Sherman was married November 24, 1858, to Abbie Louise Simmons, daughter of Stephen Potter and Fannie B. (Eldridge) Simmons of Lawrence. Six children were born to them :

1. Frederick Francis Sherman, graduated at King's College, Nova Scotia, (founded by King George the Third) became an Episcopal clergyman; a chaplain in the navy; went on Europeon Station on the Chicago with Capt. A. T. Mahan; afterwards became a Roman Catholic in religion, resigned his commission in the Navy, studied law, admitted to bar and practiced in co-partnership with his brother. He died at Lawrence in April, 1902, leaving a widow, son and daughter.

2. Fanny May Sherman, married Henry P. Newcomb and resides in Denver, Col.

3. Elizabeth Sherman, married Henry Souther. He is a mechanical engineer. They reside in Hartford, Conn., and have two daughters.

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4. Malvina Sherman, married Frank D. Carney, Assistant Superintendent of Pennsylvania Steel Works. They have one daughter, and reside in Steelton, Pa.

5. Roland Henry Sherman, a well known lawyer of Lawrence, and Assistant District Attorney of Essex County, married Alma Hearley of Indianapolis, Ind. They have two children, Julia P. and "Edgar Jay Second."

6. Abbie Maude Sherman, married F. H. Eaton, an attorney. They have one son.

If we had a list of all the boys and girls who have left Vermont and could thus trace out their careers and of their descendants what a grand total gift it would show that Vermont has made to the other states of the Union.

VERMONT CATHEDRALS.

BY REV. JOHN WRIGHT BUCKHAM.

IT would surprise the world in general and none so much as Vermonters themselves, to be assured that some of the finest of all cathedrals are to be found in Vermont.

Returning from an old world pilgrimage, climbing again one of our noble Vermont hills and entering the portals of one of those magnificent sylvan temples that crown so many of them, one cannot but be struck by the vivid resemblance to Lincoln or Antwerp or Cologne. There are the great supporting pillars of the tree trunks massive and towering; the lesser columns of varied form and symmetry; the graceful arches of the branches, lofty, exquisite, aspiring; the mosaic pavement of mosses and litchens set with shrubs and flowers; and everywhere the traceries of leaf and branch that so intimately suggest the lavish wealth of carving and decoration that adorn the old world cathedrals. The sunshine sifting through the leafy spaces, mantling the ground with molten gold, produces much the same effect as when it falls through

> "Antique windows, richly dight
> Casting a dim, religious light."

And as one involuntarily listens for the notes of the organ he hears the diapason of the wind in the tree-tops, pierced by the sweet tremolo of the wood-pewee or the soothing refrain of the vireo.

The same sense of awe and worship steals over one here as in the aisles of a mighty cathedral, the same impression of mingled sublimity and beauty, the same serenity of peace, the same sweep of aspiration. Here, however, the admiring wonder aroused in a cathedral by human skill and workmanship passes over into something more mysterious and reverent. These living cathedrals, self-rearing, self-repairing, self-perpetuating,—out of what infinite resources of beauty and power did they spring? All silently have they risen without sound of hammer or chisel,—yet what are the finest forms of human temples but imitations and adaptations from these "first temples?"

Such cathedrals are to be found throughout New England, but nowhere in so great splendor and profusion as in Vermont. In Massachusetts there are not a few pleasant groves and many fine isolated trees, but stunted second growth is the rule. Maine and New Hampshire have some noble tracts of pine and spruce and hemlock, but beautiful as are her evergreen forests, they are not the true sylvan cathedrals. It requires the loftiest and most majestic of the hard wood trees—maples, beeches, birches, sycamores, with here and there an ancient pine or hemlock, towering above the rest—to suggest most clearly the Gothic Cathedral. Groves of this kind, of the original timber, symmetrical in form and with very little underbrush, are to be found on most Vermont farms, little appreciated or frequented save by the boy who goes after the cows.

We travel far, and wisely, to see the old world cathedrals. We gaze upon them with awe and enter them with rapture. But if one were asked which is the finer, one of those splendid piles of human architecture, or one of the noble and stately groves that crown the Vermont hillsides, it would not be easy to decide between them.

There is much in common between them, æsthetically and religiously. If you cannot cross the ocean to visit the famous cathedrals of stone, go to Vermont and study one of these simple living tree-temples. You will receive much the same impression. And if you have already seen the human structure go again to the hill-side temples and you will come away wondering that you had never before understood the beauty and grandeur of the architecture of the woods.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE fourth annual conference of the Vermont chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in St. Albans, September 16. The meetings took place in the G. A. R. Memorial Hall which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Delegates were present from the following chapters:

Ann Story of Rutland, Bellevue of St. Albans, Brattleboro of Brattleboro, Ethan Allen of Middlebury, Green Mountain of Burlington, Hands Cove of Shoreham, Marquis de Lafayette of Montpelier, Ormsbee of Manchester, Otter Quechee of Woodstock, St. Johnsbury of St. Johnsbury, Seth Warner of Vergennes, Wallingford of Wallingford.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, of St. Albans, presided. The exercises opened with prayer offered by Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, after which "America" was sung by the delegates.

Mrs. E. M. Little of Bellevue chapter read the secretary's report, and the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Ann Story chapter, followed. Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, State Regent, made a few introductory remarks and was followed by Vermont's National Vice-President General, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, who made a brief but interesting address.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans; Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. N. North of Shoreham; Secretary, Mrs. John H. Mimms of St. Albans; Treasurer, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Rutland.

During the course of the morning session it was voted to formulate and adopt a form of constitution and by-laws governing the organization.

The afternoon session was attended by a large audience, among those present being representatives of several patriotic societies.

The meeting opened by repeating the D. A. R. ritual led by Mrs. W. H. H. Avery, Regent of Bellevue Chapter, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. Edward C. Emith, Charter Regent of Bellevue Chapter.

The response to this gracefully delivered welcome was made by Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Charter Regent of Ann Story Chapter, who spoke in a charming manner. A poem "Past and Present" by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, was then read by Mrs. John C. Pease. The principal address of the afternoon was delivered in an eloquent manner by Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan. Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, a member of Bellevue Chapter gave a selection on the piano, followed by the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Mrs. Henry F. James, of St. Albans.



MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, STATE REGENT, D. A. R.

A pleasing feature of the meeting were the greetings from the Mayflower Society, Society of Colonial wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. These were given by Lawrence Brainerd, 2nd, of the Mayflower Society, ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Frank L. Greene of the Sons of the American Revolution. "Home Sweet Home" was then sung by Mrs. John H. Mimms of the Bellevue Chapter.

A noteworthy incident occurred during the exercises in the nature of a salute to the flag by the daughters after the ceremonial of their

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ritual. A squad from Co. B, V. N. G., in uniform, marched into the hall bearing the stars and stripes and the State flag. The audience rose and saluted "Old Glory" in an impressive manner which was appropriately followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Henry F. James. The singing of "America" by the entire gathering closed one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Vermont chapters.

During the evening the State Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, kept open house at "The Homestead" on North Main street, and gave a reception to the visiting delegates and Bellevue Chapter, which was largely attended and was the largest and most successful social affair of the season. A choice musical programme was rendered and delicious refreshments were served. Company B, V. N. G., attended in full uniform.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS" AT FORT FREDERIC.

HISTORY repeats itself in the peaceful occupation of Fort Frederic on Lake Champlain by a company of "Green Mountain Boys" 300 strong on the fourth of September, 1903. It was a distinguished party of members of the Vermont Fish and Game League that visited this historic spot on the occasion of the annual midsummer meeting and banquet of this famous State organization of sportsmen. The members made the trip thence on the Chateaugay of the Champlain Transportation Co., leaving Burlington at midday and arriving at Fort Frederic after a two hours' delightful ride. The yacht Valcour, owned by Congressman Sibley, with a party of invited guests, arrived about the same time. The banquet and post-prandial exercises took place under a spacious canvas pavilion erected within the massive ruined walls of the old fort. The illustration shown in this issue is from a photograph by F. B. Tupper, of Ferrisburg, and was taken while the banquet was in progress. Seated at the head table were Hon. Frank L. Fish, President; Mr. H. G. Thomas, Secretary; and Mr. Charles F. Lowe Treasurer of the League; Hon. P. M. Meldon, toastmaster; and the following distinguished guests: Justice D. J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster, and Congressman Kittredge Haskins of Vermont, and Congressman A. B. Capron, of Rhode Island, Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, Mr. John E. Kendrick, United States marshal of Rhode Island, Col. John G. Foster, United States Consul-General at Ottawa; Mayor General O. O. Howard, Lieutenant-Governor Z. S. Stanton, State Treasurer John L. Bacon, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood, M. F. Barnes of Addison, General Manager Geo. T. Jarvis of the Rutland R. R. Seated at the other tables were the following members of the League:

Gen. W. W. Henry, United States consul at Quebec; ex-Lieut.-Gov. M. F. Allen of Ferrisburg, C. H. Stearns of Johnson, O. M. Barber of Bennington, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur of Newport, ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington, Fletcher D. Proctor and E. R. Morse of Proctor, T. M. Deal of St. Albans, Ex-Lieut. Gov. N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte, Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans, Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, and Col. H. S. Bingham of Bennington, of the railroad commission; Walter E. Ranger, State superintendent of education; Gen. F. G. Butterfield of Derby Line, John Bailey, Nelson Bailey, J. W. Brock, H. W. Kemp, L. Bart Cross of Montpelier, F. G. Howland of Barre, C. W. Osgood and L. S. Hayes of Bellows Falls, C. J. Bell of Walden, J. F. Hale of Wells River, E. S. Fleury of Isle La Motte, C. L. McMahon of Stowe, F. W. Agan of Ludlow, Dr. O. W. Daley of White River Junction, Maj. F. L. Howe of Northfield, W. E. Hawks of Bennington, F. D. Pollard of Proctorsville, G. W. Frasier of Barton, G. L. Harwood of Chester, A. M. Fletcher of Cavendish, W. H. Brock, L. B. Brooks, E. C. Holmes, Col. J. G. Brown of Montpelier, C. F. Carpenter, F. W. Mitchell of Richford, C. S. Ashley, Judge E. T. Holbrook, Representative H. C. McNall and I. D. Latham of Milton, Henry Greene, J. B. Henderson, E. C. Mower, J. G. Reed, B. J. Derby, M. C. Berry, Dr. D.

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C. Hawley, Col. H. W. Hall, J. B. Scully, J. W. McGeary, H. C. Gleason, C. L. Smith, C. L. Soule, C. W. Wetherby, F. W. Macrae, E. P. Woodbury, L. C. Grant, F. B. Boynton, W. B. Craven, W. B. McCarty of Burlington.

The Vermont Press was represented by L. P. Thayer of the Middlebury *Register*, C. T. Fairfield of The Rutland *News*, Frank L. Greene of the St. Albans *Messenger*, Harry E. Parker of The Bradford *Opinion*, H. C. Whitehill of The Waterbury *Record*, W. C. Belknap of The Bellows Falls *Times*, Arthur F. Stone, of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, Charles T. Walter of the St. Johnsbury *Republican*, C. P. Sawyer of The Hardwick *Gazette*, F. W. Stiles of The Springfield *Reporter*, L. H. Lewis of The Morrisville *News and Citizen*, F. E. Langley of The Barre *Times*, J. E. Tracy of the Burlington *News*, John Chase of The Lyndon *Union*, Myron W. Wilson of The Bristol *Herald*, John Metcalf of The Fair Haven *Era*, Arthur Ropes and W. W. Husband of The Montpelier *Journal*, F. N. Whitney of The Northfield *News*, J. L. Southwick and W. J. Bigelow of The Burlington *Free Press* and C. S. Forbes of THE VERMONTER.

The postprandial exercises were of an instructive, edifying and entertaining character. President Frank L. Fish called the assembly to order and after a few introductory remarks asked the attention of the league to some features of Vermont's present fish and game laws.

He spoke of the wholesale destruction every spring of fish by seining in the lower part of Lake Champlain and asked the assistance of every member in the league in securing the passage of a law in Canada forbidding all seining in that portion of the lake. He said New York had a law prohibiting seining in the spring and that Vermont had a statute to cooperate with Canada in this direction. Mr. Fish also advocated the repeal of the law allowing an open season for black bass in Lake Champlain the year around. He said there was urgent need of more wardens to protect illegal fishing and deer shooting.

Hon. Millard F. Barnes of Addison was presented as the first speaker. He made a very comprehensive and interesting address on the history of Fort Frederic.

Mr. Barnes in outline spoke of the territory in that locality being first occupied by the Indians, of the coming of Champlain in 1609, of the subsequent battles and of the occupancy from 1665 to 1691-2 by the French, the erection of Fort Frederic in 1731 because of the strategic value of the point, and of the erection of Fort Amherst in 1750 by the English at a cost of $10,000,000, and of its finally becoming American ground.

Hon. John G. Foster, U. S. Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, was the next speaker. Col. Foster spoke of his six years' service as a representative of the United States government abroad. During that time the United States have become a recognized world power and in the Canadians and Englishmen he had found a people very friendly to America and sympathetic with its great purposes. He dwelt especially upon the trade advantages that Canada offered this country as our nearest and most promising foreign market.

Hon. A. B. Capron, M. C., of Rhode Island, followed, and in his remarks paid high tribute to the men of Vermont, and in an eulogistic manner spoke of the splendid work the Vermont representatives were doing in Congress for the interest of their constituents.

The most notable address of the occasion was made by Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Justice Brewer as he rose to speak was most heartily received by the members of the league. He made a most forceful and eloquent address, an abstract of which would be unsatisfactory. Justice Brewer in his speech emphasized the importance and value of the fish and game interests to the country and said it was the duty of all never to slaughter fish and game for fun. Everyone should assist in protecting these interests. In closing he spoke of the grandeur of moral obligations and declared the real glory and highest destiny of the country is to be in the manhood and womanhood it develops.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was next introduced and gave a stirring address, commending the work of the League and expressing the hope that it would go on in the same way.

Brief addresses were also made by Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster and Congressman Kittredge Haskins. President Fish read interesting letters of regret from Hon. Grover Cleveland, and the past President of the league, Mr. John W. Titcomb. P. M. Meldon, Esq., made a witty and eloquent toastmaster.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Cutler.
MISS M. WINNIFRED ALLEN OF BURLINGTON.



Photo by Sherman.
MISS RUTH BUCKMAN OF WINDSOR.

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A MODEL NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.

SITUATED in the heart of New England on the Vermont shore of the Connecticut river and commanding a magnificent view of the New Hampshire Mountains lies the beautiful village of Bradford. The town is just 130 years old, but it has kept pace with the march of civilization in our country, and possesses all the advantages of the most progressive towns in New England. The village of parallel street on an elevated plateau, form a pleasing situation, and satisfy the eye.

The village has modern improvements in the shape of a splendid water system, and concrete sidewalks. The streets, residences and stores are lighted by electricity, and Waits river furnishes abundant power for industrial purposes. The educational facilities are excellent, and religious influences are strong in



RESIDENCE OF COL. HARRY E. PARKER, BRADFORD.

Bradford is situated on the Passumpsic division of the Boston and Maine R. R. at the confluence of Waits river with the Connecticut. It is the natural business and political center of this section and one of the most charming summer resorts between the White Mountains and Lake Champlain. No other village in Vermont of its size can compare with Bradford in beauty of location and in the elegance of its public buildings. Its long, broad and well shaded Main street, with many handsome and modern buildings, and the the community. The Odd Fellows, Masons and other fraternal and charitable organizations are well represented and flourishing. The office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, I. O. O. F., is located here.

The Woods' Library is one of the finest public library buildings in the State, and the Woods' School Building ranks with the best public school buildings in the Connecticut river valley. Bradford also has a first-class hotel, three large brick business blocks and an extensive and finely equipped newspaper and

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OPINION COMPOSING ROOM, BRADFORD.

job printing establishment owned by the Opinion Publishing Company, of which Col. Harry E. Parker is Treasurer and Manager. The *United Opinion*, edited by Col. Parker, is published here.

The *Opinion* was established in 1866 and has a record of uninterrupted success for 37 years. It is an eight page newspaper, 17x24 inches, and is a handsome sheet typographically. The *Opinion* is the only paper in Bradford and covers its field thoroughly, and almost exclusively, with a large circulation in this section of Orange County in Vermont and the western part of Grafton County, New Hampshire. It is the only medium through which advertisers can satisfactorily cover this field.

The art preservative of all arts has been perfected to such a degree in the United States that artistic printing is in general demand among all classes of business and professional



OPINION PRESS ROOM BRADFORD.

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men. The banker, merchant, lawyer, manufacturer and farmer use a higher grade quality of stationery and job work than ever before. Artistic printing is by no means confined to Metropolitan houses, for much of the highest class job work is at present done in the smaller cities and the villages of the country.

The best equipped and most modern printing establishment in central New England is at Bradford, Vermont. It is owned by the Opinion Publishing Co. The different departments of the Opinion Press occupy part of the two upper floors and all of the two lower floors of the Opinion building, which is five stories high, and which was built by Col. Parker in



THE OPINION BLOCK, BRADFORD.

1888, especially designed to meet the varied requirements and conveniences of a modern printing establishment. On the third, or street floor, facing the street, is the counting room and private office and above these are the editorial rooms. The offices are connected with the mechanical departments by the Lamson pneumatic tube service for the transmission of copy and proof. The Citizens' and New England telephone furnishes communication with the outside world.

The composing and press rooms are separate, running parallel with each other, 16x50, are lighted on the two sides by large windows and arranged in a most convenient manner. The composing room is fitted with Simplex Type Setting Machines, installed three years ago to accommodate the growing demand for high-class book work, for which this machine is especially adapted. The "Simplex" is a perfected typesetter. It uses movable aluminum type and distributes automatically, thereby doing the work of at least half a dozen hand compositors. Two sizes of type are used, one for newspaper and job work, the other for book work.

Over 150 styles of modern display type faces are kept in the type cabinets and all practical labor saving devices manufactured for the quick and satisfactory execution of up-to-date printing, is available for the use of the employees. All the live and dead type is kept in dust proof cabinets, and especial care is taken of the type and every piece of working machinery in the office that it may be kept thoroughly clean and in perfect working condition.

The press room contains three rapid Golding jobbers, capable of printing 40,000 sheets per day, also a Galley half super-royal Universal press for the turning out of fine half-tones and catalogue work. The acme of perfection in cylinder presses is represented here by a new two-revolution "Whitlock," capable of running 2,500 impressions per hour. The power is furnished by a new Olds' Gasoline engine.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. None but the most skilled workmen are employed in the different departments, and any man not capable of doing high grade work does not hold his job here.

The office is particularly well equipped for turning out posters. A hundred fonts of large wood type together with cuts, ornaments, borders, etc., makes the poster department one of the largest and best patronized of any in the State.

The stock room opens out of the press room and contains a complete stock of flat, book, news and cover papers, cardboards, envelopes, billheads, letter and packet heads. A Brown & Carver power paper cutter, the best made in its line, is here installed.

The *United Opinion*, which is printed in this office, is the best newspaper published in any village of its size in Vermont, and as a county or local paper it ranks with any weekly in the State.

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Col. Parker is one of the best known newspaper publishers in Vermont and has long been a leading figure in the Vermont Press Association, of which he is now President.

He was born in the town of Lyman, N. H., June 11, 1853. In 1869 he commenced to learn the trade of a printer, relinquishing it for a time, but resumed this occupation in 1872. Five years later he commenced the publication of the Lisbon *Globe*, a small five-column sheet. In 1878 he was chosen engrossing clerk in the New Hampshire legislature, a lucrative and responsible position to which he was again elected in 1879. In 1880, he removed to Bradford, consolidated the rival papers of the place and established the *United Opinion*. His busy life has not given him much leisure for attention to public affairs, but he was appointed postmaster for the town of Bradford in 1890. In 1892, he was selected by Governor Fuller to serve as aide-de-camp upon his staff with the rank of colonel.

Col. Parker is very prominent in the circles of Odd Fellowship, being P. C. P. of Trotter Encampment, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, having held that position since 1887. He is also a Free Mason, affiliating with Charity Lodge No. 43; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 11, of Bradford; Palestine Commandery K. T., No. 5, of St. Johnsbury, and Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Montpelier. He is Deputy Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum. From 1894 to 1898 was the Orange county member of the Republican State Committee and Vice-President for Vermont of the National Republican League of the United States.

He was married at Nashua, N. H., to Anne M. Weston. Five children have blessed their union; Leslie Weston (died in infancy), Katherine Louise, Sara Knowles, Charles and Levi.

CHINA AT WAR WITH THE WORLD.

THERE has been much theorizing in regard to the Boxer War, but very little writing of reliable history of the operation of our forces in China. The elements entering into the struggle make it the most remarkable war in modern history.

THE VERMONTER offers its readers six articles on the war, written by Mr. Robert E. Lewis, and illustrated by photographs largely taken by him at the seat of operations.

It is right that the readers of THE VERMONTER should know what opportunities Mr. Lewis had for getting at the facts. As Traveling Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Associations he had been over the ground previous to the war. Early in July, 1900, he reported to Admiral Remey on the *Brooklyn*, and was immediately ordered to the front for humanitarian work. He went with the advance to Peking, and was in all the battles.

Mr. Lewis knew something of military matters, as he had while under the Commandant at the University of Vermont, risen from a private to the highest post in the battalion, that of Adjutant. Later on he became Captain and Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Brig-Gen. J. J. Estey, commanding the V. N. G., and in China he had put himself under English drill-masters and acquired a knowledge of the British system previous to the outbreak of the war. Mr. Lewis has since had access to the government reports bearing on the whole campaign.

These valuable and interesting articles will be published serially in THE VERMONTER, beginning in an early number. This history of China at war with the world will alone be worth many times the price of a year's subscription to THE VERMONTER.

Subscribe now and thereby receive all the numbers containing these articles.

The readers of THE VERMONTER will be pleased to know that the Greater Vermont number of this magazine will be issued about November 1. The preparation of this special number has required much time and labor. It will be found a very valuable issue and orders for extra copies should be sent into this office at once. Price 15 cents a single copy, or $10 per hundred.

All subscribers to THE VERMONTER whose time expires with the October, November or December number are requested to renew their subscriptions for another year. When sending in your renewal please see if you cannot obtain a new subscriber for 1904. Agents for THE VERMONTER are wanted in every town and city in the State. Write for terms.

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IN MEMORIAM.

DR. WALTER HORACE VINCENT.

BY J. HARRY HOLDEN.

IN estimating the number of great men who have been reared among the green hills of Vermont, who have been inspired by Vermont's beauties, touched by her grandeurs, and stimulated to service by her ideals, mention must be made of those who have ministered to the sick, and stood by the bed-side of death.



THE LATE WALTER H VINCENT, M. D., OF ORWELL.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breath;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives who thinks most,
feels the noblest, acts the best."

The great are those who live *well* and fill to overflowing the position in which they may be placed.

Upon this basis some of Vermont's physicians can present just claims to greatness.

In such ranks must be placed the name of Walter Horace Vincent, M. D., who died in Orwell, March 6, 1903, in the prime of manhood, and at the zenith of professional success.

Born in East Montpelier, March 31, 1859, he attended the district schools of that town and then entered Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont, graduating with the class of '80, having been chosen salutatorian of his class.

As a boy, he had been attracted to the work of the physician, and kept that work before him as the goal of his ambitions.

In the fall of 1880, he became a student with Dr. Chandler, of Montpelier, thus beginning the specific preparation for his profession. He attended three courses of lectures at the University of Vermont Medical School, and then entered the University of New York Medical College, from which he graduated in 1884. Dr. Vincent located in Orwell in July, 1884, and for nineteen years made Orwell his home, and the scene of his professional activities, interesting himself always in whatever promised to enrich the citizen life of his adopted town.

In October, 1890, Dr. Vincent married Miss Kate Winchester, and to them were born three children. Mrs. Vincent died just six weeks previous to the death of her husband.

Dr. Vincent was honored by his town, and by the medical fraternity, having been placed in positions of influence and authority by both. His good judgment and high ideals of service were recognized, and he was asked to serve the town as school director, as superintendent of schools, as director of the public library, and as representative in the State legislature in 1902; while in 1891 he was vice-president of the Vermont State Medical Society, in 1900 President of the Rutland County Medical Society, and in 1901-1902, a member of the Vermont State Board of Medical Censors.

Fidelity was the watchword of his life. Being committed to a task or a responsibility, he allowed nothing to interfere with the doing of the work, or the performance of his duties. For this reason the entire population of Orwell mourned when it was learned that their beloved physician was dead.

He had been the friend to all. As the family physician, he had entered the majority of Orwell's homes.

Wherever he was placed he exhibited a faithfulness which knew no turning, an integrity which is best symbolized by the hills of his native State.

"In mercy he was strong, at all events,
Enough! he could not see a beast in pain,
Much less a man, without the will to aid."

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1903

NOVEMBER NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

China at War with the World
By ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

A Post Office Assembly
By SYLVIA H. BLISS.

G. A. R. Department of Vermont

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In Memoriam—Robert J. Kimball

Current Events

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COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM,

(BRIGADIER-GENERAL U. S. V.), COMMANDING 9TH INFANTRY. KILLED BEFORE THE WALLS OF TIENTSIN, CHINA, JULY 13, 1900.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. NOVEMBER, 1903. No. 4.

China at War with the World.

By ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

[Mr. Lewis is Foreign Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., and author of the "Educational Conquest of the Far East." He is a native of Berkshire, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1892. Mr. Lewis was formerly Captain and Aid-de-Camp upon the Brigade Staff, V. N. G., and served under Admiral Remey, U. S. N. in China during the recent war.]—Editor.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

THE Manchu stock seemed to have run out; it gave no evidence of enough vitality to perpetuate the line; although the Chinese race which it ruled had not, as is sometimes supposed, decayed. The reins of government were often found in the hands of Eunuchs. In the days of their conquest of China, the Manchus were a military people; now they are foolish enough to set at naught the world. Their decline and approaching fall is as dramatic as that of the Assyrian tyrant in his Babylon. Their Capitol, still the eager patron of letters, and the shrine of Confucian learning as far as sanitation and improvements go is, in the words of Minister Sir H. Parks "a damnable dunghill."

These were the opinions which were widely held of the Ta Tsings, the "Great Pure Dynasty," and yet this lethargic, palsied government aroused itself for a supreme struggle. From the first, its ear was bewitched by the coquetry of the Righteous Harmony Fists, "Up with the dynasty—down with the foreigners." One by one, the untravelled, narrow-visioned Manchu Ministers of State openly joined the Boxers and then came the burning of chapels and railway bridges and stations. The popular heart was ablaze; the thirst for blood spread like flame. The Dowager Empress secretly, then openly, encouraged and finally joined, the movement. The siege of the Legations began, and was followed by an international war. The situation, for which the Manchus, not the Chinese, were chiefly responsible, demands some knowledge of the conditions leading up to it.

China herself is the Central Kingdom, all others are provincial compared to her. In the ancient Asian world this was true. Japan, Korea, Annam, Tonking, Siam, Burmah, Thibet, Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, all received their literature, philosophy, and political science from China. The conceit, the blindness, the hatred of the Manchu is born of this Asian prestige, and the consciousness that it is gone forever. Cruisers awed them into ex-



ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

*Copyright 1903, by Charles S. Forbes.

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ternal civility, but if they dared, they would treat the foreigner now as did the Manchu grandfather of the present Emperor in 1816, when Lord Amherst, the British Ambassador, was deported from Pekin to Canton overland, by order of the Emperor, because he would not grant that the King of England was the vassal of China. The Emperor sent the following to King George III:

"*Bestowal of the following mandate on the King of Ying Ki Li,*" (England.)

"Thy kingdom far away across the ocean proffers its loyalty and yearns for civilization. * * * We, in consideration of the fact that thou, O King, wast genuine in thy respectful submission, felt deeply overjoyed. * * * We opine that thine envoys' want of respect in proceeding to give interpretation to thy genuine feelings, is the fault of thine envoy; the respectful submissiveness of thyself, O King, this we right well discover, for which reason we make a point of selecting from amongst the tribute articles some maps, pictures, views, and images, which we retain in commendation of thy loyal heart; this being equivalent, in fact, to accepting the whole. * * * The Celestial Dynasty sets no value upon distant things, and does not regard as rare or precious objects any of the ingenious curiosities of thy land. Thou, O King, maintain harmony amongst thy people, and sedulously strengthen thy dominion, treating alike the distant and the near; that is what best secures our commendation."

This Oriental conceit enwrapped Japan as well as China, but the young Mikado, unlike the Manchu authorities, learned his lesson and gave way to modern civilization when he could no longer resist it. Inexcusable as the arrogance of China has seemed to Occidentals, yet our treatment of her was the real cause of the mighty Boxer cataclism, a treatment which is not justified by international law, or the comity of nations, and which the Christian powers would not have used upon any but a weak and tottering Government.

During the past fifty years, the Manchus have relinquished to foreign nations under compulsion 1,300,000 square miles of tributary and subject territory. This is an extent of country fifteen times as large as Germany, and two hundred and thirty times as large as Alsace and Lorraine, which Germany took from France. To be specific, the Chinese Empire has lost the following tributary states, each one of which had recognized her suzerainty and sent tribute to Peking.



Copyright 1903, by R. E. Lewis. U. S. BROOKLYN AT ANCHOR.
Taken when Mr. Lewis received his orders from Admiral Remey to proceed to the front.

TRIBUTARY STATES LOST TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

	Sq. Miles
Burmah to England,	150,000
Indo-China to France,	141,490
Liu Chiu Island Kingdom to Japan,	1,000
Maritime Amur Province, (Siberia) and Amur Province (Siberia) to Russia,	903,000
Korea, Independent Government, Japan War,	90,000

In addition to these tributary states, in which the Chinese once took pride, the following integral portions of China have also been ceded to other nations:—

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CHINESE TERRITORY PERMANENTLY CEDED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Macao, to Portugal, city and neighborhood.
Hong Kong, to England, city, island and hinterland.
Formosa, to Japan, square miles, 14,978.

But we have not yet completed the tabular statement of the falling apart of China under the Manchus.

TERRITORY LEASED UNDER COMPULSION TO TO THE POWERS.

Lao Tung Promontory and Port Arthur, the fortress, to Russia.
Kiao Chou harbor, fortress and hinterland, to Germany.
Wei Hai Wei harbor and hinterland, to Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL PORTIONS OF CHINA DOMINATED BY FOREIGN POWERS.

	Sq. Miles
Manchuria, 3 provinces, by Russia,	280,000
Shantung Province, by Germany,	53,762

The Manchu has other grievances than those of Tonking, Kiao Chou, Port Arthur, and the like. Our Western land-hunger has been most galling to him, but he also "lost face" continually during the intense struggle for railway and mining concessions which took place in 1898-1899. That is a very striking bit of international history. Neither before nor since has there been such a battle among concessionaries. The Manchu did not want the backs of his subterranean dragons pricked by the miner's axe, neither did he want foreign iron steeds prancing over his rice fields. But he had to take both. He was angry, and, stamping his foot, declared that he would not grant another concession and that if China's wealth was to be exploited it should be by Chinamen.

The Celestial in his natural state is a polyglot in matters of religion. He is working three now, and is willing to hitch himself to a fourth. As an official, he is a Confucianist, as a man, whether official or not, he is a Confucianist, Buddhist, Taoist, Materialist, all in one delightful jumble. That which seems to pay best, which brings him the best luck, that has been his cult. When, therefore, a new religion asserts itself, announcing as a first principle, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me," he is incredulous. He objects to the exclusiveness. He hears that it makes men "zealous after righteousness," and that his countrymen are becoming proselytes. He sees back of the converts several thousand missionaries; are these not wolves in sheep's clothing, he questions? Are they not the forerunners of the diplomats and the concessionaires? The expectant Manchu hears of contentions between his Christian and Polyglot subjects, in which he is told the "foreign shepherd" has used his influence for the former. Mons. Pichon, backed by the power of France, secures, through the *Tsungli Yamen*, Imperial permission for Roman Catholic bishops and



THE RELIEF TRAIN WHICH FAILED TO REACH TIENTSIN.

priests to assume rank co-ordinate with viceroys, governors and magistrates. Such Manchus as Prince Tuan, then dictator, Yu Hsien, the organizer of the Harmony Fists, Kang Yi, the "Lord High Extortioner," and Yung Lu, the Generalissimo, were confirmed, wrongly, no doubt, in their convictions that the "foreign shepherds" must be a part of the invading army. "What the barbarians covet is land," Mencius, the sage, had said, and the Manchus planned to extirpate all of them, diplomats, merchants, missionaries, tourists, and converts. "Up with the dynasty, down with the foreigners," was the slogun of the campaign which followed. They thought to save the fatherland, the Middle Kingdom, by fighting against the world, its literature, its inventions, its religion, its armies. They remembered that the sage said, "There are no righteous wars," they may have known of our homily, "war is hell." Admiral Seymour, with about 2,000 men, attempting to make his

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way to Peking peaceably, found the railway destroyed and his column attacked. There was every indication that navigation was to be stopped in the Pei Ho. In the interior there was massacre and pillage, and on June 17th, after a seven hours' engagement, the Allies captured the six low-lying Taku forts. On the 20th, the Chinese laid siege to the Legations in Peking and to the settlements at



LIN KUN YI.
Viceroy of Liang Kiang Provinces, Nanking, who kept the peace in Central China.

Tientsin, and on the 21st, the Emperor, a Reformer at heart, proclaimed: "With tears have we announced the war at the ancestral shrines."

It is fortunate for American interests that the war which the Emperor was forced by Prince Tuan, dictator, to declare, did not embroil the whole Empire. Fearful havoc would have been made of life and property had all the Provinces obeyed the imperial edicts, as did the northern three, in which two hundred and forty Americans and Europeans were actually massacred. The great Chinese viceroys of central and southern China refused to obey the Manchu commands from Peking. They refused to allow the war to spread into their territory. They issued strict commands and proclamations against it, and they summarily seized and decapitated Boxer leaders or sympathizers who attempted to inflame the popular mind. They went further, and entered into a solemn agreement with the Consuls-General of the various powers located at Shanghai, to the effect that their people would not rise if the powers would refrain from taking aggressive military action in central or southern China. These Chinese viceroys took their lives and fortunes in their hands by thus disobeying the edicts of the dragon throne, and their names should be handed down to posterity to offset Prince Tuan and his Manchu empire wreckers. They were Viceroys Liu Kung Yi of Nanking, Chang Chih Tung of Wuchang, Li Hung Chang of Canton, and Governor Yuan Shih Kai of Shantung.

THE TIENTSIN CAMPAIGN.

Over the great city hung a murky pall, and everywhere there was the odor of burning human blood and bones. It was July 15th, 1900. I had just made a tour of the Tientsin battlefields, where the fighting was widely distributed. Tientsin is a city of 1,000,000 people, and is divided into three distinct districts: the European settlement, with about seven hundred foreigners in residence, and made up of splendid mercantile, banking and religious establishments; the vast Chinese suburbs, packed with masses of people; and, the walled native city. These three districts are contiguous, along the west bank of the winding Pei Ho (river) 80 miles from Peking by rail, but 120 by boat.

On July 14th, the allied armies made good their possession of the walled city; the streets were filled with dead Chinese, the major portion of the town was in ruins, the American flag floated at the great south gate, over the captured armory, and over the Pei Yang Mint. I talked with the Pennsylvania officer in charge of the guard at the mint, and he assured me that there were immense vaults of silver dollars and bullion, enough to foot the bills of the expedition, he thought. When the mint was captured, many of the English and American soldiers secured souvenir silver shoes—Chinese

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bullion is always in this shape, and the government completed the looting of the treasure, but officially returned it to China in 1902. The Empress Dowager retained as a personal "pocket piece" most of the $300,000 involved in this transaction.

I visited the great armory, in which quantities of guns, stores and cannon were captured. This series of buildings is just inside the south gate, now in ruins, where the Ninth Regiment made its great assault, and near where Colonel E. H. Liscum was killed. The American flag was flying over the city wall at this point, and beneath it were strewn a confusion of Chinese implements of war. The multiplicity of weapons was amusing, though the carnage had been terrible. I saw any number of old-style two-men guns, which are eight to ten feet long, muzzle-loading, exploded with percussion caps, and many of which fire ugly slugs. I saw the slugs and thousands of powder-horns. But in the midst of these gingals, there were Mauser rifles, Winchesters, Remingtons and nameless makes. They tried all kinds. In the armory, the stores included the best English six-shooters, along with 17th century cap-firers, gingals, Mausers, embossed foreign swords and Chinese half-swords. The Chinese left the walled city of Tientsin on the run, those who got out alive, and everything was in the utmost confusion.

The ancient city was largely occupied by the Japanese, who at that time held the east gate; the Americans held the south gate, the British the west, the French the north. The city was one vast desolation; there were only a few scared groups of Chinese to remind one of the million who were dead or in hiding. One pitied them, but they and their leaders certainly had brought this misery upon themselves. Two weeks previously they were giving every encouragement to the Boxers and the Imperial Chinese soldiery, Europeans were abused wherever seen, Chinese non-combatants even spitting in their faces. From the native city, for nearly four weeks, artillery and musketry had been playing on the encampments of the Allies and on the foreign town. The proof of this was everywhere in evidence. The private house in which I lodged during the latter part of July, was struck by five Chinese shells, one of which brought up in my bed, but did not explode.

But as yet no mention has been made of the Tientsin campaign itself. It began on the 18th of June when the Chinese opened bombardment from their embattled position, and closed on the 14th of July, with the capture of the native city and adjacent territory. The Taku forts had been stormed on the 17th of June. Admiral Seymour's expedition was on its heroic but fruitless attempt to reach Peking, when the Chinese opened fire with their Krupp guns from three forts, and from the wall of

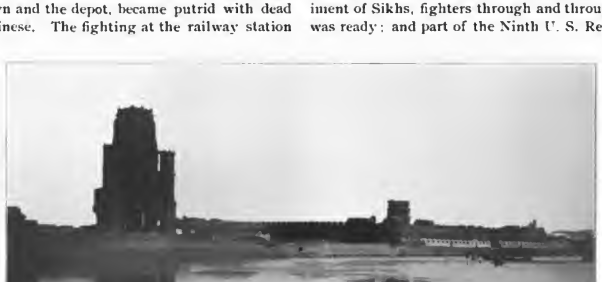


LI HUNG CHANG.
Formerly Grand Secretary of the Empire, and Viceroy of Kuangtung, Canton, who helped to keep the Peace in South China, and later was Peace Commissioner.

the native city, upon the foreign garrison, which did not number more than 2,700 men. The Chinese infantry, under Generals Neih and Nah, had assembled from the north and east, and the whole population was arrayed, or was sympathetic with the Boxers. With a dash and blind fury which had never before been met with in Chinese soldiers, these armies attacked the unfortified foreign city of Tientsin. Again and again did they surge upon the Russians at the Railway depot, and the

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English and Americans who held "the barrier," or long, low, earth barricade which encircles the southern and western sides of the town. Capt. Bayly, who became the English Provost Marshal of the foreign city of Tientsin, desired it to be known that the Russians saved the town from becoming the prey of the Chinese. They were not driven back a foot, but were riddled through and through with Chinese shells and Mauser bullets. The carnage about the railway station was great, and the river which intervenes between the foreign town and the depot, became putrid with dead Chinese. The fighting at the railway station was renewed, day after day, but the Russians held their ground.



THE BLACK CHINESE FORT AND RUINED CATHEDRAL, BESIDE THE PEI LO, TIENTSIN.
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Another engagement of the Tientsin campaign was the taking of the east fort, by the Allies, and here again the Slavs were notably successful. The "Treaty" arsenal lies about two miles straight south of the great south gate of the walled city. It is called the "Treaty Temple Arsenal," because it was the scene of the making of the Tientsin Treaty of 1860, which closed the war of the then Allies against the Celestials. The capture of this arsenal was a magnificent sight; it was well stocked with modern machinery and guns of all descriptions, and in its destruction the Allies cut off the third of the four main sources of supply for the Chinese forces. The "black fort" lies to the north of the suburban city, and was very difficult of attack, but their constant long-distance bombardment of the allied position made the reduction of this hidden fortress necessary.

During these various attacks and counter attacks, the Allies had been gathering strength. Admiral Seymour's defeated relief expedition had been rescued from their perilous position, at the Hsi Ku arsenal. The Japanese and Russian regiments had multiplied; the Wei Hai Wei Chinese regiment under English officers, was on the spot; the Hongkong regiment of Sikhs, fighters through and through, was ready; and part of the Ninth U. S. Regulars were landing. The orders came for the Allies to attack the walled city, and it was the thirteenth of July. The troops moved out into the Chinese suburbs, and to the plains at the south, west, and finally north of the city. The Chinese, as everyone well knew, would not run at the approach of our armies, and the Allies did not feel that they could withdraw from the defences of the settlements more than 8,000 men for the attack. The English, Americans and Japanese worked in unison to the south of the city. The walls, upon which, half hidden by the parapet, an army could stand, were black with Chinese, who used every conceivable sort of gun, as I have already mentioned, old and new. At evening, on the thirteenth, many thought it was a drawn battle. Our artillery did not

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succeed in battering the twenty foot city wall into pomace, as was predicted. When Chinese were blown into fragments on the walls by our shells, more Chinese took their places. But, on the fourteenth, the fate of the city was decided, and it came like a crash. It is no light task to face such a wall, on the top of which, behind barricades were thousands of Mausers and some Krupps. The Japanese fought like tigers, though without savagery. Every one had commented on their natty appearance, and the precision of their movements, in landing and going into action. But after the thirteenth and fourteenth, every one was commenting on their fighting powers. They were the first to reach the city wall and they went through shot and shell. Once, twice, thrice the little dwarfs (as the Chinese call them) surged up into the great quadrangle of the gate, and the third time they went through, and after them came the English and the Americans.

Along with the bravery of the Japanese, the heroism of the American Ninth Regulars was coupled. They were ordered on to the battlefield as the third battalion landed from the barges which brought them up the river from Taku. They were, at first, reserves, but could not keep out of the battle. Colonel Liscum, as he saw his neighbors so heavily pressed, kept drawing up nearer the fighting line, and his men plunged in. Part of the regiment was confronted by a waist-deep marsh, but fought through it. When they pulled their guns to their hips to load, the breech filled with water and mud, and then their ammunition gave out. So, lying low, they signalled to the British their straitened condition, and the British mule-drivers were ordered to deliver, even in that place, ammunition to their cousins. This was accomplished, and the Ninth Infantry, with the American Marines, about 700 men in action, at length plunged in after the Japanese. It was afterward commonly remarked in camp that, when the Americans are ordered to stand in reserve, they interpret it to mean that they should go in with the storming force. It was, however, in this charge on the outskirts of the city, that Colonel Liscum (General of Volunteers) was killed. His men were under cover, such cover as the open plains and marshes afforded. The Chinese fire seemed to be going over the Americans. He arose with the shout, "That fire is not meant for us: now boys, let's at them!"—and soon a bullet pierced his breast. The Americans lost their colonel, and the Allies together lost about 800 killed and wounded. You can judge from this whether the Chinese fought or not, and it is interesting to know that their artillery was manned by Chinese cadets, who had been trained by German drill-masters, and who were forced to fight on the side of the Boxers.

The selection of Colonel Liscum and his command, as the first troops for China, was not an accident. On June 16th the war department had cabled General MacArthur, commander-in-chief in the Philippines, to select and send a "regular regiment of infantry to

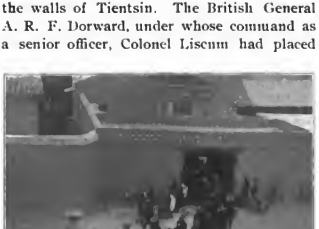


AMERICAN FLAG ON THE BATTERED CITY WALL, TIENTSIN.
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Taku, China." The cable order continued, "If you are not sure of the tact and judgment of the commanding officer with regiment, select an officer especially qualified, a general officer if need be." MacArthur had no difficulty in selecting such an officer and on the next day cabled Washington, "Ninth infantry, Liscum, ordered Taku, on *Logan*." On June 23d, the war department cabled that it was of the "utmost importance Colonel Liscum" should sail as soon as possible, in spite of the typhoon then raging in the waters of Luzon, and on the twenty-eighth he sailed for China with 1271 men and 39 officers under his command. Thus Vermont had the honor of providing a son who, of all the available

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commanders, was chosen to lead the first American army ever dispatched for offensive operations upon the continent of Asia. While Liscum was on the sea the nation had become greatly aroused over the China situation and more troops were hastily embarked at Manila, San Francisco, and Seattle. On July 13, the department cabled Liscum to know if he could use "artillery and siege guns" and "more rapid-fire guns." To this the American people had answer through Admiral Remy, on that same day, that Liscum and one-tenth of his force had been put *hors de combat* before the walls of Tientsin. The British General A. R. F. Dorward, under whose command as a senior officer, Colonel Liscum had placed



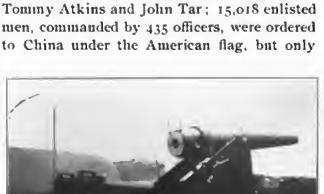
THE CHINESE ARSENAL IN WALLED CITY, TIENTSIN, CAPTURED BY AMERICANS. TROOPS PASSING OUT OF ENTRANCE FOR GUARD MOUNT.

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himself wrote in an official dispatch on July 15th, "The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of their officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th instant, the result is soldiers of the highest class. We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Regiment in the loss of their gallant Colonel E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men." Captain Noyes, adjutant of the famous Ninth, reported that "The men responded wonderfully well, being inspired by Colonel Liscum's gallant personal exposure; he led his men forward, walking along the road himself, and never seeking shelter." Next day he was temporarily buried beside the waters of the Gulf of Pei-Chili and the ranking officers of the navies of Russia, Japan, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and America, stood at his grave and wept over the first notable leader to lose his life in the Peking Campaign.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

China's war against the world afforded an opportunity to compare the men, their freaks and foibles, of all the nations. Truly a rare opportunity for the study of comparative Tommy Atkins and John Tar; 15,018 enlisted men, commanded by 435 officers, were ordered to China under the American flag, but only



CHINESE ARTILERY IN FORTIFIED POSITION, SHOWING COMPLETENESS OF TYPE.

about 5,000 reached China before the capture of Peking.

The mind of the civilian finds it difficult to penetrate the intricate preparations which are necessary for a military campaign, quite aside from the drilling and leading of troops.

The American government, according to the secretary of war, provided for the China campaign, 4,668 horses, 2,106 mules, 222 large wagons, 31 ambulances, 6,229 tons of oats, 7 distilling plants, 4,218,545 feet of lumber, 83,000 pounds of horse shoes, 120,000 pounds of mule shoes, 80,000 pairs of stockings, 19,984,620 pounds of American eatables, 235 miles of field telegraph line, 4,000,000 pounds of rifle ammunition, heliographs, telescopes, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, farmers and carpenter's outfits, not to mention thousands of trousers, hats, overcoats, Arctic overshoes, etc. It required for the ocean conveyance of men,

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equipment, and materials no less than "32 large ocean ships."

The French troops seemed disgruntled at everyone except the Russians. A more serviceable lot came on the ground later on, but the first French contingent had been for some time in hot Annam and were simply campaigned out. Their march was a shuffle, they were likely to wear their helmets cris cross of their heads, they were uniformed in baggy jeans. When a guard arose to salute an officer he came "to shoulder" with a sluggish don't-care motion. Poor fellows, you wished for their own sakes they might have gone on furlough.

The Japanese land transport was always within arm's reach. Another point must be made for the Japanese soldier: in this whole campaign I did not see one of them drunk. They never fall into the disheveled condition which marks so many of the troops. They seem to be always at "attention". But the Japanese war-faring man is more than a dandy. He fights like one impassioned; he has never heard of the word "fear". Witness, for example, his storming of the Taku forts—he was the first there, and his flag the first up, though the English started at the same time. In storming the Tientsin city wall, the Japanese were in the lead. They really took that city.

There were no more generous men in the expedition to Peking than the Japanese. When the men were halted in the heat of the day they would always rush off to find the wells. Many a time have I seen a parch-lipped Japanese insist on an English or American soldier drinking first from his cup. One day I rode up to a well and was about to dismount, when a Japanese handed up his cup, while another drew a bucket full for my horse, though many little fighting men about had not slacked their thirst. They insisted on the horse having it first. No wonder a Yankee said, "ain't them Japs fine fellers," and they were.

As a soldier, the Russian infantryman was not attractive. He is undersize, but very solid in build. His uniform, even to the cap, was white when he got into it, but in the campaign it had become a variety of colors. And, strange to believe, the Russian Tommy in China was as fair as a Saxon. Gruesome reports were circulated as to his deeds and misdeeds. He certainly was afraid of nothing. But it must be said that he had a knack of getting on poorly with his comrades, except the French. He was at a disadvantage in not being able to talk with his neighbors, and, consequently, there are many collisions. He seemed to think that, as his valor had saved the Tientsin railway, he therefore owned the railway. He, or his betters, renamed the Tongku terminal, and it was known as "Tonky." He had a strong tendency to tear up the American military telegraph line which was laid by our Signal Corps between Taku and Tientsin, and he spliced the Russian line with what he took from the American. He had an excessive propensity for killing un-



JAPANESE SERGEANT AND A SQUAD OF MARINES.
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protected, non-armed Chinese at long range, for it developed his markmanship. Just off the South forts at Taku there lies the charred wreck of a freight boat. Its story is a tragedy. Two hundred Chinese laborers, it is said by a gentleman who saw the affair, tried to escape from the Russian fleet at Taku where they were working on the ships. They succeeded in getting this barge nearly to land, when the Russians overtook them, and that was the last seen of the coolies. Even if the number were twenty rather than two hundred, it makes a gruesome picture.

The American is a republican, there is no monarchist about him. He obeys his orders, but he thinks them over afterwards, talks about them, and makes up his mind whether

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the officer in command is level-headed or not. "We fellers can spot a new colonel mighty quick," said a Ninth Infantry man. "There aint any of us what dotes on getting chewed up by this 'ere shrapnel," said another.

No such army wagons were found among the Allied Forces as came with the Americans. No such vehicles ever rolled over North China. Each one was drawn by four Kentucky mules, and, passing along the streets of Tientsin, they dwarfed the rickshaws, wheelbarrows,



IN THE BRITISH CAMP—EAST INDIA SENTRY.
Copyright 1903, by R. E. Lewis,

carts and ponies, which did service for other troops. They were splendid conveyances for campaigning in north China, but, in the southern interior, they would be as out of place as an elephant in a baby carriage. Such roads as there are in China are reduced to a slough of despond in the rainy season, and though this was the season for rain, yet there had been no torrents, and, contrary to the views of the "oldest inhabitant," those great vehicles proved to be the most satisfactory, as well as the most picturesque transport among the Allies.

I saw, one hot day in July, one of the indescribable scenes of the allied camp. The Sikh is a turbaned Hindu, and thousands of Hindus are in this campaign. There are also hundreds of Chinese troops, under British officers, fighting with the Allies. I saw a group of Sikhs off duty near their quarters. There came down the street a band of men from the Wei-Hai-Wei-Chino-British regiment, also off duty. The Sikhs, red-turbaned step-sons of Britain, had a supply of water-melons, and called out to their yellow brethren in arms. Every Sikh divided his melon in halves, and shared it with the Chinaman nearest him. Not a word could they understand of each others lingo. There were gesticulations, smiles, bowings and scrapings, and the brown and yellow comrades, as different as the antipodes, went their several ways. These Wei-Hai-Wei men are fighting under the British flag. They were so anxious to be sent to the front against the Chinese Imperial troops that many threatened to desert if they were not allowed to go. They have fought side by side with the best European troops, and have, of course, fought against their own countrymen, and their behavior is a testimony to what the regular Chinese armies will become if once thoroughly drilled and officered by Europeans or Japanese.

Another instance of comradeship in arms comes from the British cruiser *Algerine*, who fought so splendidly at Taku. An Austrian orderly was sent by his commandant on shore to forward dispatches. Night came on, and he could not get back to his ship which lay several miles out in the gulf. His orders were that, if he was out overnight, he must present, on his return, a signed statement as to where he had been. He was taken on the British cruiser, *Algerine*, anchored in the Pei Ho near the Taku forts. That night the bombardment of the forts took place, and the Austrian asked to go on a gun's crew with his English acquaintances of the hour. His request was granted and he fought splendidly, and when the forts surrendered, it was found that, of the five men at that gun, the Austrian alone was not disabled.

One of the paradoxes in the Tientsin campaign was that the survivors in Tientsin, and the hundreds of villages in the valley of the Pei Ho soon armed themselves with Japanese flags. Not a Celestial ventured out of doors without a flag on a stick over his shoulder or across his breast. Nine-tenths of these flags are Japanese. Dai Nippon impressed herself

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RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO PEKIN, RESTING UNDER THE LEA OF THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.

upon the mind of North China. Some Chinese who had not been able to find a piece of red cotton cloth to make the "sun" center of the Japanese flag took small squares of white cotton and wrote thereon the Chinese ideographs which mean: "Under the protection of Great Japan." Along the streets of the captured city, where the houses escaped fire and sword, the door posts were labelled in English by enterprising Chinamen, "This house is under the protection of the Western nations and of Japan." There was a large demand for American flags, but, being a complicated affair, the natives were not very successful in making them. On September 13, General Chaffee telegraphed to the war department for "5,000 more small flags" * * * "for Chinese houses to show our protection."

A POSTOFFICE ASSEMBLY.

BY SYLVIA H. BLISS.

"THE public does not appreciate our work." The voice was shrill and important as became a postoffice lately raised from fourth to third class.

"That is so, it does not," said a slender fourth-class office near by, glad to express an opinion before the distinguished members of the fraternity present.

"People do not know that we possess souls," said the Philosophical Postoffice adjusting his eyeglass. "They see only a material institution, a building, or"—glancing with a slight smile at the group of lesser offices, "a corner of a building, the boxes, the mail bags, the postmaster and clerks—if he has clerks"—with another glance in the direction of the fourth-class group. "When they have seen the paraphernalia of the office they are content to look no further."

"They don't think there's any further to look," broke in a vigorous office from a bustling city. "If they get their mail and other folks get what they send 'em, that's all *they* care."

"Why should they care for anything more?" The voice was timid for the office was but newly created and had not before been present at a meeting of the fraternity.

The Philosophical Office adjusted his eyeglass. "Institutions, no less than the embodiments of personality denominated men, demand appreciation. They desire to be looked upon as something more than an aggregate of material appliances embodying a human idea

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and existing for the convenience of the public."

"I'm sure *I'm* content to be just that and nothing more," said the Independent Office. "I desire nothing better than to serve the people of the United States and foreign countries—there are factories in my city—whether they look upon me as a machine or a living soul."

"Perhaps you have not much soul yet," murmured the philosopher. Then aloud, "We who have really lived, we who know what responsibility is, we who know what a dead, useless thing a postoffice is without its soul, wish to magnify our calling before the world, and awaken it to an understanding of the supreme importance of the living principle of this institution, the Postal System."

"Hear!" "Hear!" broke from several offices.

"I never so felt the grandeur, the majesty of my calling, as when I was promoted to the dignity of a Presidential Office," said an individual whose face glowed with emotion awakened by the Philosopher's words and the subsequent cheers.

"I felt the sacredness of my office most deeply," said another, "when one night a maiden stole up the steps, and with quivering fingers dropped her first love letter in the box. I am only a country office, fourth class, but of all the world I knew her secret first, and she trusted me wholly."

There was silence for a season, and a wave of sympathy for the thousands whose words of tenderness were intrusted to their care, went round the group.

It was a cool night in early autumn and a few members of the Eastern United States Branch of the Fraternity of Post-offices were gathered for an informal conference. Because of its easy accessibility to most of those present this lonely spot had been chosen for the meeting—the western shore of a mountain lake whose waters responded with glint and tremor to the rays of the full moon now rising above a belt of pines on the opposite shore. The guests had departed from the little hotel on an eminence overlooking the beach—gone never to return, for on the eastern shore was building a new and larger house which next summer would receive the visitors at the lake.

The Host of the evening was an unimportant office, having employment but a few weeks in each year, yet rejoicing that at intervals he was necessary to humanity. But in the future—the coming office across the lake, bearing a strange name and reached by another stage line—what hope there for the old?

"You have reminded me of something of which I wished to speak," said the Philosopher to the office whose words had silenced them, "and that is the relative impersonality of the postoffices in the eyes of the people."

"Then you do admit a modicum of insight into our natures on the part of the public," said the Metropolitan Postoffice, who had arrived late and had not made his presence known.

"If I had known you were here I might have chosen my words more carefully," said the Philosopher, turning about to face the great office who was regarded with awe by most of those present. "But I am not inconsistent as you will see. Each of us is provided with an appendage which from our point of view is of only secondary importance, but of which the world makes great account. I refer to the Postmaster. In so far as this man is postmaster and not man of family and member of society, he is as purely a mechanical adjunct of the office as the canceling stamp, and apart from the spirit of the institution—apart from us, is as dead and inert. But his relation to the world complicates matters, and it is this secondary personality that is felt in varying degrees by the patrons of the office. To illustrate: In New York for instance this secondary personality is not at all prominent. There the postoffice is to the people, entirely devoid of personality. The author, the lover, the speculator, deposit their mail with no shame or fear, and receive their letters in the same spirit; the relation is purely mechanical so far as they can see. But in the small towns the case is different."

"How have you learned?" The eager question came from the Host.

"There is sometimes promotion," answered, somewhat hesitatingly, the Philosopher, noting the sad earnest face of the enquirer. "Necessarily the postmaster in the country places is a more prominent figure, is less in the background, and the people are conscious of him and of his judgment when they receive and deposit their letters."

"Yes, and of the postmaster's relations," broke in a sharp voice. "My postmaster's a

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." UPLAND FARMS IN MILL RIVER VALLEY. *Courtesy of Rutland R. R.*

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postmistress, and *she's* all right. If she sees a postal card with the message side up she turns it quick so she won't see what it says. But her mother! She helps tend office, and if she don't just know who writes to who, and how often, and almost what they say, I'm a blind office, that's all."

"Has she been sworn in?" asked the Conservative Office.

"Sworn in, yes; trust my postmistress for that."

"You are aware, I presume, that it is the duty of the postmaster to read the postal cards," said a business-like office.

"Read them, of course. But there's reading and *reading*. There's a glance that takes in all that's necessary, that sees the proprieties are not violated; and there's a glance that takes in all there is and more besides; that wonders why John Henderson's wife is going to town to-morrow, if it's to help Ellen buy her wedding outfit; and if Anna Maxon 'll bring her baby when she comes to see Jane Brown; and why the minister has ordered that heretical book from his book-seller."

"The first is a purely legitimate function of the office," said the Philosopher; "the other pertains to the secondary and wordly life of the postmaster. The only remedy I know is to imbue them more fully with the true spirit of the Postal Service."

The Conservative Office, who had been an attentive listener, stepped forward. "I do not think," he said, "that the evil of which you speak is widely prevalent, even in the lesser offices. The remedy is, as you say," bowing to the Philosophical Office, "a more complete control by the spirit of the institution of all the appurtenances of the office."

"Humph! wonder if you'd ever thought of that if somebody else hadn't said it first." This in an aside from an unseen office.

A graceful, attractive, almost feminine, figure drew quietly near the Philosopher. "I have observed and thought much along the line you have indicated," he said deferentially. "May I give an instance?"

"Certainly. This meeting is open to all." As he answered, the Philosopher glanced keenly at the sky.

The Attractive Office was a little chilled; he had hoped for a private conference with the great guest, and shrank from publicity. "I am not a public speaker," he said, unconsciously uttering the barest commonplace; "but we all of us have experiences that are of interest, and I think these meetings should be devoted to a full and free expression of our thoughts, that we may keep pace with each other in the development of our powers and insight. One of my constituents, of whom I am very fond, is a little girl seventeen years old, who hopes to be a poet. Her first poem—I shall never forget it—she brought one morning just before mail time, that it might not remain long in the office and the address be noted. Her writing was disguised and she put the envelope in the slit in the wall instead of coming inside, then stole rapidly away. She had told the editor not to return it if it was not acceptable, and to 'please not send a notice of declination,' thus closing as many avenues of detection by the postmaster as possible, and, I verily believe the dread of having him see a letter from the magazine more than counterbalanced the joy the hope of her poem's acceptance gave her. Well, in a few days came a notice of the reception of her manuscript, and the sensitive child suffered tortures. But, as a matter of fact, the grave, busy man did not even notice the card."

"And was her poem accepted?" from three eager listeners the query came.

"Yes, and the letter enclosed a check. My little friend's heart beat tumultuously, as she went out into the night, with the unopened letter in her hand. I would gladly have followed and witnessed her joy when the check came to view. She has great hopes and her case lies very near my heart, but I feel an interest in all my patrons. I joy in their joys, and sorrow in the sorrows I too often make known to them.

The Philosopher smiled appreciatively. "You have, indeed, gained great insight," he said. "I marvel that a fourth-class office should have so grown in soul."

A flush of pleasure mantled the fair face of the younger office; they had moved apart from the others and spoke in low tones.

"I will tell you," said the Attractive Office; "in my town live an author and a poet, beside my little girl. Each summer a Professor of Political Economy and an Instructor in Mathematics, also a prominent Clergyman visit the place. Naturally a quantity of mail of a superior quality passes through my boxes, and we grow by what we feed upon."

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"Yes, yes, you are right. I shall be glad to meet you again my friend."

"Thank you. And just one thing more," went on the Attractive Office, delighted and a little vain. "Is it not reasonable to suppose that we who have fewer constituents enter more fully into the lives of the people, gain a clearer insight into individual character, than is possible for such as you? Not that we approach you," he interjected rapidly seeing a slight smile on the face opposite, "in power of broad generalization or in appreciation of the greater aspects of life. But as regards the separate pulse-beats our messages cause—are we not more sensitive to these?"

The Philosopher came nearer; his face grew tender. "There is not a heart-throb of joy or sorrow I cause the people of my great city that I do not feel. With larger opportunity for service the capacity for sympathy grows, and I would not if it were possible disappoint one eager watcher for a letter, or cause one tear to flow through the reception of ill news."

"While you have been discussing metaphysics, I have been advising in regard to a function unnoticed by you—the postal money order," said the Metropolitan Office approaching the two.

"Ah yes, a purely material function," said the Philosopher.

"Yes. But I presume even you deign to exercise it now and then."

"I must admit that I do," was the reply, "but I would gladly dispense with it."

"You would not, I judge, favor the establishment of postal savings banks?"

The Philosopher shook his head.

"Nor the incorporation of the telegraph and telephone systems in the postal service?"

"I have been—yes I am opposed to these things."

"You are an enemy of progress. The United States is behind nearly the entire civilized world in these matters. Mr. Gladstone, the greatest statesman of modern times, was instrumental in establishing these adjuncts to the postal system in Great Britain, and they have proved a blessing to the nation. You oppose the good of the people and the government."

"I oppose the good of the people! I an enemy of progress!" the Philosopher cried. "I who have worked for years toward the perfection of the postal system? I who have endeavored to disseminate knowledge of the postal regulations among the people? I who from the first welcomed the ideas of Herr von Stephan, and did my utmost in the establishment of the Universal Postal Union? I who have rejoiced at each reduction of postage rates, and am now hoping for an international stamp? I who am promoting the extension of rural free delivery? I"—his head sank upon his breast and there was a pause.—"Forgive me," he resumed in a broken voice, "I am conservative perhaps. It has been my aim to preserve the individuality of the system as a medium for the transmission of mail, and my labor has been toward the perfection of its working in this direction rather than in the extension of its functions. My whole system of philosophy is based upon this conception and I have dreaded innovations. But let them come, let them come!"

The listeners were awed and silent at the spectacle of this leader of thought humiliated and sad. But already the bitterness was past. Already the great mind was adjusting itself to meet the changed conditions of the future.

Suddenly the shrill, important voice first heard in protest, rang out again.

"I hope for some definite action through which the public may be brought to a realization of our service."

"What course would you suggest?" asked the Conservative Office.

"A total suspension of operations for a week or two. That will bring people to their senses."

"You are right my friend," said a new voice. "The public should be educated. It has no conception of the intricacy, the complexity, the strength, the accuracy and safety of this institution. Nor of its usefulness. Let it suspend operations for but one week and this beneficent system will take its proper exalted position in the eyes of the world."

"I propose that we commence at once," cried the shrill, eager voice.

"Not now. Not yet," said a timid office, hurrying forward; he had spoken but once before, but now grew suddenly bold. "I've a letter that *must* be delivered. It's from a woman's son's wife. He's sick and they've sent for his mother. He will die. She must have the word so she can go to him. I must go." And the spirit vanished.

"I am not ready," said another. "There

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is much mail that cannot safely be detained; but most important of all, a letter to a girl from her lover. For days she has watched, and her heart is breaking. To-day she will come again. I must be there," and another figure fled swiftly.

"I have on hand an important business letter; thousands of dollars are involved. I can not delay, even to combat your proposition," and with a nod in the direction of the rebelling office, the Conservative vanished.

"Neither can I stop work even for a day. In my boxes are invitations to a child's birthday party and they must be given out to-day. Farewell." The Attactive Office gracefully waved his hand as he moved away.

One after another the offices departed, some with explanations of urgent business, others slyly and without a word, as if they feared detention.

Even the suggester of the revolutionary project bethought himself of a certain letter and parcel for a golden haired child whose blue eyes would fill with tears if no mail came from Papa, and he too silently went away.

"Their hearts exceed their heads in wisdom," said the Philosophical Office smiling. "Such faithfulness will win recognition at last."

"It is nearly morning; we must be on our way," said the Metropolitan Office. Then turning to the Host, "Good by. You have entertained us in a royal spot."

"Yes the beauty of the surroundings has inspired us all. I hope we may again meet here. Farewell." Then noting the Host's emotion as he strove to respond, the Philosopher continued, "You will have a lonely winter, but courage until the summer, then work again. Farewell."

Left alone, the Host turned from the shimmering lake and the first faint signs of dawn in the sky, and entered the narrow soon to be discarded room which had served for many years as his material habitation.

"What next?" the dying office questioned, feeling himself on the borderland of a great mystery. "Reabsorption in the vast Postal System of the world, and incaration in a new form? Continued sentient existence? Or annihilation?"

Thus, looking out upon the lake where the gray of night and the rose of morning were meeting and mingling, he faced the unknown future.



VERMONT MAPLE GROVE IN SUMMER.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Howe, Brattleboro.

MARY HOWE.

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IN MEMORIAM.

COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL,

Deceased October 3, 1903.

IN the death of Col. Robert Jackson Kimball Vermont has lost one of her most loyal sons and honored citizens. He was proud of his native State and devoted to its interests. He was universally esteemed and his death is a personal loss to all who knew him. Colonel Kimball was public spirited and generous and his benefactions were numerous. His most munificent gift is a handsome and elegantly appointed public library building presented to the town of Randolph, which stands on the spot where once stood the home of his childhood, and where it will remain for many generations a fitting monument to his memory. This building was erected at a cost of $17,000 and dedicated February 24th, 1903.

Robert Jackson Kimball was born in Randolph, February 16, 1836, the son of the late Hiram and Jerusha (Bradish) Kimball. Richard Kimball, his grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier and settled in Randolph in 1796, where the family homestead has since been maintained. He was educated in the common schools and the West Randolph academy. When thirteen years of age he was a newsboy on the then recently completed Vermont Central railroad; learned telegraphy, and became the operator at Randolph on the old Vermont and Boston Telegraph line. While stationed at Randolph, Colonel Kimball acquired a knowledge of the express business, and in 1855-56-57 was in the employ of the National Express company at Burlington. In 1862, he engaged in banking business in Toronto, and there, in the next year, married Martha L. Morse, who, with their three children, Clara Louise, Annie Laura, William Eugene survives him. In 1865, he was appointed United States consul at Toronto, Canada; and in the same year the banking house of R. J. Kimball & Co. was established in New York and still continues, under the management of the son, William Eugene Kimball, who had been his father's partner for several years and to whom the business was turned over in the beginning of the present year, when Colonel Kimball retired from active affairs.

Ever since his father's death in 1865, Colonel Kimball had maintained a home in Randolph, and in 1887 built his beautiful summer residence, Montague Place, on Prospect hill at the end of Randolph avenue. Here he spent every summer with his family, taking an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the village, which he sought to further in every way in his power.

Colonel Kimball was instrumental in forming the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters and had been its secretary and president. He had also been president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He had been a trustee of the University of Vermont where he established a free scholarship.

He served as aide-de-camp on Governor Dillingham's staff in 1888-9 and represented Randolph in the legislature of 1890-1, being a member of the committee on ways and means, of the committee on banks, and of the special joint committee on the World's Columbian exposition. By appointment of Governor Fuller, he represented Vermont at the Bankers' Congress in Chicago in 1893. During the Spanish-American war he contributed generously toward relieving the privations of the Vermont soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen and Chickamauga. He made a formal offer to Governor Grout to equip a company at Randolph for service at his own expense, but the State's quota was filled and the offer had to be declined.

In Brooklyn he had been trustee of the Emmanuel Baptist church, of which he was a member, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, director of the Brooklyn Art Association and of the Hamilton Club, trustee of the People's Trust Company and a member of other leading clubs and societies in Greater New York. He was president of the Iowa Central railway in the years 1899 and 1900.

The funeral service was held at his late Brooklyn residence on Clinton avenue, October 6, and was largely attended. The officiating clergyman was the pastor of the deceased,

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Rev. Mr. Humpstone of Emmanuel Baptist church, and the bearers were H. L. Johnson, C. M. Pratt, Theodore Leed, Theodore Obrig, and Deacon Greene of New York and William H. DuBois, of Randolph, all intimate friends of Colonel Kimball. The flowers were profuse and beautiful and music was rendered by a quartette that sang "Lead Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The body was placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood cemetery, until interment is made at Randolph in the Green Mountain State.



COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL.

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VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Officers for 1903-4: President, Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Vice-President, Mrs. W. P. Stafford, St. Johnsbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Haines, Waterbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Auditor, Miss Eliza Isham, Barre; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. Delia Needham, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. O. Miner, Brattleboro.

Delegates to the Seventh Biennial to be held at St. Louis: Mrs O. C. Ashton, Somerville, Mass., Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Miss Helen W. Smith, White River Junction; Mrs. H. E. Folsom, Lyndonville; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, Rutland. Alternates, Mrs Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Brattleboro; Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Gertrude Laird, Royalton; Mrs. P. F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.

THE Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in St. Johnsbury, March 26, 1896. Invitations were issued by the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club. Thirteen delegates responded from different clubs and towns. An organization was effected, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Elisha May, St. Johnsbury; vice president, Mrs. P. K. Gleed, Morrisville; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury.

The object of the Federation is to bring together the Women's Clubs of the State, for mutual help, for social union, and for united action on measures conducive to the public welfare.

The Vermont Federation were accepted by the General Federation, December 2, 1896. Annual meetings have been held in Brandon, Brattleboro, Lyndonville, Rutland, Morrisville, Waterbury and St. Johnsbury.

There are at present 26 clubs with a total membership of over 1,000.

The eighth annual meeting was held in St. Johnsbury, October 7 and 8. Representatives were present from 22 clubs belonging to the Vermont Federation. The first session was opened with prayer by Mrs. R. L. S. Paton, of Brattleboro, and a piano duet "Italy" by Moskowski, was rendered by Mrs. P. F. Hazen and Miss Alice B. Warden. Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, president of the local club, very cordially welcomed the ladies present.

Miss Helen Williston Smith, State president, thanked Mrs. Fairbanks for her warm welcome in behalf of the club.

Reports were given by Mrs. Harriette M. Miner, recording secretary, of the last annual meeting at Waterbury, and of an executive board meeting at White River Junction, last March. The treasurer, Miss Mary E. Stone, read her report which showed a balance of $89.75 in the treasury. The State secretary of the General Federation brought greetings from that organization, and urged that all the clubs in the State become interested in the general work, as so much better results would then be obtained.

The second session opened with five minute reports from 22 of the clubs as follows: The Athena of Barre, organized 1898, now has a membership of 14, reported by Mrs. Mary Hoar. Over the Teacups Club, Barre, Mrs. A. Richardson said it might well be called the working woman's club as all its members were such home workers. It has 16 members and is a very active organization. The Philomathean Club, Barre, reported by Miss Eliza Isham, is limited to a membership of 25 and now numbers 23. It has been organized two years. Most of the Barre Clubs are united in a civic federation, which includes about 80 members and which does a great work, furnishing a district nurse whose salary it pays, and does a large charity work, for which there is abundant opportunity in many branches.

The Daughters of Vermont, Boston, was represented by Mrs. A. W. Blair, of Dorchester, who said they considered the Federation very kind to accept their club into full membership. They were at the beginning a purely social club, and while they do some work in the line of traveling libraries, and very little other outside work, she emphasized the social feature as one which did a great deal of good.

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The club at Enosburgh Falls was reported by Mrs. E. F. Greenwood as organized in 1896. This club has done extensive work in the line of village improvement, in its brief existence having raised $7,000 which has been expended for improvements, and they have also established a $230 sinking fund for their lecture course.

Mrs. Hubert W. Brooks favored the gathering with a solo, "The Song of the Rose," which was much enjoyed.

Mrs. Maria Darrow, from the Chester club, reported it as organized in 1896, joining the Federation in 1898, and it now has 21 active and three associate members.

A letter was read from Mrs. C. L. Vallee, from the Island Pond club, giving a favorable report, it being in its eighth year.

Mrs. C. H. Thompson reported the Brattleboro club with a membership of 116, which is quite an increase over last year.

Mrs. A. E. Alexander reported the Bellows Falls club as having a membership of 150.

The Lyndon Woman's club was represented by Mrs. H. W. Lyster. It has a membership of 50 and is purely a study club; with the exception of its library work, it having contributed during the past three years $600 toward a town library. Miss Alice Hutchinson reported the Shakespeare club as a literary club, it having grown from a membership at the beginning of 6 or 8 to 22.

Mrs. William Jackson of Middlebury, spoke for the Century club, organized in 1894, with a present membership of 37.

The Morrisville club passed its tenth anniversary the past year with an increased enrollment. Mrs. E. Blair's report was read by Mrs. A. R. Campbell and the club is doing a general work, with efforts in the direction of a village improvement society.

The Ladies' Reading Circle of Northfield, has only met with the Federation once before, and while Mrs. Edgerton reported them as an active club, she said they were all very busy women.

Mrs. C. W. Joiner of Royalton, reported their Woman's Club as in its seventh year with a membership of 20. It is interested in library and school work and village improvement.

The Progressive Club of Rutland, was at first limited to a membership of 25, but now has 50 members and they are very ambitious. Mrs. Moore said "We aim at a star and may hit something."

The Unity Club of Rutland was organized in 1890 as a study club of the Universalist church. It is a member of both the State and General Federation. Represented by Mrs. Needham.

The Hypatia Club of Waterbury, organized in 1898, joined the Federation in 1901; limited to a membership of 25, and has 10 honorary members.



MISS SUSAN E. CLARK, PRESIDENT.

The Philomathean of Waterbury has a membership of 42.

Miss Franc Barnes of White River Junction, represented the Woman's Club of that place, where the membership is limited, there being 25 members. A lecture course is successfully conducted by them.

The Windsor Friends in Council organized in 1901, joining the Federation in 1902; has 61 active and 10 associate members. Mrs. A. T. Hayden reported.

Mrs. P. F. Hazen gave a sketch of the work done by the St. Johnshury Woman's Club since the last Federation meeting, reporting a present membership of 223.

The work reported as done by these clubs varies, the principal subjects of study being art, literature, music, history and travel, and

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the branches of work done are library and school work, and as has already been reported, village improvement.

These reports were followed by those from departments. Mrs. E. L. Stearns of Royalton, sent a report from the educational committee, which was read by Mrs. Gertrude Laird, in which she said some clubs are confined exclusively to study, and giving helps in many ways to both teachers and students.

An interesting letter was read from Mrs. L. M. Slocum of the committee on State institutions, who was not present.

Mrs. W. P. Stafford represented the committee on libraries, urging the continuance of library work in its many phases, giving suggestions for the work, and stating the fact that in many places it was not the books that were lacking, but the desire among young and old to read. The interest in children is what should be aroused and much may be done in that direction by placing libraries in the rural districts.

Mrs. A. F. Balch represented the committee on reciprocity bureau, saying that a list of papers which could be procured through this department had been sent to each club in the State and had resulted in good work, many papers having been called for, which had proved helpful. There are 30 papers, and 15 or 20 had received generous solicitation. Mrs. Balch offered two resolutions for consideration: That each federated club should send to the reciprocity bureau during the year one or two papers of special work. This resolution was passed. The second was that one afternoon during the year should be devoted by each club to reciprocity work in some form, this day to be called Reciprocity day. The Federation voted to recommend this suggestion to each club.

Mrs. A. B. Noyes reported the work of the household science committee, saying that in correspondence with the clubs she had found from the 16 that responded that 10 were doing nothing in this line and six were doing quite active work, White River Junction being the most interested in it.

"Brantview," the beautiful home of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, was opened for a reception on Wednesday evening, and the spacious rooms were filled with members of the home club, visiting delegates and guests and a few gentlemen guests. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, Miss Helen W. Smith, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd and Mrs. R. B. Eastman.

Thursday morning's session was opened by prayer by Mrs. Henry Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, following which Mrs. Ethel G. Stiles rendered a pleasing solo. The president then presented Mrs. Sallie Joy White of Boston, who was cordially received and who gave an especially interesting and practical talk on the "Business Side of Housekeeping."

There was a large attendance Thursday afternoon when the speakers were Miss Georgia A. Bacon, president of the Worcester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York. The first subject was "Civil Service Reform," and Miss Bacon gave a spirited address.

Miss Smith then presented Mrs. Florence Kelley, who is no stranger to the ladies of St. Johnsbury, and whom all were glad to hear again, on the subject of the "Consumer's League."

At the close of a business meeting following the afternoon session a vote of thanks was extended to Miss Helen W. Smith for her faithful work during the past two years.

Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, in behalf of the Bellows Falls club invited the Federation to meet at that place next year.

The North church was well filled Thursday evening to listen to the address by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd of Amherst, Mass., on "The Eclipse Expedition to Tripoli."

Mrs. Todd was introduced by the president, Miss Smith, and in her introduction congratulated the Federation on their growth and influence, complimented the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club on their progress in village improvement.

The following resolutions were then read by the president and adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs hereby desire to express to the St. Johnsbury Club their appreciation of the welcome received on their arrival on Tuesday evening in this beautiful town, and the unlimited hospitality which has been extended to them in the many beautiful homes, throughout the entire visit, for the delightful music provided, for the use of their hall for the Federation meeting, and especially for the reception at "Brantview," the home of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, which afforded such an excellent opportunity for social interconrse.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

AND UNION VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

G. A. R. Officers

Department Commander, Frank Kenfield, Morrisville; Senior-Vice Department Commander, J. B. Needham, Rutland; Junior-Vice Department Commander, H. W. Hutchins, Bellows Falls; Medical Director, J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland; Department Chaplain, John O. Spring, Bellows Falls.

Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Judge Advocate, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Department Inspector, Matthew Hussey, Rutland; Chief Mustering Officer, Harry B. Martin, Bradford.

Vermont Officers Reunion Society.

President, Grenville G. Benedict, Burlington. First Vice President, John A. Sheldon, Rutland. Second Vice President, J. A. Benedict, Poultney; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Executive Committee, Fred E. Smith, A. C. Brown and L. M. Hutchinson, Montpelier.

Vermont Cavalry Reunion Society.

Officers—President, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bennett, Chicago; Secretary, S. H. Wood, St. Albans; Treasurer, H. O. Wheeler, Burlington.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.



CAPT. FRANK KENFIELD, OF MORRISVILLE.

VERMONT OFFICERS REUNION SOCIETY.

THE 40th annual meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society was held in Rutland, October 8. The business meeting was presided over by President Kittredge Haskins, when the above list of officers were elected for the ensuing year. The anunal oration before the society was delivered in the opera house by Hon. David J. Foster, M. C. His theme was "Patriotism," and his object, to show its necessity at the present time as well as in the past. He began by speaking of the admiration which such an organization as the Vermont Officers' Society compelled, and referred to the soldiers' monuments scattered all over the state to commemorate the men who went to the war from those towns, and said he thought the State should erect a monument in front of the capitol to the Vermont soldiers.

Mr. Foster discussed the patriotism of Robert E. Lee, and said his patriotic duty was to his country and not to his State. He discussed the Negro problem, which he declared to be an issue of vital importance. The oration was an able one and proved to be of unusual interest to the audience.

The annual banquet took place at the "Bardwell." The dining hall was handsomely decorated in the national colors. At the north end of the room an attractive arrangement of flags surrounded the Vermont State coat of arms, surmounted by a golden eagle.

Col. Kittredge Haskins, the retiring president, after expressing his appreciation of the large attendance, introduced his successor, Col. G. G. Benedict. The toastmaster, in introducing the first speaker, Ex Gov. U. A. Woodbury, stated that he was the first Vermont officer to have a sleeve emptied. It occurred at the battle of Bull Run. Gov. Woodbury responded ably to the toast "Vermont," speaking of the Vermonter's love of peace but readiness to defend his State or country when exigencies demanded.

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Congressman D. J. Foster was the next speaker, his toast being "The Orator of the Day." In responding very briefly he told one of his usual good stories.

Capt. J. H. Goulding, of Wilmington, spoke on "Our Dead" in most appropriate and feeling words.

Cap. H. R. Dorr, of Rutland, followed Capt. Goulding by reading a poem, entitled: "The Iron Star."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur responded to the toast "The Women of 1861," speaking in high terms of their patriotism and courage.

Senator Redfield Proctor made the principal speech at the post-prandial exercises. He responded to the toast: "Our newly acquired possessions. May we so govern them as to secure their hearty good will and loyalty." He made some observations on the colonial policy of the United States and urged deliberateness in our future dealings with lands across the seas.

In regard to our recent acquisitions he said: "We shall make some mistakes for we are human, but I believe we shall so carry ourselves that the world will be better for our having assumed these colonial responsibilities. In conclusion he discussed what, in his opinion, should be the bonndaries of our territory and in conclusion said: If I could make the future geography of the American Union I might be a little uncertain about the northern boundary—whether to make it Canada or the Arctic ocean; preferably the latter in God's good time. Franklin said in 1783 it must come some time, and he was a wise man. But the other lines would be fixed—east by the Atlantic, west by the Pacific and south by the republic of Mexico and the gulf. And within these boundaries may the future government of our country remain, its executive, legislative and judiciary, and the voting population that makes that government."

Maj. John E. McMahon, U. S. A., responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy" and spoke interestingly of the new equipment and increased effectiveness of the regular army and of the improved method of handling the same by the staff system which has recently gone into effect.

Maj. H. E. Dyer, of Rutland, responded to the toast, "Our National Guard," and spoke very hopefully of the future of that organization.

Lieut. Bissell responded to the toast, "Gen. Stephen Thomas, the noblest Roman of them all. May he live in honor and happiness for many years to come."

During "The Red, White and Blue," played by the band, the banqueters stood. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, at this point read two poems, one on Admiral Farragut, the other on Admiral Dewey.

The Rutland City band, under the direction of Conductor J. H. Engels, furnished music during the evening.

VERMONT CAVALRY REUNION SOCIETY.

THE Vermont Cavalry Reunion Society held its annual meeting for 1903, at St. Albans, October 21. Of the 600 or more survivors of this famous fighting regiment now scattered over the country over 60 were present. The business meeting was held in Soldiers' Memorial Hall, President H. O. Wheeler presiding. The officers elected for the ensuing year are given elsewhere.

The reunion banquet took place in the evening, followed by a camp fire in Memorial Hall. The principal speech was made by Lieut.-Colonel John W. Bennett, of Chicago, who commanded the First Vermont Cavalry during the latter part of the Civil War. He related in detail the history of several important movements and battles in which the regiment participated and was closely listened to. He related some very important and interesting incidents and events connected with the history of the regiment. The next speaker was Colonel Edward B. Sawyer of Hyde Park, a former commander, who made a few remarks and closed by reading a memorial poem written by Chaplain J. E. Goodrich. Felix W. McGettrick Esq., of St. Albans, spoke for the sharpshooters and Captain Frank L. Greene of St. Albans responded for the Spanish-American War veterans. The arrangements for this successful meeting were in the hands of the secretary of the society, Major Seymour H. Wood of Company L.

An illustrated articles on the G. A. R. Department of Vermont, is in preparation and will appear in an early issue.

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THE VERMONT STATE GRANGE

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers—Master, C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Overseer, C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Steward, D. H. Morse, Randolph; Assistant Steward, M. B. Roberts, Rupert; Chaplain, vacant; Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville; Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph; Gate Keeper, A. F. Lawrence, St. Johnsbury; Ceres, Mrs. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Pomona, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Flora, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. B. Roberts, Rupert.

Executive Committee—D. H. Morse, Randolph; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; L. N. Cragin, Springfield; C. A. Bump, Salisbury; Master and Secretary, Ex officio.

General Deputy, D. H. Morse, Randolph. Deputies—M. M. Whitney, Bellows Falls; E. H. Hallett, St. Johnsbury Center; H. P. Cummings, Jr., Thetford; R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; L. O. Wilbur, South Londonderry; W. C. Mason, Rupert; G. H. Terrill, Morrisville; D. H. Morse, Randolph; Cassius Peck, Burlington; L. N. Allen, Cavendish; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; W. S. Allen, Jacksonville; Frank Martin, Williamstown; W. L. Dow, Hardwick; A. W. Willey, Brownington; Mrs. L. H. Morgan, South Woodstock; E. W. Johnson, Ludow; L. N. Benedict, Castleton.

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The Pomona or County Grange, composed of three or more subordinate granges, has monthly or quarterly meetings.

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[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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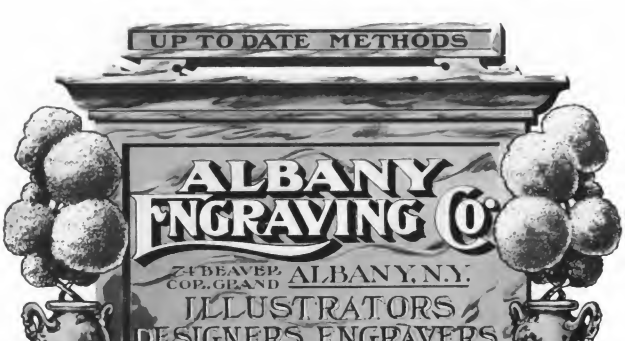
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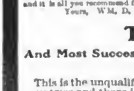
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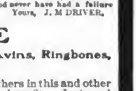
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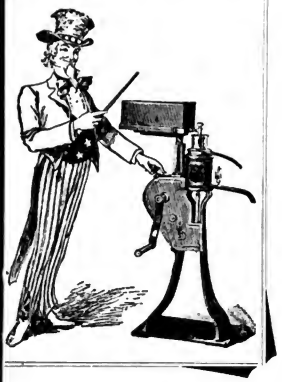
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By the chimney with care
And five little heads
Longed to know "what was there."

* * * *

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In the dead of the night
And peeked, and he saw
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. DECEMBER, 1903. No. 5.

China at War with the World.

By ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

[Mr. Lewis is Foreign Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., and author of the "Educational Conquest of the Far East." He is a native of Berkshire, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1892. Mr. Lewis was formerly Captain and Aid-de-Camp upon the Brigade Staff, V. N. G., and served under Admiral Remey, U. S. N. in China during the recent war.]—Editor.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

A delay of twenty days followed the assault and capture of Tientsin walled city, and then 19,000 of the army of the allies moved forward. There was never more variety in any assembly of men. Sikhs and Welshmen, Yankees and Japs, Russians and Frenchmen, Bengal Lancers and Wei-Hai Celestials, and many other representatives of military science, marched out in the face of a rain-sand storm to do battle for humanity. The cheers and battle cries of the stalwart Indians, as they came into line, again brought to mind the statement of an English officer, that the only thing the Indian troops must have is plenty of fighting. The Americans were not happy over the non-arrival of the horses of the Sixth cavalry, and the consequent detention of that most important command. Cavalry could keep the Chinese on the run, a leading consideration. The batteries of the 5th U. S. and the Royal Artillery, with their splendid horses, completed the unique spectacle. When before did the nations of the modern world campaign together as friends?

The English, American and Japanese troops took the west side of the Pei-Ho, and the Russian, German and French took the railway or east side. I went off with the 14th American Infantry, commanded by Colonel, now General Daggett, and at nightfall, the allies on the west bank bivouacked in the sorghum fields. Blankets were spread, but tents were not staked. The clouds held their own until about midnight, when they emptied themselves upon the fighting men, soaking blankets and clothing to the skin. The camp fires were liberally fed, and crowds of drenched men, with boots and leggings loaded with mud, thawed on the one side and shivered on the other. As I shuffled and sprawled about among the sorry looking groups, there was some mirth but much serious talk. "These Chenos aint the same sort o' chaps we run up against in the Philippines." "You bet they ain't; all we used to do with the Tagalogs was to advance on their trenches with a big shout, and, it's up to you, if they didn't leave their trenches and clip off as fast as legs could take them." "That's where your head is level, Mike; this ere's war, that wuz practice. These Chenos laid out about 800 of our fellers, white as a sheet, when we went up against the walled city." "What does me up, boys, is this: the folks at home, they don't think the Chenos can fight, and we'll get small credit for this fighting; but I'll bet any man a dollar that a big lot of us won't be going home to tell them all about it. Not much! The Chenos will run, but they put up a stiff game before they start." "When the rain waked me up I was lying in a pond of water." "My blanket's soaked; weighs nigh on to fifty pounds. You wont ketch me lugging it thirty miles tomorrow." "Where is K Company? Fall in, K Company, fall in, I say! Be quick about it!" and with commands oft repeated in the darkness the bedragled groups finally formed in line, and were ready.

The stars began to prick through, the plain became alive with men in regimental formation. The hour was two thirty and it was dismal and greasy. At twenty-five minutes

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after three, the Japanese artillery opened fire on the enemy; the booming and sputtering increased as the dawn came, and we were surprised to see that the Japanese were using black powder. Their position was along the main highway to Peking, to the west of the river and the Hsi Ku Arsenal captured by Admiral Seymour. The British marines got three of their navy guns into position, one of which was labelled, "*Ladysmith to Peking*," and there was a terrific crashing when these instruments went into action. The fine Sikh battery came into position also alongside the fighting men went, into the jaws of ten guns or more. They went on, they went into the grove and the Chinese battery was theirs, the entrenched Pao Ting Fu road was theirs, but many horses were without riders. Before eight o'clock, I counted 101 Japanese wounded and dead in the field hospitals, and many had not been brought in. Later in the day, a Japanese surgeon said their loss was about 400. I saw numbers of these brave little fellows in white coming in on stretchers, and, though some of them were half dyed with blood, yet not one did I hear groan, or make



ON THE MARCH NORTH, THIRTY-SIX BOXERS WERE KILLED IN AND AROUND THIS HOUSE.

river, and across to the east the Slav was busy at the thunder-and-lightning business. I visited the two former batteries, and can testify that the Chinese batteries two miles in front of us had gunners with them, for their shells gauged our position exactly. And the Chinese used smokeless powder.

I visited the Japanese lines, and was in time to see the charge of their cavalry. Their artillery had located the main Chinese position at Pei Tsang, and after three hours of heavy pummelling, the Sunrise men determined to charge the battery under the grove to the front. The Welsh signalled to know if they should support them, but the Japanese replied that they were strong enough; the artillery fire ceased, the cavalry started, the guns limbered up, and across the corn-fields the little

any sign of suffering. The field surgeons were strikingly attentive and gentle. The Chinese infantry had fought behind admirable trenches, well placed in successive positions; I saw about two hundred of their dead, and there were more. The Japanese followed up their advantage, the English, Americans and Russians came up successively, and the Russians crossed over to the west side of the Pei Ho, having found the east road flooded. The American battery got into action at a range of about 4,000 yards, and harassed the retreat of the Chinese. The men of our infantry commands were very much pleased when "old man Reilly" got his big guns to echoing.

Part of the Japanese pressed the advantages of the day, and the Americans, British, Russians and part of the Japanese bivouacked

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about two miles to the north of Hsi Ku Arsenal, and rest was welcomed by tired men. The line of march of the Americans was marked by the blue army blankets, which lined the way. The men were marched at a fast gait under a boiling sun, and, though the Company commanders tried to prevent such dangerous waste,—dangerous to the permanent health of the men,—yet hundreds of men were compelled to go to bed on hard ground, on the night of Sunday the 5th, without blankets.

This engagement was partly on the site of Admiral Seymour's exploit at the Hsi Ku Arsenal, where, when prevented from reaching Peking a few weeks before, with his small force, he had captured three million rounds of cartridges, thirty-seven Krupp field guns; and here his Russian contingent had entirely re-armed itself with Mannlickers. He did not entirely destroy this arsenal by fire, as was reported at the time. The Russians reoccupied the Arsenal before and during the Pei-Tsang fight.

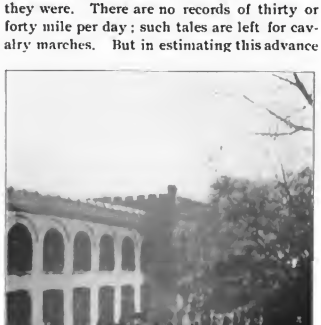
It has not been an easy matter to trace out the size of the various commands in the Allied Army. Certain officers, for one reason or another have been strangely reticent as to the strength of their forces. But it is probable that the following tabulation is as nearly accurate as any published statement. It must be remembered that so many men were required for guarding our communications, and so many men were engaged in the junk transport service and in garrisoning Tientsin that the total number of rifles on the march did not represent the strength of the allies in China. Japanese 8,000, Russian 4,800, British 3,000, American 2,500, French 800, and small bands of Germans, Austrians and Italians; about 19,000 effective men in all marched on Peking.

We bivouacked on both sides of the Pei Ho, north of Pei-Tsang, near the pontoon bridge. Here the men got their first taste of the "khaki water" from the upper Pei Ho. It was not satisfying. Battery horses led down to drink sniffed at the solution, poked their noses into it, and turned away without drinking. Bathing seemed the only use to which the men could put the turbid stream. But the crowds who tested the river after this manner were lukewarm in its praise. It was an open question whether they were cleaner before or after taking. There were no hard or sandy banks, and a man got loaded with mud when crawling out.

The Russians had their quaint Greek service at dusk; the Americans sang Gospel hymns; and all but the Japanese went silently to sleep.

A STIFF HIKE.

"Say, old man, how far have we hiked today?" enquired one of our men who come from the Philippines. And long, forced hikes they were. There are no records of thirty or forty mile per day; such tales are left for cavalry marches. But in estimating this advance



TUNGCHOU COLLEGE, REBUILT IN 1903; DESTROYED COMPLETELY BY POWERS IN 1900.

on Peking, several things must be taken into consideration. We were going away from our base of supplies. We were accompanied by fifteen days' rations, and did not know where the balance was to come from if Peking was not reached. We were entering a land whose military strength one officer would ridicule, at which another would shrug his shoulders, and which a third would laud to the sky. Such was the mental uncertainty in the army as to the foe. It can scarcely sound as hot as it felt, when I say it was a Chinese summer. The officers said they had seen no heat in the Philippines so disastrous. Under these circumstances, a "hike" of eighteen miles, be-

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sides skirmishes with the Chinese and with the sun, was a big day's work. The average infantry march was twelve miles, which, under all the circumstances, was quite enough.

To the surprise of the oldest inhabitant (European), the wells along the line of march were numerous, and the water fairly good. In ordinary times, a foreigner in China eschews all but boiled water. But during our advance the wells were daily the centers of small engagements. Whenever the troops stopped to rest or to bivouack, the men rushed to the wells—there was no other first thought—and during the heat of noon, they were often with more than a thirsty mob, fighting for a drink, for the bucket, or for a chance to stand around the opening. The wells were deep, fifteen to twenty-five feet, and the cold water (about Yangtsun it was sulphuric) helped to put out of action many an over-sunned man. I remember such a one, whose six hours' hiking was followed by a cup of cold water and who was immediately thrown into spasms.

In his official report of one day's march and fighting General Chaffee said: "The day was intensely hot and our men suffered horribly for the want of water and from the heat; quite a number were prostrated and only arrived in camp after nightfall; two of the men so affected died on the field."

The men were drinking their fragrant coffee at 3:15 on the morning of the sixth of August, and they had completed their tramp through the sandy gowliang fields and were before the groves of Yang Tsun at 9:30. From the top of the white sand hill at Kan Kou, Generals Gasalee, Chaffee and Liniavieteh set the battle in array. Twenty-five thousand of the allies went out against the semi-circular Chinese position, and the outcome was 100 Saxo-Americans put out of action, hundreds of men exhausted by the heat of the sun and the constant maneuvering, great steadiness on the part of Colonel Daggett and his splendid regiment, the cross fire of the Russian artillery, and the final rout of the Chinese armies.

On August 9th, there was a pretty cavalry engagement, near Ho Hsi Wo where a squadron of Chinese cavalry were observed, dismounted. The Japanese cavalry and Bengal Lancers worked in harmony. The Japanese drove them out of the village, while the Hindus waited in ambush. The Chinese rode pell-mell into the trap, and, as a result, of 200 they left 50 dead on the field. The English press censor was cautious as to the description of this smart engagement. The correspondent of the *London Times* wrote in his despatch that the Chinese "were cut to pieces." The censor cut the descriptive phrase, and put in "dispersed," which meant nothing, for daily we dispersed Chinese troops. When General Gaselee was receiving the report of this engagement, he asked if General Ma was killed. The commander of the Lancers replied that he saw his men "bowl over a fat old gentleman on a white horse," but that they did not stop to see if it was Ma.



FRENCH TROOPS SCALING THE WALLS OF THE IMPERIAL CITY, PEKING.

A few extracts from my "Scrappy Notes," written on the spot, may throw some light up-

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on the conditions which surrounded not one man but many.

August 9th. At noon the advance stopped twenty minutes to rest and eat. The day is torrid and the men are fighting around the wells to get at the water. I left this scene of desperate thirst and entering a little Buddhist temple, tied my horse to a tree, and tried to heat water for tea. But my brass tea pot refused to come to a boil over corn stalks and a mud-brick stove, so the tea failed. But cold water and hardtack made a passable meal. While taking a fifteen minute rest on the Temple steps, a group of Sikh soldiers entered, and, with much religious zeal, broke in pieces all the idols. Their Mohammedanism is strong against idols. Some American soldiers then came in, and remarked "So the Sikhs have done up these d—— gods too. Let the good work go on boys."

August 10th. At luncheon this noon I was unexpectedly given a chance to aid others. Mr. Stewart, correspondent of the *London Times*, an American named Hall from Bridgeport, who had been scouting to the east, and I came unexpectedly upon Lowry [Colonel Daggett's interpreter.] None of the others had any food. Our cart was miles in the rear. It was hot. I invited them to partake of the banquet which I prepared, but they were reluctant to enjoy an equal division. An improvised oven of mud bricks prepared the tea. Chopped straw and peas were given the horses. When I served our meal there was one cup of tea, one sardine and one cracker of hard tack for each of us. At night neither we nor the army could find the wagons with the food. I rode six miles to the rear but could neither find our cart or the army transport wagons. It rained, I sat down by a tree, everywhere was sand, sand. As the rain soaked in it cooled but did not feed. A soldier boy from Stamford, Conn., in the darkness, gave me part of a hard tack and a chew of raw bacon,



RUINS OF NATIVE HOUSES, PEKING, NEAR THE LEGATIONS, SHOWING EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT.

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At ten o'clock the wagon train had not appeared. I found a tree with no horse tied to it, unsaddled, cut some green corn, and laid down to sleep. It rained and rained, but not until 4 a. m. did I feel *cold*. Then I would have given a good deal for a blanket.

August 11th. It was nearly noon when we found the carts. Major Quinton of the 14th infantry sang out to me that if I again needed anything to eat to be sure and come to him. He said he had a small tin of malted milk for breakfast, that it was good, and would have been better for two. The dear old major, I hope his generous heart will stand this campaign. He has a wife and three children at home. He was down with dysentery, was

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curled up in the open, and I promised to find out certain distances, directions and places for him.

August 12th. We have captured Tung Chou, where Dr. Shuffield's College and Dr. Goodrich's Theological Seminary have been ruined by the Boxers. Dr. Goodrich is a brother of Professor Goodrich of the University of Vermont. All their fine buildings are a brick heap now. I rode through the city while it was being made ours, and after capturing the great flag* of the Chinese Major-General, and finding that none of our soldiers had gone out of the North Gate as yet, I pressed over the barricade, through the gate, which stood a little ajar, and out into the country. Peking lay 16 miles off to the west, and I covered five of these miles along the path of the retreating enemy. I could not understand why our troops were not following the foe. On my way back to Tung Chou, after reconnoitering, it was *hot*, it go to be noon, and being very tired, I crossed over to the Imperial Canal and made for a group of Chinese. They knocked their heads on the ground in submission, asked me not to kill them, and to



TOWER BESIDE TUNG PIENMEN, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE TARTAR CITY. THE AMERICANS WERE DETAINED ATTACKING THIS TOWER AND WALL WHILE THE BRITISH MOVING TO THE SOUTH, PASSED ON AND WERE FIRST AT THE LEGATION.

*The Correspondent of the PITTSBURG INDEX wrote: "Mr. Lewis has been with the American troops in all their leading engagements in North China, acting as chaplain doing humanitarian work among the soldiers. The hard work and privations finally told on his health, and he is just recovering from a protracted illness.

"Mr. Lewis had many close calls but one of the most serious was connected with the capture of the Banner. One of the most important cities captured by the Allies on their march to Peking was Tung Chou. This city was afterwards used as a base of operations on Peking. Mr. Lewis was among the first to enter the city. His first idea was to rescue the American missionaries, and spurring his horse, he galloped down the street leading to the mission. Filled with his plan he did not notice that he was alone. Suddenly he found his way blocked by hundreds of Chinese troops, all armed with good Mauser rifles. They were guarding the Yamen. Mr. Lewis felt that his last hour had come, but he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. Setting spurs to his horse he galloped straight towards the standard bearer, firing right and left into the mob. The suddenness of his attack and his determined stand seemed to unnerve the soldiers. They hesitated for a moment and then became panic stricken and fell back. Mr. Lewis snatched the banner from the color bearer, wheeled his horse, and galloped back without having received a scratch. The banner was that of the Boxer general stationed at Tung Chou, and it is almost needless to say that Mr. Lewis prizes it highly."

dismount. They asserted that they were not Boxers, and told me of the retreat of the Chinese. I laid down under a big tree, having ridden for six hours. I was beside a lock of the canal. The stark naked water-gate keeper brought out a demijohn of white rice wine, made some hot tea and got water for myself and horse. He tasted the wine, tea, and water, to prove to me that he had not poisoned them. I requested the old man to put on his clothes. He drew on a pair of blue overalls, with the remark that it was "bad custom" to go without clothing, but the Boxers had everything else he had. I declined his refreshments and was allowed to rest under the tree, with the ripple and splash of the water sounding in my ears. I paid him 10 cents for his trouble, and wrote him a note asking

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others to treat him kindly. He was at first dumb, then knelt and began worshiping me, I would not permit him of course, but how few kindnesses this old man must have received in this dark world.

August 13th. We advanced to within four miles of the walls of Peking.

August 14th. The attack upon Peking.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKING.

The Chinese made a brilliant defence of Peking in spots. In places they fought desperately, setting at defiance the modern guns arrayed against their giant walls. In other parts of the city there was not a single soldier to defend the walls. The British took the Hsa Huo Gate without firing a shot. But there is a serious side to the story, a side that meant bullets and death.

The very fact that the Japanese had the advance during the entire march roused the fear or suspicion that they intended to enter Peking in advance of the other commands. Early in the misty morning of August 12th, I stood on top of a grave mound in advance of the Russians, south of Tung Chou. The Russian general Linivitch and aide came up behind me. The aide who spoke English asked "Where is Tung Chou?" "Just there, sir, through the mist." "Where are the soldiers?" "I think," said I, "that the Chinese have fled, and the Japanese have occupied the city." "The Japanese are in the city? That's very unfortunate," said he, turning to his companion. The Japanese being in the advance all the way along, and being human, as well as the largest of the commands, usually took whatever opposed them after Yang Tsun and reported afterwards to the other Generals. There was an uneasy feeling in most minds, that they might relieve Peking single-handed.

The generals determined at Tung Chou on the order of advance on Peking—a most satisfactory arrangement, by which each army contingent was to have a road to itself. Between Peking and Tung Chou, its former river depot, there is a broad canal with locks which do *not permit the passing of boats*. All boats unload at each lock. This canal runs west from Tung Chou, and strikes Peking at the junction of the Tartar city and the Chinese city walls. To the north of the canal are two arallel roads, which were assigned to the Japanese and Russians with the small French contingent. To the south of the canal are also two parallel roads running to Peking. The Americans took the one nearest the canal, and the British the southermost. Each of the leading nations, therefore, had a clear homestretch, and each was eager to reach the goal. The advance from Tung Chou, for all the forces except the English, began on the thirteenth of August. The English rested till the fourteenth, and then marched the 16 miles straight into Peking, reaching the Legations first, by a circumstance which they, least of all, expected.



BELL TOWER, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.
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The Americans bivouacked at night on August 13th, within four miles of the capital of Heaven's Empire. At half-past one o'clock in the morning of August 14th, we were aroused by the sound of heavy firing; then the roll of the Maxims followed; then the basso of cannon. Who were handling the guns? A little later, the engagement seemed to spread to the north, and, after what seemed like a severe attack and possible repulse, the noise of battle subsided. We were of the opinion that the Chinese were making their last desperate attack on the Legations, and later on this was verified as the fact. But

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there was more; the Russians had attacked the city, along the east wall and had failed. At daylight, our cavalry was on the move, and then the whole force.

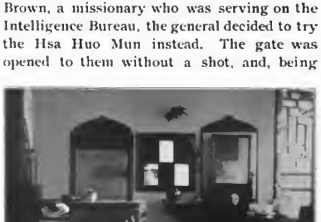
The Japanese attacked the Tartar city at the Chih Ho gate before dawn, the Russians crossed the canal into the American preserve, and went against the Tung Pien gate of the Chinese city; the Americans, under Colonel Daggett, impatient to get to work, and led by Titus now of West Point, scaled the wall



TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING.
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at the tower at the northeast corner of the Chinese city, and the American flag was first on the walls of Peking. This gallant action on the part of men from Companies E and H of the 14th Regiment has not been exceeded in this war. It was about eleven o'clock when the men went up the thirty foot wall, hand over hand. Clinging to protruding bricks, jambing their boots into holes between the slabs, crawling up long poles placed against the wall and up a rickety rope ladder. The height was gained under heavy rifle fire, and the stars flew out to the Peking breeze. But the city was not yet won. Parts of the 14th, the Marines, the 9th and the Battery, entered the Tung Pien gate and were then inside the Southern or "Chinese City" of Peking; the Russians were entering also. The confusion, the proximity of the much higher Tartar city wall, the rush of Chinese to defend the east wall, all united to make the situation very trying. The Americans might have gone straight on through the Chinese city, had they deflected to the left to escape the rifle fire from the Tartar wall, and have been first to relieve the Legations. They had a magnificent opportunity. Tung Fu Siang's boasted braves might have harassed but could not have prevented their advance. The galling Chinese fire, the attempt to reconnoitre the first wards of the town, and the effort to batter down the immense corner tower of the Tartar wall kept the Americans too long in this part of the lower city. Reilly's battery enlivened the town with first-class shrieking, but damaged the tower of masonry very little. The Russian artillery was so fiercely attacked by close range rifle fire that they halted half way through the Tung Pien Mun for three hours, the men seeking every available place for shelter, and many of their horses killed.

While these operations were in progress, the British had arrived via the southern road, Sir Claude MacDonald sent word to General Gaselee advising that he enter the Cheang Tsu Min, at the extreme south of the Chinese city. But, I am told, on the advice of Mr. Brown, a missionary who was serving on the Intelligence Bureau, the general decided to try the Hsa Huo Mun instead. The gate was opened to them without a shot, and, being



QUARTERS IN THE "YII WAR PALASA" OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT E. LEWIS.
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too far from the Tartar city to be influenced by the Mauser fire, as the Americans had been, the Lancers advanced straight through the southern city to the portion of the wall of the Tartar town held by the Legations—and the Legations were brought into touch with the world—their seige was raised. The Americans followed at three o'clock, an hour later than the British. They might have been first: as it was, they were second, while the Japanese were a long way behind.

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There was jubilation the night of the fourteenth of August. The most remarkable treachery in international history was being atoned for. It was late at night when our pack train bivouacked alongside the giant Tartar wall, in side the southern city and later still when the Japanese settled down in the east portion of the city. Reilly had pulled his artillery up through the Chien Men while the 14th Infantry marched with General Chaffee into the Legation area.

During the working out of these events, the Japanese were thundering away against the east-by-north portion of the Tartar town, and the Russian artillery was partly stuck in the Tung Pien Men. I had been helping some of our wounded where the two companies had scaled the wall, and, passing on, tried to enter the Tung Pien gate. The Chinese rifle fire from the Tartar city increased in impetuosity. The Russians, for three hours and more, were compelled to lie low, seeking shelter as best they could, there being no opportunity for getting their guns into action, This enforced inaction gave me a new idea of bullets. To sit for three hours and study the various sounds of flying lead is a unique experience. The sounds vary according to the variety of rifle and the distance the bullet has come. I tried to move on, but the nearest Russian sentry slowly raised his rifle and gave every indication of aiming at me—they did not want anyone to expose himself and thus draw more attention to their critical position. Some bullets snort like a wild horse ; others go past with a shrill whistle. Some sound as though they exploded. Some zip-zip along, while others crash. Some speak in a respectful tone ; others indulge in a hellish yelp. Some leave a blue trail, some seem to bore into the wall after you think they have stopped. It began to be dark, and, in spite of the Russians and the Chinese, I mounted and ran my Kentucky horse two miles and we ran for our lives. The fusillade that followed from the Tartar city afforded a new sound of bullets. These twittered. Not such a twitter as one hears when birds are nesting at even ; but a giant, frightened twitter, as of great birds crouching from a greater enemy. One listens to this twitter but for a moment ; it makes a sudden impression of treachery, and you plunge your spurs involuntarily. After getting a doctor for a wounded orderly, whom I found by the road, I found the last of the Americans wagon train entering the Hsa Huo gate after the British. They had not been able to follow the bulk of the Americans in through the Tung Pien Men.

Parts of the various commands spent the night inside the Tartar city where the legations are. It was dark when I returned from the legations to the Russian and American bivouacks alongside the Tartar wall. Every one felt a sense of relief at the successful outcome of the expedition, and, tired to the bone, men were sleeping under the open sky. Nature was unkind, however, for she lavished rain upon us. Two Russian officers without blankets came and crouched near, and we all went off to sleep again. In the night a strange



FIRST SECRETARY'S HOUSE, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING, SHOWING SAND BAG BARRICADES.

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figure came out of the dark towards us. He was bent, and yet not old. He seemed to have a grizzly beard. I thought someone was trying to steal my horse, and half arose. "Sir Claude says I'm crazy,—a lunatic," said the crouched figure, in a Swedish-English brogue. "If you'll befriend me, I'll tell you something." "Why, what can we do in this rain?" "Well I am Nestergaard, not a full American. I've only got out my first papers. But Mr. Conger had me jailed. Now, you know I wouldn't do any man any harm. But the siege turned my head. Then the Chinese captured me ; then the English, they put me in prison ; then, then, what did happen? If you will just protect me, I won't do any harm." This plaintive voice, this strange story, this weird place under the Tartar wall,—can you picture it? Tired and soaked, we fell asleep, and at

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dawn the lunatic had gone. Later on, we were told, at the British Legation, that his tale, and more, was true, but that they had thought him dead.

The morning of the 15th witnessed continued preparations for war. The Royal city, with yellow walls, within the Tartar town, was creating considerable disturbance. The Chinese troops kept the air merry with the various bullet tunes. And the Catholic Cathedral, or Peitang, which had held out against the Chinese during the entire siege, was not yet relieved. It is said that the arrangement was to relieve the Peitang on the 15th, and of its two thousand inmates several hundred had



CHINESE TROOPS STANDING AT "PRESENT FLAGS," IN HONOR OF MISSIONARIES, WHOM IN 1900 THEY DID THEIR UTMOST TO KILL.

fallen in its long defence. General Chaffee sent his men against the Royal gates. The French sent word to know if it would interfere with his operations if they trained their battery on the same objective, and the Japanese were hammering away at the north. General Chaffee was persistent and effective, carrying three successive gates. But this action cost the life of one of the ablest artillery men in the U. S. Army, Captain H. J. Reilly, "old man Reilly" as the boys affectionately styled this fine old officer, was killed by a Chinese bullet, and hundreds of men mourned him. A first-class fighting man, he was also the essence of courtesy. I recall with real pleasure a visit I had with him after the battle of Yang Tsun, where he had also distinguished himself.

But, when on the point of capturing the Imperial city, General Chaffee withdrew. Were international complications the cause? If the Americans took the Throne, would they not occupy it? or have a preponderating influence in settling the China question? General Chaffee did not withdraw of his own initiative. For two weeks thereafter, the various armed bodies watched the Palaces as hunting dogs watch a fox's burrowed home, and the Americans remained at the great entrance and guarded it.

The Tsungli Yamen was, of course, occupied, but the diplomatic papers referring to the various nations were sealed up in separate chests, and returned to their respective diplomatic representatives. Had this course not been followed, a truly delightful interior view might have been gained into the exhortatory tactics used by various Powers to lead, or to butt, old China into line with modern progress.

The great question, after the relief of the Legations, was, where are the Dowager and the Emperor, her nephew? Here was evidence of the expectation of the Chinese that they would hold in check the foreign advance. The Empress did not leave the city until the fifteenth, and then left in a ridiculous hurry. Her cortege and convoy were hastily gathered and mean, considering her state. She set her course for Hsi An Fu, the old capital in Shensi, a thousand miles to the west. She chose the great highway via Kalgan, the great wall, and a corner of Mongolia. If we had been allowed to look into the royal palanquin, on this flight, we should have seen a small, elderly woman, dressed as a private person, whose slight shoulders bear the load of empire heavily. Her alert features give every sign of depression and defeat; her hand trembles as it losses hold, for the hour, of the reins of government which stretch out over the backs of 400,000,000 of yellow humanity. But she hears the thunder of the foreign guns on the eastern and southern gates: no choice is left but flight out of the western.

The first part of this very interesting story of "China at War with the World" was published in the November number of THE VERMONTER. Any transient readers of the second part in the current number wishing to obtain the first part can do so until December 10.

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(A Thanksgiving Proclamation of 1861.)

STATE OF VERMONT.

BY FREDERICK HOLBROOK,

Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

UNTIL the coming of that blessed Kingdom when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them," human life, whether individual or collective, must be a conflict, and its achievements the result of toils, trials, fortitude and faith. The discipline of adversity, rather than the softer influences of prosperity, gives character and power to a people. As the most precious perfumes exhale their choicest fragrance when incensed or crushed, so a people, chastened by adversity, develop their finer and nobler qualities, acquire fortitude to bear with lofty cheer the trials by which themselves and their institutions are proved, and energy to surmount difficulties and triumph over evil. It was through dangers and difficulties that our fathers first made a lodgment on the shores of New England, and amid discouragements, privations and sorrows which would have overwhelmed the spirits and shaken the faith of other men, that they instituted and observed a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under far more favorable circumstances to us, the season of the year and a custom honored by time and sanctioned by religion, call for a day of Thanksgiving. In obedience thereto, and that we may give united expression to our gratitude, I do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF NOVEMBER, instant, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD; and I invite them to abstain from usual secular employments on that day, and assemble in their accustomed places of worship, to offer to Him the sacrifice of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving:—for the fruitfulness of the fields and the evidences of plenty which everywhere abound; for the prevalence of health; for the educational, charitable and religious institutions of the State; for the homes of peace and affection, and of substantial comfort, so generally enjoyed by the people; for equal and just laws; for the Government of the fathers, so wise, beneficent and kind, and though wickedly assailed, still standing firmly in the affections and patriotism and power of the people; for "the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and the hope of glory."

Especially let our Thanksgivings be expressed, that at the first note of alarm, the loyal American people of all professions, pursuits, parties and opinions, so spontaneously rallied in defence of our beautiful and beloved country, as to give assurance that, with the blessing of Providence, they will emerge from the struggle bringing their institutions with them, firmly established, and standing before the world a full demonstration of the power and stability of free government

Let the fervent prayer arise for wisdom and virtue to guide us in this momentous period, that we may acquit ourselves as becomes a people so favored by ancestry and God. And though in our thanksgivings at this time, there may be less of carol than of solemn sound, yet if thinking of father, husband, brother or son; now upon the tented field, or in the soldier's grave, let us remember that it is noble to battle or die for country: and if affection must drop a tear to the memory of the departed, let us also give thanks for their unselfish endeavors and heroic death in a grand and righteous cause.



Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, in Executive Chamber, at Montpelier, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

By His Excellency the Governor,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

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MRS. HATTIE BRAZOR PRATT, OF BRATTLEBORO, VT.
(Mme Stella Brazzie, as Juliet (Venus) in Tannhauser.

Photo by Alfred Ellis, London, England.

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MISS SADIE V. BATCHELDER, OF ST JOHNSBURY, VT.

Photo by A. E. Reed, St. Johnsbury

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Our Old Door Mat.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

YOU may believe it or not, but it has lain there for nearly a quarter of a century on the broad marble threshhold, sheltered in part from wind and weather in a snug recess of its own. That accounts for its having lasted so long even in these degenerate days, when all manner of household utensils and conveniences have to be renewed so often. It is only just to say, however, that this individual mat was made of good honest stuff to begin with. It had a fair start. It began the race with every advantage, if one may be allowed to use so preposterous a figure; preposterous indeed when we consider that it has probably never moved, in all these changeful years, twenty feet from the spot where it was laid down when it was taken fresh from its wrappings, a spick-and-span new mat. It had a good constitution, firm fibre strongly woven, and no ingrained weaknesses to contend with, no inherent vices "bred in the bone" and cropping out in most unexpected places, such as vex and harass poor humanity and make it grow old before its time. Yes, it was a good mat to start with; we must say that for it.

It was never particularly beautiful. It had no flush of rare color and no especial grace of form to commend it. A plain, oval door mat, of a yellowish brown, like the tassels of the corn when the sun has kissed it—that was all even in its best days, when it was young, and the house was young, and its master and mistress, too, for that matter. Now it is old and weather-beaten, and I saw to-day a jagged protuberance on one side, a portentious break that forebodes unutterable things.

We shall have to have a new door mat before a great while.

And yet, can any other mat ever be part and parcel of the family life as this old one has been? Why, just to think of the little feet that have gone in and out over it in all these years! Dear little feet that just touched it with the tips of their toes, and then went bounding away "over the wall" to the fairy land where there were such uncounted treasures! There was the long procession of flowers, beginning with the anemones and blue violets of the spring and ending with the golden rods and purple asters of the late autumn. There were stately brakes and delicate ferns; tangles of wild vines starred with scarlet berries; moss-covered stones and great green mounds where, who could tell? perhaps some mighty giant lay buried. There were cool shaded lichens and coral cupped mosses; deserted bird's nests, and all manner of lovely creeping things; funny little tree toads, and many a quaint chrysalis, or empty snail shell. There were odd resting places in unexpected nooks, each bearing the name of some member of the family. There was "mother's seat," a great gray boulder with a drooping canopy of maple boughs, and the blue sky overhanging all; and there was the "Green Rock," whose ownership was always a disputed point. And oh! the willows down by the creek, and the hemlocke, where the wild birds builded their nests, and humming birds flashed in and out of the darkness like living jewels!

Quieter feet went over the door mat, too, on their way to school or to church; feet that tingled with suppressed excitement, but yet carried themselves with a certain air of staid dignity, as befitted the occasion, when they were going down to grandpa's to Thanksgiving; sturdy rubber boots that were going a-fishing in mountain trout brooks, or a-wading in Kelley's pond in search of the yellow water lilies; thick, warm boots, against which the skates clashed with a merry ring as they hung from the red-mittened hands of the small owners; light, noiseless feet that crept stealthily over it in the gray dawn lest they should disturb papa and mama, and then sped swiftly to the barn to fling the saddle on "Our Fanny," and dash over the fresh country roads for miles and miles in the cool, dewy morning.

Ah! no other door mat in this house can ever grow so familiar with the tread of glancing, childish feet.

Once, years ago, when the land was all ablaze with banners, when the red, white and blue fluttered from half the housetops, when our dear old Father Abraham had made another call for troops, and the "three hundred thousand more," in stern response were making ready for the fight, when even children felt the magnetism of the hour, and were

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eager to do and dare—at this time, I say, I heard one day a ring at the door bell. Peering through the half-closed shutters, I saw a little drooping figure standing on the door mat. It was very limp and disconsolate looking, with a face suspiciously grave, a queer hitch to its shoulder, one small foot hanging helpless, and a cane with a curved handle under the right arm to serve as a crutch. Taking in the situation at a glance, I opened the door.

The little figure gave the military salute with its forefinger, and limped painfully in.

"Walk in, walk in, sir," I said. "You are a soldier, I perceive. What might be your name, sir?"

"I am Major Wobison," was the dignified response. "I am Major Wobison, ma'am, and I was killed and wounded at the battle of Bull's Run!"

"You don't say so!" I cried, a good deal overcome by this somewhat unexpected, not to say startling statement. "I am truly sorry to hear of your misfortune, Major Robinson. But, come into the parlor and tell me all about it."

In the child limped, and for a whole month he went round the house limping, in the full belief, to all appearance, that he was "Major Wobison, killed and wounded at the battle of Bull's Run."

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound," and I suspect even the door mat laughed at such soldiering as that. But it was a sadder, soberer matter, when, by and by, a real bronzed and bearded soldier came home from the wars, with a real minnie ball in his leg, and a real crutch under his arm. We did not laugh then; but only cried, "How long, O God, how long!" even while we thanked Him under our breath that our beloved was only wounded—not lying cold and stark among the slain at Malvern Hill.

And now to think that "Major Wobison" is a grown man, notwithstanding his early demise and the wounds that followed after, and that all the rest of the childish feet have gone to other homes and are trampling on other door mats!

But it is not the house children only with whom the mat has had dealings. No friend has entered our dwelling whose feet have not pressed it. What a long and shadowy procession steals by me silently as I sit here in the twilight! A handsome, dark-eyed matron, still erect and stately under the weight of her eighty odd years. A beautiful, old man, with a wondrously radiant face and a glory of silver hair by which it must be that we shall know him even among the heavenly host. A fair young mother with her first born on her breast, and no foreshadowing of her early grave saddening her soul-lit eyes. A stately pair, who had heard not then the moaning of the sea under which they were to sleep; fair women and brave men, young girls with all their happy dreams, and youths rejoicing in their strength, these and others file slowly past me, coming and going like shadows on the grass.

Some whom the world delights to honor the old door mat has upheld proudly, feeling that the very dust from off their shoes was as a holy chrism—kings who wear invisible crowns and rule over kingdoms bounded by no sea—priests who minister at universal altars, and seers who behold the things that are invisible. No spot whereon their feet have trodden can ever be common or unclean; no cup whereof they have drank but shall be sacred forever more.

A bridal train has gone out over the old door mat, and over it another has come in. It has seen greetings and partings, love makings, confidences, smiles and tears, joyous Christmas gatherings, and summer festivals.

But there was one phase of human existence of which this faithful friend and servitor knew nothing for many and many a year. The Angel of Death—white-winged or dark-winged as one chooses to regard it—did not hover over it, nor was it crushed by the slow tread of those who carried the silent ones to their last resting-place.

It was in those days that a lyric was written, part of which is given here:

THE GUEST.

O thou Guest so long delayed,
Surely, when the house was made,
In its chambers wide and free,
There was set a place for thee.
Surely, in some room was spread
For thy sake a snowy bed,
Decked with linen white and fine,
Meet, O Guest, for use of thine,

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Yet thou hast not kept the tryst.
Other guests our lips have kissed:
Other guests have tarried long,
Wooed by sunshine and by song:
For the year was bright with May,
All the birds kept holiday,
All the skies were clear and blue,
When this house of ours was new.

* * * * * *

But we know that soon or late
Thou wilt enter at the gate,
Cross the threshold, pass the door,
Glide at will from floor to floor.
When thou comest by this sign
Shall we know thee, Guest divine;
Though alone thy coming be,
Some one shall go forth with thee!

In God's good time the Guest crossed the threshold, as, however long delayed, at length it crosses all. Is it not well to recall in this connection the words spoken so many centuries ago by that grand old pagan, Marcus Aurelius? —"That which is inevitable cannot be a calamity."

Yet, in the seclusion to which our old door mat must soon be consigned, may all its dreams be happy dreams, and all its reminiscences be of life's glad summer time!



POSE BY DOROTHY WEEKS, OF ST ALBANS.
Photo by Chandler.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

WHAT can you select for a Christmas gift for a friend or relative that will give more pleasure, or be more appropriate and welcome, than a year's subscription to THE VERMONTER? Many subscriptions are made every holiday season for this purpose. To a former resident of Vermont living elsewhere, the monthly visit of this home magazine is a pleasant reminder of the giver, and revives memories of the old home. Where subscriptions are made for Christmas gifts, receipts are made out showing the name of the donor and also that of the recipient, and mailed to both. The subscription may begin with the Christmas number, or when desired.

Either the Christmas or the New Year's number will be mailed so as to reach its destination on December 25, when so requested by a subscriber.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Stockings in the kitchen hung up in a row;
Santa Claus has filled them—yes, from top to toe;
Purple, gold and crimson, paint the fallen snow,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Earnest little whispers from the cozy bed;
Busy little footsteps pattering overhead;
Down the stairs they wander to sweet music wed,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Dolls and drums and trumpets, what a sight to see!
Whips and tops and tea-sets,—one for you and me;
Blooming in the corner, such a Christmas tree,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning!

Bells up in the steeple; hark! they sweetly tell
How the blessed Saviour loves the children well;
And they sing the glories that long since befell,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Wee, soft, fairy footsteps outside in the hall,
Then the words of baby musically fall;
"Going to kiss my papa, first of them all!"—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

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MRS. F. F. BRADISH, OF BURLINGTON, VT.

Photo by Miss Doty.
Burlington.

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THE
VERMONT STATE GRANGE

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers—Master, C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Overseer, C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Steward, D. H. Morse, Randolph; Assistant Steward, M. B. Roberts, Rupert; Chaplain, vacant; Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville; Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph; Gate Keeper, A. F. Lawrence, St. Johnsbury; Ceres, Mrs. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Pomona, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Flora, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. B. Roberts, Rupert.

Executive Committee—D. H. Morse, Randolph; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; L. N. Cragin, Springfield; C. A. Bump, Salisbury; Master and Secretary, Ex officio.

General Deputy, D. H. Morse, Randolph. Deputies—M. M. Whitney, Bellows Falls; E. H. Hallett, St. Johnsbury Center; H. P. Cummings, Jr., Thetford; R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; L. O. Wilbur, South Londonderry; W. C. Mason, Rupert; G. H. Terrill, Morrisville; D. H. Morse, Randolph; Cassius Peck, Burlington; L. N. Allen, Cavendish; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; W. S. Allen, Jacksonville; Frank Martin, Williamstown; W. L. Dow, Hardwick; A. W. Willey, Brownington; Mrs. L. H. Morgan, South Woodstock; E. W. Johnson, Ludow; L. N. Benedict, Castleton.

NATIONAL GRANGE CONVENTION.

THE thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, was held in Rochester, N. Y., November 10-13. Delegates were present from nearly every State. Vermont was represented by Hon. C. J. Bell, Master of the State Grange. Mayor A. J. Rodenbeck delivered the address of welcome at the opening, which was responded to by the National Master, Hon. Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind. Gov. N. J. Bachelder, of Concord, N. H., who is also lecturer of the National Grange, discussed "The Grange and the Nation." Judge George A. Benton, of Rochester, gave a most interesting address on fraternal societies. Hon. E. B. Norris, Master of the New York State Grange, made a brief address.

National Master Aaron Jones in his annual address referred to the fact that it is ten years since the National Grange met in New York State. He stated that the growth of the order had been more rapid in the past year than ever before in its history. He urged the extension of nature teachings in the public schools. "Agriculture," he said, "has not enjoyed an equal degree of prosperity with manufacturers and other industrial and commercial enterprises in the United States. Farmers are losing their relative position in the wealth and production of the nation. It is the duty of this order and of every farmer to investigate and discover the causes that have contributed to this condition and aid in their remedy or removal wherever found."

The National Master recommended legislation for the further extension of free rural delivery, postal savings banks, the election of United States senators directly by the people, a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to regulate corporations and combinations, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, enactment of pure food laws and a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The importance of the highway improvement was especially dwelt upon.

The resolutions declare in favor of a parcels post and ask for national legislation to prohibit the export of dried fruit that had been sulphured, and also asking for stringent legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of impure wines in the United States, so detrimental to the interests of the country.

A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMME FOR A POMONA GRANGE.

10 A. M.—Open in the fifth degree. Short business session.

10.30 A. M.—The unwritten work as it is.

Dinner.

1 P. M.—Open in fourth degree. Music. Welcome address. Response. Music or recitation. "Duties of the Assistant Steward of the Grange." Discussion. Music or recitation. "General Essentials in Conducting a Successful Grange." Discussion. Music or recitation. "Observance of Special Grange Days." Discussion. Music.

4 30 P. M.—Conferring fifth degree.

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WINTER SCENES IN VERMONT.



A CHRISTMAS TRIP TO THE OLD HOME.



THE FROZEN RIVER.



A DEER IN THE FOREST.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTER CLUB.

Officers—President, H. Dressell, Jr., Springfield; Vice-President, S. E. Spencer, Bakersfield; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Bradford, Bristol; Executive Committee, C. H. Morrill, Randolph, W. P. Abbott, Proctor, H. K. Whitehill, Brattleboro.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; Vice President, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph; Secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Bellows Falls; Executive Committee, W. A. Beebe, Morrisville, W. P. Abbott, Proctor, C. H. Dempsey, St. Johnsbury; Legislative Committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre; H. K. Whitaker, Brattleboro; B. E. Merriam, Bellows Falls.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, Middlebury; Bennington County, Charles L. Simmons, Bennington; Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, Hardwick; Chittenden County, John E. Allen, Westford; Essex County, Miss Helen M. Blake, Island Pond; Franklin County, Henry E. Rustedt, Richford; Grand Isle County, Miss Mary Montgomery, Isle La Motte; Lamoille County, William A. Beebe, Morrisville; Orange County, Fred E. Pritchard, Randolph; Orleans County, Harry J. Stannard, Barton; Rutland County, Winthrop P. Abbott Proctor; Washington County, Ozias D. Mathewson, Barre; WindhamCounty, William A. Harthorne, Townsend; Windsor County, Herman Dressel, Jr., Chester.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The 54th annual convention of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, held in St. Johnsbury, October 29–31, was the largest and most successful gathering in its history. More than 500 teachers, representing every section of the State, were present during the sessions of the convention. The program of exercises was of a high order and diversified in its character.

The convention opened on the afternoon of October 29, and closed at noon on October 31. The visiting teachers were welcomed to St. Johnsbury by Judge Walter P. Smith. President H. J. Stannard responded to the greeting on behalf of the Association. President Stannard followed with his annual address. He said the Vermont teachers did not have the benefit of skilled supervision, but they should all work to this end. The purpose of our schools should be to train a child to provide for himself and to provide for his family. Our schools should be carried on not so much for the individual as for the mass of the people he will meet in later life The child must be taught the rights of others. In closing he urged that the association adopt a new declaration of principles and to change the by-laws so that the association could work throughout the year and not two or three days only.

The principal address of the opening session was by Hon. Mason S. Stone, formerly supervisor of education in the Philippines. His subject was "Educational Work in the Philippines." He told many interesting facts of the condition of educational matters there in former years, how the salaries were small, the books used in the schools were very crude and incomplete, the school-houses were very few, and in some of them there were no seats and the pupils were obliged to sit on the floor. In 1901, the American teachers that went there were confronted with 80 different tribes, mostly ignorant people, with no common ideas or common language. The teachers became devoted to their work, but found an immoral, ungodly people who had been seriously neglected. These teachers became a boon and blessing as they took up the cause of civilization and have done a great work.

Music Hall was crowded at the evening session to hear Pres. William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and it was one of the most

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notable addresses ever given in St. Johnsbury. After music by Young's Orchestra, the Mahogany Quartette sang and were heartily encored. President Stannard then introduced President Hyde, who spoke on "The Personality of the Teacher." It was an address full of intelligent and practical advice concerning the ordering of his life, which every person in the profession must consider to be entirely successful.

At the close of President Hyde's address the St. Johnsbury teachers gave a reception to the visitors in the Fairbanks Museum.

The session Friday morning was held in the North church. The address of the morning was by Prof. H. H. Horne, of Dartmouth College, upon "the Art of Questioning." He said there were three kinds of questions, preliminary, examinational and instructive. He then presented 14 ideals of a question.

Friday afternoon, an address was made by Hon. W. E. Ranger, state superintendent of education. His subject was "Educational Progress in Vermont." He first called attention to some progress made in the State in the past. He said that Vermont was fortunate in its State system as compared with many other States. We have some of the best laws, but we need at times a better administration of them.

Educational progress goes on through the experience of the people. There should be greater equality in school privileges. We must have better teachers and higher salaries. There is also need of skilled supervision. This



N. J WHITEHILL, PRESIDENT OF THE VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

association should stand for educational leadership. It should stand for a definite democracy.

In the evening a fine concert was given in Music Hall by the pupils of the Academy and public schools.

The business meeting of ths Association was held on the morning of the 30th. The officers elected will be found in the list at the head of this department.

Hon. W. E. Ranger, Montpelier; O. D. Mathewson, Barre, and C. H. Morrill, Ran-

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dolph, were constituted a committee to revise the constitution.

The first address of Saturday morning was "An Ideal School," by Lieut. Preston W. Search, of Worcester, Mass., who made a strong plea for more art and literature in the school curriculum.

The last speeker of the convention was Superintendent Nash, Holyoke, Mass., whose subject was "Literature and its Relation to Our School Life," another eloquent plea for more and better literature.

Aside from formal addresses six conferences were held to discuss work in Latin, music, number, science, geography and nature, with large numbers present and lively interest manifested at each.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club was held during the convention. There were some 75 members present.

After the banquet Toastmaster C. H. Morrill rapped to order, and there were informal addresses by Rev. Dr. S. G. Barnes, on "The Educational Value of a Dinner," and "The Schools from the Director's Standpoint," by Arthur F. Stone.

The officers elected are given elsewhere.



IN THE FOREST.



IN THE HOME.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers for 1903-4: President, Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Vice President, Mrs. W. P. Stafford, St. Johnsbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Haines, Waterbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Auditor, Miss Eliza Isham, Barre; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. Della Needham, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. O. Miner, Brattleboro.

Delegates to the Seventh Biennial to be held at St. Louis: Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Somerville, Mass., Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Miss Helen W. Smith, White River Junction; Mrs. H. E. Folsom, Lyndonville; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, Rutland. Alternates, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St Johnsbury; Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Brattleboro; Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Gertrude Laird, Royalton; Mrs. P. F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.

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MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—President, Mrs. Ada Southworth; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen E. Harrington; Director, Mrs. Alice E. Gray.

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WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

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WINDSOR.

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GROUP OF EARLY PORTRAITS OF VERMONT CHILDREN.



ELIZABETH H. CUTLER, Montpelier.
DOROTHY TEMPLE, Rutland.
PAUL H. GATES, Franklin.

RAYMOND H. SHAW, Rutland.
MIRIAM E. BARTLETT, Bristol.
DOROTHY WEEKS, St. Albans.

FLORENCE E. OSGOOD, Bellows Falls.
LUTHER R. GRAVES, Bennington.
CARROLL G. PAGE, Hyde Park.

ALEXANDER R. GUNN, 3d, St. Albans.
FRANCES DUNN, Rutland.
ASA B. NELSON, Montgomery.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1903: President, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice presidents, Col. Albert Clarke, Mr. James M. Gleason, secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee (with the above) Arthur L. Robinson. Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Esq., Eugene N. Foss, Elmer E. Silver, Wade Keyes, Esq., William Craig.

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Executive Committee.—Chairman, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis; Frank G. McMillan, Minneapolis; C. J. Rockwood, Minneapolis; P. D. Boutell, Minneapolis; Frank R. Chase, Minneapolis; Charles H. Smith, Minneapolis; Walter R. Brown, Minneapolis.

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G. A. R. Officers

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Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Judge Advocate, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Department Inspector, Matthew Hussey, Rutland; Chief Mustering Officer, Harry B. Martin, Bradford.

MUSTERED OUT.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM D. MUNSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Munson, a Union veteran officer of the Civil War, died at his home in Colchester, Vermont, October 28, 1903, aged 70.

William Day Munson was born in Colchester, February 7, 1833, being the eldest son of William Brownell Munson and Angelina Day. He received his early education in the public schools of his village, and afterward entered Norwich University, from which he was graduated. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a company in the villages of Winooski and Colchester, and was elected captain. The company was mustered into the service of the Union as Co. D of the 13th Regiment of Vermont Infantry, October 10, 1862. Captain Munson was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 5, 1863, and and was mustered out July 23, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, five companies of the 13th, under Lieut.-Col. William D. Munson, were stationed to guard a battery in the front line on the west face of Cemetery Hill, and this position they held until night. The year following his return from the war he was elected town clerk of Colchester, and this office he held for one term. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Chittenden county, and served for four years. In 1870 he purchased the Bay House at Malletts Bay, and continued as a landlord four years. Following the death of his wife, Jennie Henderson Munson, which occurred in 1878, Mr. Munson and son, W. H Munson, went South, where they spent seven years in teaching music in South Carolina and Georgia. He afterward returned to his old home in Colchester, purchased a farm, and had since made his home there.

In politics he was a Republican, and took a prominent part in political affairs in his county.

Colonel Munson was one of the best known men in the community, and was popular throughout the county. He was a member of Post Sherman, G. A. R., of Essex Junction; Webster Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M., of Winooski, and of Burlington Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of Burlington. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Charles Wright; a son, William H. Munson, and a brother, Henry C. Munson, all of Colchester.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. KENNEDY.

Captain Thomas B. Kennedy, a well-known citizen of St. Albans and an officer in the War for the Union, died November 9, 1903, aged 63.

Thomas B. Kennedy was born in Sheldon in 1840. He enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. K, 6th Regiment, and was appointed sergeant in 1862; second lieutenant, March 18, 1863; first lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1864, and captain, Sept. 19, 1864. He was honorably discharged April 25, 1865, for wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. In politics Captain Kennedy was a firm Democrat, and was elected sheriff of Franklin county in 1884 and 1886, serving four years. He leaves, beside his wife, eight children: Misses Louise M., Charlotte M., Florence E., Thomas W., Edward A., and Harold G. Kennedy, of this city, James E. Kennedy, of Montpelier, and Charles A. Kennedy, of Newport, R. I.

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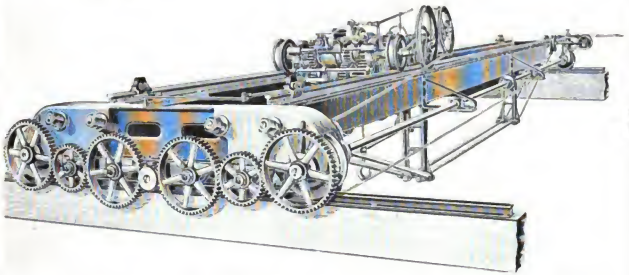
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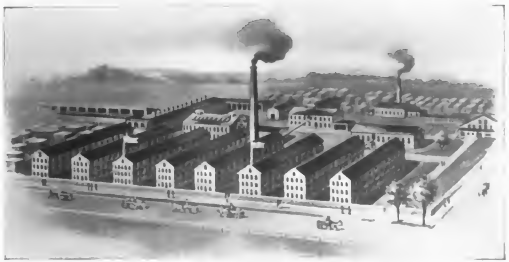
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GREATER VERMONT NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

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VOL. IX. JANUARY, 1904. No. 6.

INTRODUCTION.

BY HON. JOSEPH A. DEBOER.

THE press of the State has been giving considerable discussion to what has been called a New Vermont or a Greater Vermont. The first title has been sometimes used in the idea that it somehow had reference to the legislation of 1902, by which half a century of prohibition was supplanted by a license law. I have never understood that men who used either of the foregoing expressions in its true intent designed to limit their meaning to that inferior idea. It was used to express rather their conviction of a change in tendency and in increasing industrial, commercial and financial work throughout the State, of modification in old time political opinion, of actual and prospective increase in population, and of a true impulse in the direction of a broader development of our opportunities and duties, which they believe exist, and to which they are glad to give their best co-operation and support. They do not expect to legislate values into existence or to jack up the grand-list by statute or suddenly to vastly change the opportunities for thrift and profit by a new State policy on the liquor question or on any other question. They do believe that wise laws, and particularly the enforcement of wise laws, will help these matters along, and they believe, also, that there does exist to-day in Vermont the impulse of a new strength and a more active desire for new work, directly traceable to the people. Their purpose is to take hold of that fact, to fix it in the minds of all and to seek the substitution of that idea of practical work in Vermont by Vermonters for what some years back they feel has been rather the reverse.

It is true to-day, for example, that a great many voters regard State affairs of more direct concern to their welfare than mere outside matters, and they are coming to demand, accordingly, while Federal issues shall not be disregarded, that State issues, State needs, State economies and State accounting shall neither be lightly viewed nor totally ignored.

Many men also think seriously over the fact, especially where local experience has emphasized it, that the State has added and is now receiving a considerable number of foreigners to its lists. These new-comers are beginning to till its farms, handle its slate, carve its marbles, cut its granite, help run its shops, and, more than that, are beginning to influence our modes and kinds of thought. They declare that these men are here to work and to stay, to make values and homes here, to raise their families here, and that they are not merely saving Vermont from the odium of an adverse census, but, in fact, are most valuable and worthy citizens, making large contributions to

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its wealth and being in no small degree responsible for its progress. They strongly favor, on merit, and urge, as good public policy, the recognition of these new elements into the life of the State and one other fact of equal importance, that our native-born youths to-day enjoy and are influenced by a different environment from that of yore. Therefore they think that Vermont is undergoing a change in impulses and in sentiment, as it ought to do and as it must do to keep up with and somewhat ahead of the average work in its sister States. Those who have used the expressions of a New or a Greater Vermont believe and admit this fact, and they also are inclined to urge it as good public doctrine and policy for the State to act upon, to get the benefit of and to use in its material development, rather than to stop it or give it friction by neglect. They declare for an earnest and active work, *locally distributed as far as possible*, and hold that it is lean wisdom to stay set, with nothing doing, when the rest of the country is clearly reaching after the benefits of expansion and public improvements everywhere. A man may retire from business if he sees fit, but there is no standing still for a State, and least of all for such a State as this, whose history, whose composition and whose opportunities alike commend it to prosperity and growth. Self-government is not and was not designed to be the dead rot of a machine-made directory, but the living force of applied conclusions, reached by full, frank and free debate and enforced by an honest and independent vote. Vermont self-government has been very honorable, because exceedingly conservative, and there does not exist now any desire to exchange quantity for quality in this respect. It is solely that men to-day feel the need of a somewhat greater action, if our people everywhere are to hold a position of equality, if not of relative advantage, in the competitive exchange of services and values in their times. Not one of them would detract a single word from the great praise and respect which is deservedly due to the men and achievements of Old Vermont. They hold those men and their times in the most abiding and loyal esteem; but, then, too, they think it no crime to declare the reverse of some ancient propositions and, in their stead, say that Vermont is as good a State to live in as to leave, to make money in as another, if the work is put up, and to develop, if we rightly use the wealth at our doors, and that it is and should be kept as a State of opportunity, in which the idea should be cultivated of developing its own resources, of sustaining its own people, of really backing up its own public servants, of giving youth, and particularly our own educated youth, a chance to work, of securing good local administration everywhere and of tending most of the time, to use a homely phrase, to our own shop. This is not meant to imply the slightest disinterest in public questions outside of this State, but it is meant to imply and to declare that we will probably contribute most to the common country by first making Vermont agriculturally more fruitful, educationally more progressive, industrially more constructive, commercially more active and competitive and *just as fair in the distribution of working results among all the people as it can possibly be done*. While such work cannot be done all at once, it can be honored in the observance, it can be made the rule of debate, and of belief and efforts to that end can be initiated, as has been already done in many of the larger cities and towns, in every town of the State.

The people have the power. There is already a good momentum, and it is sustained by the ablest papers in the State. What the thinking men of the State want are better roads, a right use of public charters, intelligent supervision of corporations, a wisely spent tax, the best attainable public schools, the increase and protection of our forests, better attention to the local government of our towns and more attention in their proper time to affairs of State than to less relevant issues. They want largely attended and honest primaries, pure elections, opportunities on merit, prompt and effective execution of laws, and investments of money within the State. It is upon the existence of more of this kind of thought, opinion and desire and of ambition to seek prosperity, thrift and honor, rather in ourselves than wholly in the past, that the idea and term of a New or a Greater Vermont is founded. In this sense it is a good working idea, wholly true and practicable and bound to achieve results of value, if accepted and acted on, especially by the young men of the State, in all of its villages, cities and towns. It will in due time mean better farms, better roads, better schools, better business, better shops, better work, better local self-government, more benefits to

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go around, a better chance for all and a growing prosperity for the State. This idea and this purpose surely, even if not to-day everywhere sustained by the facts, are in general upheld by the census, by increased bank deposits, by a growing grand list, by a more active and more independent interest in public affairs and by more active work in the offices of the State. As an idea it may be called optimistic or sentimental, or both, but it has the weight of a fact and, as a working proposition, it is mightily more friendly to the best interests of our people's future than inaction or destructive criticism.

I say this from some acquaintance with the history of Vermont, believing that it has made progress all of the time, and that to-day it is stronger, wealthier and better as a State in which to live and work and enjoy the benefits of republican institutions than ever before. It has changed in some aspects of its social and family life, but not for the worse. Its position in the country at large is relatively as good. At no time have its sons at home and its graduates abroad been more numerously identified with the country's military, civil, commercial, colonial and diplomatic work. Never have its natural resources undergone more active conversion. At no time in half a century has the public conscience been more active or more open on questions of State and Federal policies than now, except, of course, the period of the Civil War, when all Vermont, without regard to parties, rose to heroic heights in the discharge of its duty as a State. Hence to-day men are found advocating measures which for years were kept strenuously suppressed. The idea is dominant once more that reforms and progress come from the people and not from within party organization and that slender voting margins between parties may mean greater margins of public service, and, finally, that public trusts are best discharged by the best men without so drastic a regard for party supervision as used to be the rule. The idea stands for clean towns, good streets, plenty of light, pure water supply, decent sewers, fire protection, proper sanitation, well-kept homes, attractive public buildings, the best attainable schools,—everything, in short, *that will do most men the most good on the pure merit of these questions.* Men interested in talking this idea are merely seeking to do work on a living basis. They are for arbitrating troubles instead of hatching them. They are trying to be honest in their logic and its use and simply urge that in our times we shall strive for what the forefathers sought in theirs, to find out what is right and best for the greatest number and do that with the utmost speed ourselves rather than in the slow hope that it will do itself.

There is much of this new impulse at work in Vermont, as will be indicated in the special articles to which these words are only insufficient preface. It is not that the advocates of a New, or Greater, or Better, or More Prosperous, or More Active, Vermont, or by whatever term one may choose to call it, think less of its past that they urge responsibilities upon the present, but that they believe in honoring that past best by its extension and by handing it down to future generations, not impaired, but improved by the greater opportunities which we to-day enjoy. There is no such thing as standing still with honor in this contest of economies and material progress, either here where we live or in New England at large.

Consequently, it has become necessary to pay more attention to the conservative and scientific financing of our towns and to admit that the small office and the work of the man in it (as distinguished from our offices for honor) usually more nearly touches the citizen in his daily life. Fill it carefully and educate new material up to the point of filling it. Attend to the work of the town meetings and to every article in the warning. It is simply public business and should be done properly and thoughtfully. The voters themselves are the legislators there. Send your best men to the legislature, your hard-headed men of good sense and good judgment, hard workers after their arrival there as well as before their elections. It is not good self-government for the people to be pushed too often from their seats. Taxes should be made as light as possible and bear equally, but a well-spent tax is a good thing and buys more public advantages and services than money usually does. If a tax stands between good and wise administration of municipal or state affairs, raise the tax but do so equitably, spend it carefully and then exact a true accounting for the results. Good public institutions are good things but it takes taxes and genuine supervision to make them so.

Geographical distinctions in State matters

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are myths. If a mountain stands between you and the man you want, cross the mountain. Good measures require good men. As measures know neither age nor point of compass, so men should be chosen for their uses to the State in the furtherance of such measures and for the discharge of public work. Private corporations look for the best men and do not often ask about their politics or their residence. This is pure, ordinary, public, sixteen-ounce business, practically self-evident to all.

It is also true of clinging close to good public servants, as Vermont has always so honorably and so profitably done, and especially in the case of the judiciary. It is doubtless wise (and adherents of the "new" idea also believe in this doctrine) not to make changes in the statutes too often, well written general laws, with special legislation reduced to a minimum, being the serviceable public course. When a new idea comes to the front and is made law, it is equally good public and political economy, as an affair of pure administration, to give the new law a fair chance to prove its merit or demerit, time being always an essential element in the proof, and, by the same token, there is no more virtue in continual strife over a State policy which does not affect the constitution than there is in want of harmony in any business organization.

It is very gratifying to note the fine examples of industry and growth which now exist in St. Johnsbury, Burlington, Barre, Newport, Proctor, Rutland, St. Albans, Northfield, Brattleboro, Bennington, Hardwick, Bellows Falls, White River Junction, Hyde Park, Winooski, Montpelier and in many other cities and towns of Vermont. Particularly pleasing is the fact, also, of increase in the students and equipment of our schools and colleges and the prospects and expanding purposes of the University of Vermont. When, indeed, to everything which the State is, we add the splendor of itself and of its history and then begin to think of its future in terms of its men, women and children and of the wealth of opportunities at their doors, I am proud and glad that it came to me to be counted one among the many thousands of men who believe in and are now working in and for a Greater Vermont in the sense in which I have tried to define it. In the sense of honor, Vermont's future may not, perhaps, be greater than its past but honor consists in acting well our own parts within our own times, holding practical results in view, so that everywhere in the State good work, thrift, comfort, health, happiness and contentment, may be the ruling factors in our own lives and in those of our children.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

By Prof. George H. Perkins,
State Geologist.

FOR more than a hundred years Vermont has received a revenue from its mineral resources. From a small beginning the products of her marble, granite and slate quarries have increased to such an extent that to-day she leads every State in the Union except Pennsylvania in the amount and value of stone annually produced.

The total value of the principal products of Vermont quarries in 1880 was $1,757,283; in 1890 it was $3,593,449 and in 1900 it was $4,516,102. Thus it will be seen that the value of the stone product doubled in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and that it was $1,000,000 greater in 1900 than in 1890. In the two years from 1900 to 1902 the increase in the value of these products exceeded $1,100,000, equal to the total gain in the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

During the present year probably not less than $7,000,000 worth of stone has been quarried and sold. The amount invested in this industry is at least $12,000,000; the number of men employed being fully 10,000. There is also a considerable quantity of other stone quarried in Vermont, including limestone used in making lime—soapstone, and limestone and sandstone for building purposes.

The stone industry has been very prosperous during the year now drawing to a close. Quite a number of new marble, granite and slate quarries have been opened and developed, and new shops and mills, or additions to old ones, have been built in 1903. Extensive granite deposits have been developed in Barre, Hardwick and Bethel during the past 12 months. Several new and extensive quarries of marble have been opened in Rutland county. There

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has also been increased activity in the slate industry in the Rutland county slate belt and at Northfield. It is estimated that the production of marble, granite and slate during the present year has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent (according to various estimates made) over the output in 1902. This fact makes 1903 the banner year in this industry.

Vermont marble, granite and slate are sold not only in America, but are sent to the most distant parts of the world, so that there is probably not a civilized country in which Vermont stone can not be found.

MARBLE.

From the earliest days in the settlement of the country Vermont has been pre-eminent for the quantity, quality and beauty of the marble produced from the ledges of the State, and the fame of our marble is now greater than ever. Vermont supplies more marble than do all other States combined. The value of all marble sold in the United States annually amounts to, in round numbers, five millions of dollars. Of this amount Vermont supplies three millions, but much of the marble of other states is of inferior quality and can be sold only for building stone, while only a small part of the Vermont marble is sold for this purpose. Most of it is fine enough for interior, ornamental and statuary work and of these finer grades this State furnishes over two-thirds.

Nearly all the light colored marble of the State is located in Addison, Bennington and especially Rutland counties. The Brandon quarries on the north and those at Dorset on the south are at the limits. Besides light marbles there are the valuable beds of variegated red and white marbles of Franklin and Chittenden counties.

As stated above, these marbles are mostly light colored, that is white variedly shaded with black, or less commonly brown, reddish, greenish or bluish bands, lines and blotches. The varieties are very numerous and many of them very elegant. Besides the veined marble, pure white, some of it fine enough to be used in the best statuary, is found.

Several sorts of limestone are used as marble and when sawn and polished make a jet black or gray stone. Most of this is obtained on Isle La Motte.

The limestone quarried at Swanton is usually used for making lime, and it is also sawed and polished to some extent, when it makes a very pretty dove colored marble.

A very valuable addition to the marbles named are the so-called Champlain and Roxbury marbles.

In the scientific sense these are not true marbles, but they are none the less fine, on that account, and are more elegant and costly than any of our ornamental stones. The Champlain marbles are hard, beautifully variegated in reds, browns, greens, olives and whites, no two slabs being exactly alike and none like any other stone ever seen. Still harder and more superb is the green, black and white verde antique of Roxbury. During the past year, 1903, marble of various kinds has been extensively quarried in Swanton, Burlington, Brandon, Pittsford, Proctor, West Rutland, Rutland, Dorset and Roxbury.

Vermont has, as would be expected, the largest marble companies in the world. The Vermont Marble Company far exceeds in capital invested, number of men employed and value of output, any known marble firm. They alone annually produce about one-half of all the marble sold in the United States, and fully two-thirds of the finer grades used in interior and monumental work, including every variety found in the State.

Besides this great company there are the Rutland-Florence, recently organized, the Columbian, the True Blue, all at or near Rutland.

North, at Brandon, with mills at Middlebury, is the Brandon-Italian, and south is the old Freedly quarry and mills at Dorset Mountain and the recently established Norcross-West Company at Dorset. These firms have each capital invested from $150.000 to $1,000,000.

GRANITE.

The State holds the first rank in the value of rough granite sold for monumental work, and the value of rough building granite stock sold from her quarries has for some years nearly, if not quite, equalled that produced in Massachusetts or Maine.

Granite has not been quarried in any large way in Vermont except during the last decade. Twenty years ago the total product did not exceed $80,000, while last year it was over $1,500,000 and is rapidly increasing.

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Moreover, there is practically no limit to the amount of granite which Vermont can produce. Thus far only a very small part of the workable granite area has been touched. It is not probable that granite of better quality than the best Vermont granite now on the market will be found here or anywhere.

The principal granite quarries now in operation are at Barre, Hardwick, Woodbury, Dummerston, Bethel, Groton, Ryegate and Derby. There are also good granite deposits at Williamstown, Kirby, Calais, Topsham and other places and there are great areas of fine granite in Verment yet wholly untouched. Different varieties of granite are obtained in different localities, and indeed often in the same quarry.

All known shades of gray granite are found in the State, but nowhere has red granite been found. Much of the Vermont granite is fine grained, compact, strong and very even in color and texture.

There is probably no locality any where in the world where so large quarrying or stone cutting operations are carried on within an equal area as in Barre. It is not only the principal granite center of the United States, but I think of the world, and it is rapidly becoming greater. During the present year the steady increase of the last few years has been more than fully maintained.

Just how many quarries, large and small, are now in operation in and about Barre it does not seem possible to ascertain without direct personal investigation, but it is probable from the facts at hand that not far from a hundred are now worked or have been recently. Most of the granite sold, however, comes from less than half this number of quarries. There are in or near Barre a number of large and well equipped "sheds" in which granite is cut, polished and carved.

At Windsor, on the north side of Mt. Ascutney, there is a quarry of a very hard, dark green syenite, called in trade Windsor Green granite, which is a valuable stone for columns or other interior work, as it takes a fine and durable polish and is rich in appearance.

There are at present about a dozen quarries in operation in Woodbury and numerous finishing works in Woodbury and Hardwick, especially the latter place where most of the stone quarried in Woodbury is dressed. The granite business in this region, though of recent development has grown very rapidly, and the works of the Woodbury Granite Company at Hardwick are probably the largest and best equipped in the State.

During the present year several new quarries have been opened at Bethel in a very light granite, quite different from any other quarries in the State. It is a hard and beautiful stone and will almost certainly be in great demand as it becomes known.

SLATE.

No other State except Pennsylvania produces as much Slate as Vermont. During some years the State has produced twice as much slate in value as all the rest of the Union outside of Pennsylvania. Slate has been quarried in Vermont for more than 100 years. Many of the oldest headstones and hearths are of this material. The total area of the slate belt is about 260 square miles, and is mostly located in Rutland county west of the great marble region. There are also extensive deposits of slate in Washington county. The great slate belt of Western Vermont is nearly 30 miles long from north to south and from 5 to 10 miles in width. It begins on the north at West Castleton and extends southwards on each side of Lake Bomoseen through the towns of Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. Within the Vermont slate belt there are about 150 quarries, including those abandoned permanently or temporarily.

These quarries produce several varieties of slate—unfading green, sea green, purple, variegated and dark gray. The larger part of the quarries produce only roofing slate, but a few, as that at Cedar Point, and one or two at Scotch Hill, produce what is known as mill stock, that is large, thick slabs which are cut for billiard tables, mantels, tiling etc. Fair Haven, Poultney and Granville, N. Y., are the chief business centers of the Western Vermont slate belt. Here are located extensive and finely equipped mills for finishing the product quarried. Marbleized slate is produced only at Fair Haven. No black slate is produced in Western Vermont, Washington county producing all that is quarried in the State. At Northfield several quarries are now in active operation The slate is a fine, unfading black, of excellent quality and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

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OTHER VARIETIES OF STONE.

In many localities, especially in the Champlain valley, good building stone is quarried. This is mostly limestone, but there are several large quarries of sandstone.

There are in the State many large deposits of good limestone, from which fine and strong lime might be burned, but the manufacture is carried on only in a few places. Lime is at present burned at Swanton, Highgate, Leicester and Weathersfield. The value of the product in 1902 was $219,643.

There are outcroppings of soapstone in Windsor county, and at one time considerable of the stone was quarried and sold. There is but little quarried at present.

Deposits of talc are found at Stockbridge and Moretown. Beds of maganese, mica, ochre and kaolin have been worked in different sections of the State in past years.

Deposits of asbestos are found in Lowell, Eden and other towns in Lamoille and Orleans counties. During the last two or three years mining rights were acquired in the section named by five companies. Extensive mills were erected and a considerable quantity of asbestos mined, but the industry has been practically abandoned on account of the inferior quality of the product mined.

There are extensive deposits of copper in Orange county. The Elizabeth mine at Strafford has been worked for more than 100 years. The other mines are the Vershire mine at Copperfield, and the Eureka and Union mines in Corinth. The first of these is owned by the Tyson Brothers. Only the Elizabeth mine has been worked to any extent the past year.

The old Ely Goddard mine at Copperfield, owned by George Westinghouse, is not at present in operation.

There is gold in Vermont, but it is widely distributed and in so small quantities that the cost of collecting it is far greater than the value of gold obtained. Active gold mining is now carried on only in Bridgewater and Readsboro. It is most commonly found in the sand of streams, although gold-bearing rock is found at Plymouth and Bridgewater.

There are numerous deposits of iron ore in various localities, but none has been mined of late years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER hereby extends its thanks to the 500 or more persons who have contributed facts or figures contained in the current number of this magazine. The record of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State has been made possible by their individual aid.

The introduction to Greater Vermont by Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer should receive the careful consideration and serious thought of every Vermonter. The article bristles with good ideas and practical suggestions which, if carried out would prove beneficial and advantageous to the State and its people.

The special articles which appear in this number are from the pens of representative Vermonters eminently qualified to write on the subjects treated by them. These articles separately tell in a concise and interesting manner the story of Vermont's expansion and constitute a most valuable history of progress.

The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the advertising pages of THE VERMONTER. The advertisements contain much interesting text and a number of attractive illustrations. They represent the leading and most successful industrial interests in the State.

Probably every Vermonter is in favor of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State. A practical way to demonstrate this idea is to help expand the circulation of THE VERMONTER by sending a dollar for a year's subscription.

The regular features and departments of THE VERMONTER have been omitted in the January number to make room for the History of Greater Vermont. They will be found again in the February number. Articles intended for the G.A.R., Grange and Women's Club's departments should be sent in before January 10.

A supplement will be issued with the February number containing numerous illustrations of industrial works, quarries, water powers, etc., intended for this issue, but omitted to make room for the text of valuable articles.

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STATE FINANCES.

By Hon. John L. Bacon,
State Treasurer.

THE State of Vermont is practically free from debt. This is literally true so far as any floating or unfunded liability is concerned; and its only bonded indebtedness is the issue in aid of the State Agricultural College amounting to $135,500, which matures in 1910.

The condition of the State treasury on December 1, 1903 was as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Registered Loan, due 1910.		$135,500.00
Due to towns:		
U. S. Surplus Fund,		2,701.85
Balance State School Tax of 1903.		475.82
Balance State Highway Tax of 1903,		4,857.20
Liquor License Fees,	$52,770.02	
Fines under License Act,	3,445.00	
Total,	$56,215.02	
Less Costs paid,	7,219.57	48,995.45
Total Liabilities,		$192,530.32
Surplus over all liabilities,		14,858.27
Cash on hand and in banks,		$207,388.59

The balance of receipts under the License Act (No. 99, Acts of 1902) reported as a liability, is held to defray the expenses incurred by the State in the administration of the law, after which any balance remaining is to be added to the State Highway Tax for apportionment to the towns on the basis of road mileage.

The principal source of the State's revenue is now the Corporation Tax Law, originally enacted in 1882, and amended in 1902. Under its operation, the receipts in recent years show large increases, and the legislature of 1902 found conditions such as to justify them in levying no direct tax. During the year ending June 30, 1903, the receipts from taxes were:

Corporation taxes,	$539,073.96	
License taxes (on capital stock: by corporations,)	18,047.83	
Collateral inheritance taxes,	29,440.15	
Total taxes, (except State),		$586,561.94

The special taxes directly assessed on the grand list comprise the highway, of 5 per cent., and the school, of 8 per cent., which are annually re-apportioned to the several towns, for permanent roads (in proportion to highway mileage), and for school purposes (according to number of legal schools maintained, respectively. The highway tax for 1903 amounted to $90,329.53; the school tax to $144,527.41.

The total payments for State expenses from the treasury during year were,		$866,679.75
Deducting from which the Miscellaneous Receipts, viz.:		
From State institutions,	$52,009.71	
From County Clerks and Judges of Probate,	75,348.17	
From miscellaneous sources,	36,861.90	$164,219.78
Leaves the Net Expenses,		$702,459.97
Subtracting Total taxes, (except State),		586,561.94
The balance to be otherwise provided for was		$115,898.03

Which excess of expenses over receipts, however, was more than met by the receipt of $125,000 from the United States Government on account of the State's claim for interest paid by it on funds borrowed for Civil War purposes.

The total Civil War expenditures by the States appear to have been about $4,600,000, of which the United States made reimbursement for the enrollment and equipment of troops to the extent of about $1,000,000. $1,650,000 of the remainder was obtained by the issue of bonds, while the balance of about $2,000,000 was raised by direct taxes during the war. Although bonds continued to be issued from 1861 until early in 1865, their redemption was begun in 1866, and by the end of 1871 all but $320,000 had been paid, those then outstanding being gradually disposed of until wholly retired in 1879. This record of patriotism and good financiering in the provision of funds for the defrayal of the extraordinary expenses brought on by the war, and of remarkably rapid retirement of the debt created, is one of which Vermonters may justly be proud.

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TRANSPORTATION.

THE steam railroad is the pioneer of industrial development and trade expansion. The railways of Vermont have been the primary factors in developing the natural resources and building up the industries of the State. The management of the different railroads have offered ample transportation facilities for local and through traffic and provided necessary spur tracks for the convenience of their patrons. To-day Vermont has a railway service and equipment equal to her sister states. The physical condition of all the more important railways is first class, the main line of the principal systems having been relaid with heavy new steel rails and provided with new steel bridges during the past few years. It is doubtful if there are anywhere in the country any better single track railways than those in Vermont.

The total railroad mileage of Vermont is, in round numbers, 1,050 miles of single track, of which more than 800 miles is comprised in three great systems—Central Vermont, Rutland and Boston and Maine. These trunk lines traverse the State from north to south, and each run several finely equipped through passenger trains daily between New York, Boston and Montreal. These roads also do a heavy local and through freight business.

Among the other railways may be mentioned the Canadian Pacific, reaching Newport where it delivers its trains to the Boston & Maine; the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, crossing the State from Swanton to Lunenburg, where it connects with the Maine Central, forming a direct line through the White Mountains to Portland; the Montpelier & Wells River; the Delaware & Hudson, penetrating Rutland county from Albany, N. Y., and the Grand Trunk crossing Essex county on its line from Montreal to Portland; also the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington, Woodstock, White River Valley, Barre, Clarendon and Pittsford, Hardwick and Woodbury and Upper Coos.

Three railways in the State were built and are exclusively operated for the transportation of stone. Two of these roads—the Barre and the Hardwick and Woodbury are interesting illustrations of engineering skill. They run respectively from Barre and Hardwick to the summit of mountains, up very steep grades to granite quarries, and bring down huge blocks of rough stock to be cut in mills or sheds at the terminals, or shipped unfinished to points beyond. The Clarendon and Pittsford railway runs from the marble quarries in Proctor and vicinity to the mills of the Vermont Marble Company in Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland, connecting at each place with a trunk line of railway.

The bonded indebtedness and the amount of capital stock on railway property in Vermont aggregates $44,091,519. The railways of Vermont have enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity during the last twenty years and their gross earnings show a substantial increase during each decade since 1880.

The railways have been prosperous in common with other industrial interests in the State. This is especially true in the decade from 1893 to 1903. During this period the railway mileage was increased 66 miles, making it 1,054 at the present time. The principal extension was the construction of the Rutland-Canadian road, from Burlington across the islands of Lake Champlain, to the Canadian border in the town of Alburgh, and to Rouses Point, N. Y.; with a main line of 43 miles; the building of the White River Valley railway, from Bethel to Rochester, with a mileage of 19 miles, and the Canada Atlantic extension in the town of Alburgh, of 3 miles of main line.

The traffic of the railways has gradually increased each year since 1893, and this increase has been very marked since 1900. The gross earnings of the railways in the State in 1903, were larger than ever before in any 12 months.

From the reports made to the Vermont Railroad Commissioners in 1893 and 1903, year ending June 30, the following figures have been compiled covering the business done on the railways wholly within the State. The gross earnings in 1893 were $7,100,000, and in 1903 they were $10,320,000, in round numbers. This shows a gain of $3,220,000 for 1903 over 1893. The number of tons of freight carried on these railways in 1893 approximated 7,000,000 tons; in 1903 it was 8,628,000 tons in round numbers, an increase of 1,628,000 tons. The number of passengers carried was more than 500,000 greater in 1903 than in 1893.

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Lake Champlain affords a water route for traffic between ports in Grand Isle, Franklin, Chittenden and Addison counties and New York ports by steamers, sailing vessels and canal boats, the latter furnishing a freight transit line through the Champlain canal between the lake and the Hudson river and the Erie canal during the season of navigation.

The Champlain Transportation Company is the only line operating steamers for passenger and freight traffic on the lake. This company own four steamers, two of which are large and magnificient steel hull boats. The "Vermont" and "Chateaugay" are recent addions to the fleet of the C. T. Co., and cost upwards of $250,000. These new steamers are notable contributions to Greater Vermont.

It is impossibly to adequately present within the limits of a single number of a magazine the complete story of Greater Vermont. An attempt has been made to briefly survey the industrial field and business world, and to show in a general way that Vermont has progressed in common with her sister States. In subsequent numbers it is proposed to write up at length and illustrate the industries and resources of Greater Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE manufacturing industries of Vermont have enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity during the past 20 years. The increase in the number of industrial establishments and also in the amount and value of products have been greater during the decade from 1890 to 1900 than in any previous one. Since 1900, however, the expansion year by year of the manufacturing industry has been more marked than even before that time. The year 1903 surpassed all previous years in the output of the mills and factories in Vermont. The Census of 1900 contains reports from 4,071 manufacturing establishments in the State, against 3,031 in 1890, a gain of over 1,000. The capital invested in 1900 was $48,547,964, or $16,000,000 more than in 1890. The value of the products in 1900 is returned at $56,646,715, against $38,340.66 in 1890, or almost $20,000,000 more than 10 years ago; to produce which involved an outlay of $1,620,876 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $12,237,684 for wages; $3,482,448 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc.

Some of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Vermont are the Lane Manufacturing Company, makers of saw mills and traveling cranes; the Jones and Lamson Company, builders of turret machinery; the Vermont Farm Machine Co., makers of farm and dairy machines and machinery; the Estey Organ Co., manufacturers of reed organs and pianos and the E. and T. Fairbanks Co., makers of scales of every description.

The textile industries in Vermont number 45. These figures include 29 woolen mills, 10 hosiery and knit goods mills, and six cotton mills. These mills represent an investment of $5,490,000, and in one year produced goods to the value of $4,750,000. They employ over 3,000 hands, to whom were paid $1,125,000 in one year. There are in round numbers 650 saw mills in the State. The capital invested in the lumber industry approximates $1,000,000. The number of wage earners engaged in lumbering and in the manufacture of timber products exceed 5,000. The annual value of all lumber and timber products exceeds $8,000,000, including the products of sash, door and blind factories.

The 27 establishments reported in 1900 as engaged in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp had a capital of $4,853,806, and gave employment to 1,216 wage-earners, with total wages of $571,018. The products were valued at $3,384,773.

The manufacture of flouring and grist mill products in a total of 211 establishments, with a capital of $1,289,497, gave employment to 190 wage-earners in 1900, and paid in wages $81,363. The value of the products amounted to $3,222,347.

There are 61 foundries and machine shops in the State, having a total capital of $2,750,000. This industry employs an average of 1,300 wage-earners to whom it pays $626,000 annually. The annual value of the products is $2,185,000.

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MOTIVE POWERS.

VERMONT contains within its borders more rivers and a greater number of waterfalls than are to be found in the same extent of territory elsewhere in the United States. A glance at the geographical map of the State in the current number shows that the streams aggregate thousands of miles in length from their sources among the green hills to their mouths in the fertile valleys. These rivers have innumerable waterfalls which constitute the primary motive power for extensive industrial purposes. The principal rivers whose waters are utilized to turn the wheels of industry in Vermont are the Connecticut, Otter Creek, Lamoille, Winooski, Missisquoi, Black, (Windsor county), Black, (Orleans county) Deerfield, West, Quechee, White, Ompompanoosac, Wells, Passumpsic, Nulhegan, Battenkill, Hoosac, Poultney, Clyde, Pawlet, Barton, New Haven, Walloomsac, Waits, Saxton's, Williams, Mad, Dog and Moose. It is difficult to estimate the available mean horse power capacity of the hundreds of waterfalls used and unused within the State on account of the great difference in the volume of water flowing in the streams in dry and wet seasons. The United States census reports furnish the only complete figures ever gathered concerning the water powers in Vermont, and these statistics cover only the amount of horse power actually used by each industry reporting.

In 1880 the total amount of motive power used for manufacturing purposes was 63,114 horse power. In 1890 it was 98,554 and in 1900, 138,095. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 35,240 and from 1890 to 1900, 39,541. The figures for 1900 included 87,615 horse power from water wheels, 45,142 from stationary steam engines, 729 horse power from electric motors and the balance from gas and gasolene engines, These figures fall far short of representing the primary motive power at present utilized for industrial purposes which probably exceeds 170,000 horse power, including 100,000 furnished by water powers.

There has been a decided evolution in the source and character of the motive power used for manufacturing purposes during the last twenty years. Previous to that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the main source of the primary motive power for industrial works was water wheels. Steam in the years prior to 1880 was utilized to a considerable extent as an auxiliary power. The decade from 1880 to 1890, while it witnessed a marked increase in the development of water power, also saw a decided advance in the utilization of steam engines and boilers for primary or auxiliary power.

Since 1890 there has been a remarkable development of water, steam and electric power in Vermont. The electric dynamo and motor has produced a revolution in modern activities and life. In no other industrial line has such marked progress been made as in the utilization of water and steam power for generating electricity for various uses. The building of electric plants has revolutionized conditions of life and advanced the spirit of enterprise many years in a comparatively brief period. It has stimulated prosperity far beyond what was possible under the old time water power service.

ELECTRIC PLANTS.

The age of gas and the age of electricity for illuminating purposes are distinct eras in the memory of the present generation. The electric light has penetrated all sections of the State and supplanted largely the semi-darkness which prevailed in many communities using kerosene and gas for lighting streets. THE VERMONTER has gathered statistics which show a wonderful development in electric lighting service in Vermont. To-day there are not less than 72 villages and cities in Vermont provided with electric lights for public and private use. There are eight municipal electric plants owned by incorporated villages and 42 plants owned by corporations or individuals. The following table shows the name of the owners, the villages or cities lighted, the horse power capacity and the number and kind of lights installed for street lighting and commercial purposes.

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STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS IN VERMONT.

NAME OR TITLE	VILLAGES OR CITIES LIGHTED	Horse power of Primary Motive Power	No. of Street Lights	No. Lights in Houses, Stores, etc.
Under Municipal Ownership.				
Village of Barton.	Barton Barton Landing	675	275 I 30 I	4,000 I 600 I
Village of Enosburg Falls.	Enosburg Falls	125	126 I	1,343 I
Village of Hardwick.	Hardwick	223	160 I	5,000 I
Village of Lyndonville.	Lyndonville, Lyndon and Lyndon Center	650	40 A	6,000 I
Village of Morrisville.	Morrisville and Cady's Falls	250	24 A	4,200 I
Village of Northfield.	Northfield	135-125 s	238 I	3,500 I
Village of Swanton.	Swanton and Highgate	500	24 A	4 000 I
Village of Wells River.	Wells River.	150	45 I	3,000 I
Corporative or Individual Ownership.				
Bethel Electric Light Co.	Bethel	250	35 I	1,800 I
Bennington Electric Light Co.	Bennington and Benning-Center	125	66 A	45 A 8 300 I
Bradford Electric Light Co.	Bradford	100	80 I	1,200 I
Bristol Electric Light Co.	Bristol	240	20 I	2,200 I
Brattleboro Gas Co.	Brattleboro and West Brattleboro	500-600 s	42 A 80 I	5.000 I
Burlington Light & Power Co.	Burlington, Winooski	2,600	200 A 20 A	16,000 I 2,000 I
Chelsea Electric Light & Power Co.	Chelsea	125-75s	50 I	800 I
Consolidated Light & Power Co.	Montpelier Barre Waterbury	2000-1500s	93 A 91 A 136 I	8 500 I 6.600 I 975 I
Fowler C. O.	North Troy	230	15 I	608 I
Fair Haven Electric Co.	Fair Haven & Poultney	1,200	40 A	5,000 I
Fall Mountain Electric Light & Power Co.	Bellows Falls	512-525 s	56 A	15,000 I
Hyde Park Electric Light & Power Co.	Hyde Park	100	35 I	100 I
Island Pond Electric Co.	Island Pond and Derby Line	1,000		10,000 I
Johnson Electric Light Co.	Johnson	150	108 I	1,500 I
Ludlow Electric Co.	Ludlow	165	110 I	1.400 I
Manchester Light & Power Co.	Manchester, Manchester Depot and Factory Point	50-175 s	90 I	3,000 I
Middlebury Electric Light Co.	Middlebury Marsfield	250 200	26 A 16 I	3.000 I 400 I
Molly's Falls Electric Light & Power Co.	Plainfield Cabot		26 I 16 I	450 I 300 I
Mascoma Electric Light & Gas Co.	White River Junction and Hartford	*	133 I	3.000
Neshobe Electric Co.	Brandon	375	24 A	3.700 I
Newport Electric Light Co.	Newport & West Derby	300	20 A	5,000 I
Nelson, Hall & Co.	Montgomery and Montgomery Center	100	40 I	500 I
Parker H. B. & Son.	North Troy	60		60 I
Peoples' Electric Light & Power Co.	Essex Junction	150	150 I	2,000 I
Pioneer Electric Light Co.	Barnet McIndoes Falls	100		500 I 200 I
Robinson and Allen.	South Londonderry	45	20 I	325 I
Robb, C. H.	East Berkshire	100		300 I
Richmond Light & Power Co.	Richmond	125	57 I	600 I
Rochester Electric Light & Power Co.	Rochester	65		1,100 I
Rutland City Electric Co.	Rutland & West Rutland	1,000	150 A	185 A 12,000 I
Swett, Comins & Co.	Richford	150-200 s	12 A	2,000 I
St. Albans Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Albans	350 s	73 A	5,000 I
St. Johnsbury Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Johnsbury & St. Johnsbury Center	175	130 A	12,000 I
Springfield Electric Co.	Springfield	500	50 A	3 000 I
Vermont Marble Co.	Proctor	500	17 A	1 500 I
Vergennes Electric Co.	Vergennes	230	30 A	2,500 I
Viles, J. S.	Montpelier Barre Middlesex	2,000-500 s		7,000 I 8,000 50 I
White River Electric Co.	Randolph	400	225 I 5 A	3,000 I
Windsor Electric Light Co.	Windsor	250-250 s	24 A	2 000 I
Woodstock Electric Co.	Woodstock	200-200 s	100 I	3.000 I
Wilmington Electric Light Co.	Wilmington	85	40 I	

*Power house at Lebanon, N. H. s indicates primary or auxiliary steam power. A indicates Arc lights. I indicates incandescent lights.

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ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

THE expansion of electric railways in Vermont has been marvellous since the trolley system was first installed for the operation of street railways in 1893. In no other direction in the industrial world has there been so remarkable a development in a single decade as in the growth and extension of electric railways in this State from 1893 to 1903. The construction of these transportation lines marks a new era and solves the problem of rapid transit in town and country alike. The operation of these electric railways has greatly stimulated trade in the business centers favored with such facilities. These roads represent a large investment of capital, much of it furnished from sources outside of the State, and they also give employment to many men.

Ten years ago, or to be exact, previous to 1893, there was not a mile of street-railway in the State operated by electric power. The year 1893 opened with two street railways in Vermont, and these were operated by animal power. These horse-railways were the Burlington and Winooski, and the Rutland Street, with 13 miles of track and an equipment of 19 passenger cars. The capital stock of these two roads aggregated $325,000, and their bonded debt amounted to $206,000; a total obligation of $531,000.

In 1893, both the Winooski and Rutland Street railways adopted the trolley system and began operating their lines by electric power. During the next 5 years four new electric railways were built with a mileage of 28 miles. The five years following, 1898 to 1903, witnessed the construction of 4 new electric roads with a mileage of 38 miles; also the extension of an old road representing an increased mileage of 14 miles.

The close of the year 1903 finds ten electric railways completed and in operation in the State. These roads have a total mileage of main line track of 100 miles in round numbers, with an equipment of 137 cars. They represent an investment aggregating $4,450,000 in stock and bonds. The total number of passengers carried in 1902 was 5,308,971.

A comparison of these two statements show an addition in 10 years of 8 railways with 80 miles of track and 110 cars. It further shows an increased investment of over $3,900,000.

The following table contains the statistics in detail regarding the electric railways in Vermont.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.*

Name of Company.	Location of Road.	Mileage.	Date Opened.	No. of Cars
Barre and Montpelier Trac. Co.,	Montpelier to Barre,	9.2	1898	14
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	Bellows Falls to Saxton's River,	6.5	1900	10
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	Bennington to N. Y. Boundary,	8.	1898	20
Brattleboro Street Ry.,	Brattleboro,	4.43	1895	10
Burlington Traction Co.,	Burlington to Winooski,	10.76	1893*	20
Military Post Street Ry.,	Winooski to Essex Junction,	4.64	1895	7
Mt. Mansfield Electric Ry.,	Waterbury to Stowe	10.5	1897	6
Rutland Street Ry.,	Rutland to Fair Haven,	25.	1894*	26
St. Albans Street Ry.,	St. Albans to Swanton and St. Albans Bay.	13.5	1901	12
Springfield Electric Ry.,	Springfield to N. H. Boundary.	5.25	1897	12

* Electricity supplanted animal power.

Name of Company.	Bonded Indebtedness. Total.	Total Capital Stock.	Passengers Carried One Year.
Barre and Montpelier,	100,000	120,000	756,471
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	75,000	100,000	141,196
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	182,000	200,000	747,448
Brattleboro,	125,000	55,500	364,987
Burlington Traction,	125,000	200,000	1,414,535
Military Post,	75,000	85,000	314,143
Mount Mansfield,	200,000	300,000	107,680
Rutland,	750,000	1,200,000	1,059,408
St. Albans,	193,000	200,000	307,783
Springfield,	100,000	64,600	95,320

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SAVINGS BANKS & TRUST COMPANIES

Figures from Reports of the State Inspector of Finance.

NO better barometer of prosperity can be presented than the balance sheets of the Savings Banks and Trust Companies. These institutions are the depositories of wage earners and individuals of moderate means. The volume of banking business done by these financial corporations during the last two decades is most remarkable, and indicates an unprecedented degree of prosperity in Vermont during the past twenty years.

There are twenty-two Savings Banks and twenty Trust Companies doing business in the State. Between 1883 and 1903 there were seventeen new Savings Banks and Trust Companies organized. The total deposits during this period increased from $14,050,647 to $44,628,148. The gain from 1893 to 1903 was $17,365,219.

For the year ended June 30, 1903, there was a gain in deposits of $2,640,651, over the preceding year. The total number of depositors in 1883 was 46,318: in 1893, 89,115 and in 1903, 134,323; an increase of 88,005 in 20 years, and of 45,208 in 10 years.

The interest and dividends paid for the year ended June 30, 1883 was $457,011; for 1893, $819,507; and for 1903, $1,323,339. This shows an increase of $362,496 paid in 1893 over that in 1883 and of $503,832 in 1903 over that in 1893. The total surplus and accumulated profits was $523,519 in 1883, $1,490,703 in 1893 and $2,549,439 in 1903; or $967,284 in 1893 in excess of the same items in 1883, and $1,058,736 more in 1903 than in 1893. The total resources of all the Savings Banks and Trust Companies in 1883 was $15,107,461; in 1893, $29,835,544 and in 1903, $48,377,839.

This shows a gain in the ten years from 1883 to 1893 of $14,718,083, and in the ten years from 1893 to 1903, of $18,542,295. The gain in resources for the last decade was greater by $3,823,487 than for that preceding.

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES IN 1883, 1893 AND 1903.

DESCRIPTION.	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Mortgages on real estate in Vermont,	$2.921.155 25	$5,356,498.63	$8,887,395.99
Mortgages on real estate elsewhere,	3 950 143.44	9 943 110.83	17,930.069.17
Loans on personal security.	2,460,475.47	2,908 062.97	3,418.350.33
Loans on deposit book collateral.			160 515 50
Loans with bank stock collateral.	262,358 46	234,777.59	312 914.35
Loans with mortgage collateral,			903 392.60
Loans with other collateral,	408 159 44	726.459.10	490 187.41
Loans to towns cities, etc.,	248.842.52	374 517 12	1,180 028.13
United States bonds.	426,678.50	111 900.00	199.307.36
Municipal bonds.	2.510,782.14	7.936,611.02	10,826,266.01
Real estate for banking purposes.	190.679.55	189 405.82	319 452.71
Real estate by foreclosure,		208 330.34	482 455.31
Bank stock,	431.485.00	389.009 00	449 685.00
Miscellaneous assets.	502 660.03	94.753.49	90,354 28
Deposits in Banks,	642,904,82	905 957.02	2,190,267.71
Cash on hand,	151,136.82	456 151.50	537 197.41
Total,	$15 107.461.44	$29 835.544.43	$48 377,839.27

COMPARATIVE MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Total number of depositors.	46.318	89.115	134 323
Total amount of deposits.	$14,050,647.08	$27 262 929.69	$44 628 148,77
Number of depositors residing in Vermont.		79.253	118.080
Amount of deposits of residents of Vermont.	$11 438,368.79	$23.149 307.21	$37,360.903.18
Number of non-resident depositors.		9.862	16 243
Amount of deposits of non residents.	$ 2,612 278 29	$ 4,113 622.48	$ 7,238.314.29
State taxes paid during the year.	58 647.22	172 323.49	287,090 61
Expenses exclusive of taxes during the year,	127,313.69	123 045.65	214,112.54
Dividends paid stockholders of trust companies during the year.	35.767.82	43 300.00	54.125.00
Dividends paid depositors during the year.	421.243.74	776,207.44	1,323.339.45
Average amount of deposits to each depositor.	300.33	305.93	332.24

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NATIONAL BANKS.

By Hon. Frank L. Fish.
National Bank Examiner.

THE industrial prosperity of the country is accurately reflected by the amount of business done by the National banks. The extension of the National banking system throughout the United States has been marvellous during the two decades ending with 1903, and the reports made to the comptroller of the currency covering this period show that the volume of business done by the banks in Vermont has been relatively as large as in the rest of the country.

The statements elsewhere given of the condition of the National banks in this State in September, 1883, 1893 and 1903, tell the story of the remarkable and steady increase of the individual deposits and the growth in the resources of these financial institutions in the past 20 years.

An examination of the first and last schedules covering a period of twenty years shows that while the loans have increased less than a million dollars, the individual deposits have mounted up from less than six millions to over twelve millions of dollars. At the same time, the United States deposits have increased from about thirty-two thousand to almost a million dollars. Bonds for circulation have diminished to the amount of two millions and a half, and bonds for deposits have increased to correspond with the increase in United States deposits; while United States bonds on hand have decreased over forty thousand dollars. The item of stocks and bonds has increased nearly four millions, and the amount due from reserve agents over a million and a half. The cash on hand has increased over half a million. The decrease in capital stock has been a million and a half while the surplus, including the undivided profits, has increased over four hundred thousand. There is no corresponding item in the report of 1883 for the balance of over half a million due to Trust companies in the report of 1903. This item was probably included in the individual deposits of the earlier report and if the same were treated in the same manner, in the report of 1903, an increase of over six and one-half millions would be shown.

Against the item of notes rediscounted of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in 1883, the report of 1903 shows but thirty-five thousand. The impressive features of the first and last reports are that while the loans have remained almost stationary, the stocks and bonds have increased more than five times, the cash, including balances due from reserve agents, considerably more than doubled; the total earnings increased nearly half a million, and deposits increased by more than one-half. The reduction in capital stock by no means indicates a loss, as in most instances it has been paid back to the stockholders. The decrease in circulation while due in part to the reduction of capital stock is more largely due to the fact that the banks at the time of the report of 1903 had not deemed it expedient or profitable to take out their circulation in full. On the whole the report of 1903 shows a gratifying increase in business over the report of 1883.

Capital invested in National banks in Vermont has usually brought good returns in dividends, and deposits have with few exceptions been safely guarded in these institutions. Banking houses have been much improved in the two decades—1883—1903—and modern vaults and safes have taken the place of older and less secure protection. Burglary alarm systems and burglary insurance have further added to the safety of the banks' assets. While an occasional dishonest hand from within may wreck a National bank, and now and then one from without may get some of its treasures, it will, notwithstanding, continue to be as safe a depository for funds as any human institution.

It is noticable that growth has been most marked during the last decade. Rates of interest have been high, deposits good, and losses few. If this period is to be an index of what the future has in store, the Vermont National banks have entered upon an era of marked prosperity.

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STATISTICS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

RESOURCES.	1883. 47 banks.	1893. 48 banks	1903. 48 banks.
Loans and discounts,	$12,054,045.45	$13,354,330.59	$12,790 890.16
Bonds for circulation,	7,278,000.00	3,445,000.00	4,712,500 00
Bonds for deposits,	50,000.00	50,000.00	981,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand,	53,500.00	133,600.00	8,600.00
Other stock and bonds,	888,295.96	1,078,403.32	4,636,898.43
Due from reserve agents,	997,305.83	1,358,580.32	2,437,413.70
Due from national banks,	164,343.98	174,266.01	145,799.75
Due from State banks,	16,538.12	28,127.06	35,662,14
Banking house, etc ,		220,088.31	309,300.17
Real estate, etc.,	283,872.31	47,405.82	122,647.81
Premiums paid,	57,657.00	124,909.60	108,127.23
Cash items,	82,164.79	102,001.47	96,296.33
Bills of other banks	143,884.00	113,267.00	195,970.00
Fractional currency,	4,096.93	6,755.47	8,571.64
Specie,	215,939.11	643 991.41	687,851.95
Legal tender notes.	182,021.00	436,767.00	272,277.00
5% fund with Treasury.		131,412.50	207,975.00
Due from U S. Treasury,	308,270.00	1,175.00	5,627.00
Internal Revenue stamps,			494.73
Total,	$22,779,934.48	$21,350,080.87	$27,764 403.04
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock,	$7,986,000.00	$6,985,000 00	$6,460,000.00
Surplus fund	1,795,884.88	1 819,750.00	1,628,581.45
Undivided profits, less expenses,	557,390.69	849,201.31	1,133,698.76
National bank circulation,	6,512,779.00	3,030,100.00	4,636,594.00
State bank circulation,	3,500.00		
Due to national banks,	168,393.93	307,627.50	41,392.09
Due to State banks,	12,505.82	158,593.67	187.64
Due to Trust Companies, etc.,			559,459.28
Dividends unpaid,	14,203.69	9,284.10	15,167.93
Individual deposits,	5,455,000.58	7 956,147.50	12,121,581.71
U. S. deposits,	32,438.29	42,184.17	974,071.09
Dept.'s U. S. dis. officers,	4,293.23	7,018.34	3,140.98
Notes re-discounted,	225,242.55	68,924.08	35,000.00
Bills payable,	12,211.82	116,250.00	118,000.00
Other liabilities,			928.11
Bonds borrowed,			36,600.00
Total,	$22,779,934.48	$21,350,080 87	$27,764 403.04

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

BY FRANK L. GREENE.

VERMONT ranks 35th in the list of 50 States and Territories in respect of aggregate circulation of all classes of newspapers and periodicals. She ranks 38th in respect of aggregate circulation of daily newspapers, and 37th in respect of aggregate circulation of weekly newspapers. On the face of it this does not appear to be a very high relative rank, but when we consider that Vermont is a sparsely settled rural State and stands 40th in this same list of 50 in point of population, it is at once apparent that her ratio of newspaper readers is considerably in excess of some of her sister states who rank higher in population. So thoroughly, indeed, is the field covered by her presses that the total circulation per issue is 188,646 copies of all papers and periodicals, which means one copy to each 1.82 of her inhabitants. The aggregate number of copies issued in 1880

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was 5,681,464, in 1890 was 9,189,500, and in 1900 was 15,281,431. In 1880 the wage earners engaged in the publication business numbered 371 and their total wages was $92,959; in 1890 there were 307 wages earners who were paid $134,386; and in 1900 there were 436 wages earners who were paid $176,748. These latter figures show with especial emphasis what important strides the publication business has made in this State in the past ten years, and they also reveal the fact that the tendency of wages has been steadily higher, a further evidence of the rising standard of qualifications of the men and women employed.

The average circulation of daily newspapers increased from 1,050 in 1880 to 2,967 in 1900, and the average circulation of weeklies increased from 1,492 in 1880 to 2,030 in 1900.

There are to-day 77 weekly newspapers in Vermont, 10 dailies 2 of which are morning and 8 are evening newspapers, 4 monthly magazines, and 4 miscellaneous.

The number of printing establishments in this State, according to the last census, was 61, of which 37 were conducted by individual proprietors, 8 by firms, 14 by corporations and 2 were classified as miscellaneous. The capital invested was $500,098; divided: land, $25,987; buildings, $52,208; machinery, $283,029; cash and sundries, $139,474.

Any attempt to demonstrate the growth and importance of the publication business of Vermont in recent years by the mere recital of census figures must fail of complete realization of its purpose because figures alone, while presenting some tangible idea of the development of the industry so far as bare statistics go, cannot adequately convey a sense of that higher and more consequential character of the State's newspapers and periodicals as news chronicles and moulders of public opinion. In this latter respect, the publication business of Vermont has taken wondrous strides. It is safe to say that the progressive civilization of no State in the Union is more conspicuously reflected in the character of its newspapers and periodicals than is Vermont's. It is a well understood fact at the headquarters of the leading advertising agencies, which are admittedly the best judges of newspaper standards throughout the country, that the Vermont press, taken full and by, is far and away superior to the average in rural states. It is to be remembered that there are no crowded centers of population in Vermont in which pretentious newspapers can flourish. The local field of any one of them is limited at the start, and all the circulation that can be obtained outside of that home field must be built up here and there through a sparsely peopled territory difficult of access on the day of publication by reason of distance and infrequent mails. Notwithstanding all this, there is brought to bear in the preparation of these newspapers and periodicals a combination of editorial and mechanical skill that is worthy of a wider and more profitable field and the only explanation of the successful maintenance of such creditable productions under such adverse circumstances is to be found in the fact that the intelligent readers of this commonwealth will not put up with inferior publications and are proud of and loyally support those progressive journals that constantly seek to cater to their elevated taste.

There has been a noticable change for the better in the character of these periodicals as moulders of public opinion, also, within recent years. The old-time perfunctory or noncommital editorial comment that is so characteristic of a rural press has passed away and the Vermont newspapers of to-day are frank and courageous in their expressions of editorial opinion. For the most part they have abandoned the old-fashioned conception of their public duty as strictly political partisan organs, bound in duty to say amen to party leaders and automatically echo and re-echo the platitudes of National political platforms. They are directing their energies to the analysis and discussion of current State issues, throwing the search-light upon long unheeded State customs, laws, and governmental institutions, threshing over the *pros* and *cons* of important Vermont interests that come straight home to the doorsteps of their readers, and are in consequence giving a healthful stimulus to public thought and speculation about these matters that is gradually exerting an incalculable influence upon the liberalizing and progressive achievement of the best citizenship of the State. The intelligently directed publicity possible to a courageous and independent press is fast developing as a tremendous and hitherto comparatively unknown factor in the moulding of public sentiment in the "New Vermont."

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MATERIAL SCHOOL PROGRESS.

By Hon. Walter E. Ranger,
State Superintendent of Education.

THE material signs of educational progress in Vermont during the past ten years are hardly less notable than the evidences of progressive educational opinion, interest and effort. The facts given tell their own story. It may be said in connection with the statements of statistics that follow that, on account of incomplete reports given for certain towns, the amounts are too low rather than too high.

According to returns made to the State Department of Education, there was expended during the ten years of 1892-1901, for new school buildings, the sum of $870,405, and for repairs the sum of $474,917, making a total expenditure for buildings of $1,345,322. The smallest amount was $81,407 for the year of 1897, and the largest amount was $200,825 for the year of 1900.

During the past ten years $117,771 have been spent for new furniture, and $356,564 for appliances and supplies. In 1894 the system of free text-books and supplies was adopted, increasing the public cost of schools and making a noteworthy step in educational progress. For text-books the following sums have been expended: in 1896, $136,786; in 1897, $45,614; in 1898, $32,809; in 1899, $23,045; in 1900, $27,897; in 1901, $45,606; in 1902, $43,896.

There has been a gradual and moderate increase in the amount expended for teachers' salaries. This shows an upward movement during recent years in the pay of the average teacher, inasmuch as the number of teachers employed has changed but little in ten years. The following sums have been expended for teachers' salaries: in 1891, $439,741; in 1892, $549,980; in 1893, $561,807; in 1895, $575,788: in 1896, $584,883; in 1897, $606,345; in 1898, $606,585; in 1899, $623,034; in 1900, $633,789; in 1901, $646,377; in 1902, $652,302.

Nearly $10,000,000 has been expended in the past ten years for the public schools of the State. The record shows a trend of increase, the school expense for 1891 being $574,033 and for 1901, $1,106,099. The amounts expended yearly are as follows: in 1893, $758,352; in 1894, $783,805; in 1895, $918,768; in 1896, $1,067,405; in 1897, $909,110; in 1898, $933,287; in 1899, $974,709; in 1900, $1,074,222; in 1901, $1,106,099; in 1902, $1,093,942. The large increase for 1896 was due to a necessarily large expenditure for free text-books.

During the past ten years many high schools have found new homes in fine buildings. Burlington has erected a splendid building for the exclusive use of its high school at a cost of $135,000. Other towns have furnished excellent quarters for their high schools in new structures erected for all the public schools of a village. Although few high schools are permanently endowed, $45,696 have been added to such endowments in the past ten years. Of the 85 high schools existing to-day 54 report 21,281 volumes in their libraries, of which 7,473 have been added in the past 10 years.

Thirteen of our seventeen academies report for the past ten years the expenditure of $64,000 in new buildings and $4,700 in new equipment. In this time their endowments have been increased to $650,300, by the addition of $323,500. To their libraries have been added 3,740 volumes, raising their total number of volumes to 14,505.

The past ten years has brought to our colleges a large increase in material equipment. The University of Vermont has built Williams Science Hall at a cost of $230,000, Converse Hall costing $125,000, and a new gymnasium at an expense of $25,000, aggregating an expenditure of $380,000 for new buildings. The University's endowment has been increased to $487,750 by the addition of $149,750. More than $50,000 has been expended in new equipment for laboratories; Billings Library has received 21,584 new volumes and now contains 66,500.

Middlebury College has erected within the past ten years two fine and costly buildings, Warner Science Hall and Starr Library Building. The writer regrets the lack of definite information relating to other elements of well-known progress at Middlebury, but the two buildings erected are typical of her recent material advance.

Norwich University has shared in the material prosperity that has come to her sister institutions during the past ten years, though less notable than her essential progress and honor. Dewey Hall has been erected at a cost of $26,000. An endowment of $9,000 has been added, and her equipment has been materially improved.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By Prof. S. W. Landon,
Chairman of the Vermont Library Commission.

THE long and well established idea that the public library is one of the most wholesome and efficient educating and refining agencies of a community has, during the last twenty years, been greatly intensified in Vermont. Marked advance has been made along all lines in this direction. Not only have the number and size of the libraries materially increased, but their quality, equipment and method of administration have been vastly improved. Tasteful and convenient buildings have been erected and in many cases provision has been made for well supplied reading rooms.

More and more the library is becoming an intellectual and educational center of the town and, best of all, its advantages are becoming constantly more easily available to the people, and its influence more extended.

The library law of 1894, giving State aid of $100 to each new free library established, and in accordance with which the State Library Commission was appointed and organized, gave a great impetus to library interests. Under the provisions of this law ninety-seven free public libraries have been established, and in pursuance of an act of the legislature of 1900, a great need has been met, under the direction of the Library Commission, by traveling libraries. These have been especially beneficial to the smaller and poorer towns.

One of the most encouraging and helpful phases of the advance in library matters is the increasingly generous gifts that are constantly being made for library equipment and maintenance of libraries. These gifts come both from resident and non-resident sons and daughters of Vermont and they are adding materially to the prosperity of the State. The following statistics give a brief survey of the field:

Number of public libraries in 1880, 29.
" " " " " 1890, 45.
" " " " " 1903, 154.

The increase between 1880 and 1890 was 16, and between 1890 and 1903 it was 109. It will be seen that while the number of libraries nearly doubled in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, it increased more than three fold in the period from 1890 to 1903. These figures are very significant and tell their own story.

The total endowments and gifts for establishing or maintaining public libraries in Vermont have been in round numbers as follows, since 1870: from 1870 to 1898, $227,000; from 1898 to 1902, $282,000; aggregating more than half a million dollars.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

THE intelligence of the people of any section of the country and the degree of prosperity enjoyed by them is pretty well indicated by the amount of business done through the United States post-offices. The gross receipts of the 35 presidential offices in Vermont, in 1892, was $265,189.10; of the 46 offices in 1902, $413,937.83; and of the 47 offices in 1903, $447.735.83, a gain of $148,748.37 in 1902 over 1892, and an increase of $33,798.00 in 1903 over 1902. The gross receipts of the fourth class offices in 1892 was $171,635.37, and in 1902, $195,968.96, a gain of $24 333.59. The gross receipts of both presidential and fourth class offices in 1892 was, $436,824.47; and in 1902, $609,906.79; showing an excess in total receipts in 1902 of $173,082.32, over 1892. The total value of domestic money orders issued by the post-offices in Vermont in 1892, aggregated $539,011.47. In 1902 they amounted to $1,627,525.19; being in amount $1,088,513.72 greater last year than ten years ago, an increase of more than 200 per cent. In 1903 the amount of domestic money orders issued was $1,948,424.28, or $320,899.09 more than in 1902.

The domestic money orders paid at Vermont offices in 1892 amounted to $405,175.37, and in 1902 they aggregated $1,063,524.85, an increase of $658,339.48 in ten years; in 1903 they aggregated $1,182,432.08, a gain of $118,907.23 for the year ending June 30, last.

The Rural Free Delivery system has been rapidly and widely extended in Vermont since it was first established by the United States government. Vermont has more routes than any other State in the Union in proportion to its size and population. This system of free delivery of the mail to rural patrons of the

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postal service is of inestimable benefit and advantage to the farmers of Vermont, and it has proven to be very popular with the people. There are at present 190 Rural Free Delivery routes in the State, originating at 109 postoffices. The maintenance of the system in Vermont for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, cost $55,471.53. The carriers in the service are faithful and efficient men and well earn their compensation.

The first two Rural Free Delivery routes to be established in Vermont were those in the town of Grand Isle, which went into effect in the fall of 1896, when a few routes were being established as experiments. Senator Proctor and Judge Powers believed that the town of Grand Isle was especially favorable for the experiment. The routes were successful from the start and have proved very popular, and are to-day among the most successful routes in the State.

The number of routes and the postoffices where they originate are as follows :

One from Alburg, 2 from Arlington, 1 from Barre, 1 from Barnet, 1 from Barton, 1 from Bellows Falls, 3 from Bennington, 1 from Bethel, 1 from Bradford, 5 from Brandon, 5 from Brattleboro, 3 from Bridport, 4 from Bristol, 1 from Brookfield, 3 from Burlington, 3 from Cambridge, 2 from Cavendish, 2 from Charlotte, 1 from Chelsea, 3 from Chester, 1 from Chester Depot, 1 from Dorset, 3 from East Fairfield, 1 from East Georgia, 1 from East Hardwick, 1 from East Wallingford, 1 from East Shoreham, 5 from Enosburg Falls, 1 from Essex, 1 from Fairfield, 3 from Fairfax, 2 from Fair Haven, 1 from Felchville, 1 from Ferrisburg, 1 from Franklin, 2 from Grand Isle, 1 from Greensboro Bend, 2 from Hardwick, 1 from Highgate Center, 2 from Hyde Park, 1 from Hinesburg, 1 from Huntington, 2 from Jeffersonville, 2 from Jericho, 3 from Johnson, 2 from Ludlow, 1 from Lyndonville, 1 from Manchester Depot, 6 from Middlebury, 1 from Middletown Springs, 1 from Middlesex, 3 from Milton, 4 from Montpelier, 1 from Moretown, 4 from Morrisville, 1 from New Haven, 2 from Newport Center, 2 from North Bennington, 1 from North Clarendon, 1 from North Craftsbury, 2 from North Ferrisburg, 1 from North Hero, 1 from North Troy, 2 from Orwell, 1 from Passumpsic, 1 from Pittsford, 1 from Pownal, 1 from Poultney, 2 from Proctorsville, 1 from Putney, 2 from Randolph, 2 from Richford, 1 from Richmond, 2 from Rutland, 4 from St. Albans, 3 from St. Johnsbury, 2 from Shelburne, 1 from Sheldon, 1 from Shoreham, 2 from South Hero, 3 from South Royalton, 1 from South Shaftsbury, 2 from Springfield, 2 from Starksboro, 3 from Stowe, 3 from Swanton 3 from Tunbridge, 1 from Underhill, 5 from Vergennes, 1 from Waitsfield, 1 from Wallingford, 2 from Waterbury, 2 from West Salisbury, 1 from West Glover, 1 from Westminster, 1 from Whiting, 1 from Wilmington, 1 from Windsor, 1 from Wolcott, 1 from Woodstock, 2 from West Rutland, 1 from West Concord, 1 from Pawlet, 1 from Danby, 1 from Benson, 1 from Williston, 1 from East Enosburg, 1 from East Highgate. One hundred thirty-one of these routes are in the first congressional district and fifty-nine in the second.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has tabulated the work done by the carriers on all the routes in the country for the six months ending June 30th last. From this tabulation it appears that Route No. 2 from St. Albans was the banner route of the State for that period. The carrier handled during the six months 51,175 pieces of mail. Next comes Route No. 1 from Burlington, whose carrier handled 47,504.

The growth of the Postoffice business throughout the country during the past six years is almost incredible. In the fiscal year of 1897, the gross receipts of the Postoffice Department amounted to $82,665,462.73. The United States Treasury had to contribute $12,133,392.88, as the total expenditures of the Department amounted to $94,077,242.38. In other words the Government had to pay about one-eighth of the entire expense of the Postoffice Department.

In 1903, the total expenditures of the Department amounted to $138,784,487.97. The gross receipts amounted to $134,224,443.24. So in spite of the fact that the sum of twelve million dollars was appropriated for Rural Free Delivery service, the deficit was only $3,753,955.50, or about one-thirty-fifth of the entire expenditures. This remarkable showing plainly indicates that by a wise modification of the existing postal rates and an economical administration of the Department, the Government will be able to extend the Free Delivery service in all parts of the country and at the same time make the Department self supporting.

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THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

By Hon. C. J. Bell.
Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

VERMONT contains a greater land and water area than any New England State, except Maine. The total land area of the State is 9,135 square miles and the total water area is 430 square miles. The territory comprises 5,846,400 acres, of which 4,724,440 acres is in farms. Of the land included in farms 2,126,624 acres are improved and 2,597,816 unimproved.

The number of farms is 33,104, valued at $108,451,427, divided as follows: Land improvements and buildings, $83,071,620; implements and machinery, $7,538,490; live-stock, $17,841,317.

The number of farms, their valuation and acreage, and the amount of value of the products of agriculture have varied considerably each decade since 1850. These changes have resulted from general conditions prevailing throughout the country. The crops harvested each year have also varied in quantity and quality according to climatic or atmospheric conditions during the seasons. According to the last Government reports, the per capita value of agricultural products in Vermont was $98, which is exceeded only by eleven States in the Union. Vermont stands at the head of the New England States in the number of cows, other cattle and swine kept upon her farms; also in the annual quantity of hay, corn, wheat and barley raised from her soil. In the production of butter she also leads every other New England State. The yield per acre of certain farm products according to Government reports for specific years is greater in Vermont than in any other State. Vermont produces annually more maple sugar than any State, and in some seasons the crop has been nearly four-fifths of the yield in all the rest of the United States. In the year referred to the State, produced 14,218,921 pounds of sugar against 18,734,006 pounds elsewhere in the country. The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following figures on the amount of live stock on Vermont farms and the quantity of products raised thereon last year: Number of horses, 86,517; cows, 282,546; other cattle, 225,893; sheep, 273,876; swine, 88,624. Bushels of oats, 3,111,200; potatoes, 2,550,502; corn, 1,258,252; barley, 384,734; buckwheat, 258,900; rye, 32,837; wheat, 32,430; pounds of wool, 1,080,000; tobacco, 343,000; tons of hay, 1,177,135.

Other statistics of agriculture are furnished only by the U. S. Census. Therefore it is necessary to take the returns made in 1900 for the following products: Milk, 142,042,223 gallons; cheese, 406,659 pounds; number of chickens, 806,451; number of eggs, 6,271,880 dozen.

The most marked gains in items of farm property from 1890 to 1902 are shown in the number of cows, which increased from 231,419 to 282,546, and other cattle from 142,620 to 225,893. These gains are in the nature of permanent additions to revenue producing farm property.

The Census reports of 1890 and 1900 show that between these periods there was an appreciable improvement in agricultural conditions and values, and there are reasons for asserting that this great industry has still further improved and advanced since 1900. From 1890 to 1900 the number of farms increased 531; the acreage, 328,794 acres; the value of farms, $2,644,130; the value of improvements, $2,804,930; the value of live-stock, $1,196,997; the value of farm products, $13,205,912, and the total value of farm property $6,646,057. The value of farm products actually increased, however, but $9,203 985, as the sum of $4,001,927 represents the value of farm improvements and additions to live-stock, which was included in the Census returns of 1900. The 33,104 farms are operated by 28,284 owners and 4,820 tenants. The total expenditure for the year for labor on farms, including board, was $3,133,140.

One of the most striking features in the history of farming is the transfer of the dairying industry to the factory. Cows and milk continue to be farm property and products, but the labor of converting the milk into marketable form is mostly done at creameries and cheese factories, placing the products of these establishments in the realm of manufactures. In 1900 there were 255 such establishments in Vermont, of which 180 made butter only, 61 cheese only, and 14 cream and condensed milk, or two or more products.

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Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories more than doubled in number from 1890 to 1900. In the latter year there were 184 skimming stations and 382 separators in use in creameries and branches. The production of commercial casein and other by-products from the skim milk of creameries is a new branch of the dairy interest which has been recently established and is prospering. In all the New England States in 1900 there were 493 factories producing butter, cheese and condensed milk, of which Vermont had 255, or more than one-half. The total value of these products in the New England States was $11,182,883, of which amount Vermont is credited with $5,656,265, or more than 50 per cent. The total amount of milk bought or received from patrons in 1900 by the Vermont creameries and factories for butter only was 382,646,771 pounds, costing $3,262,211.

There were also gathered 22,868,877 pounds of cream costing $888,955. The amount of butter made was 22,453,381 pounds, valued at $4,712,291.

For cheese 44,691,588 pounds of milk were used, valued at $378,071. For making condensed milk 4,940,744 pounds of milk were used, valued at $47,967. The manufacture of casein in 1900 amounted to 399,200 pounds, valued at $22,298.

The figures of the census of 1890 and 1900 covering the butter, cheese and condensed milk factories form interesting reading. These establishments increased in number during this period from 123 to 255; the capital invested grew from $367,892 to $1,222,892; the number of hands employed increased from 263 to 522; the wages paid from $77,603 to $236,377; the cost of materials from $1,387,445 to $4,885,289 and the value of products from $1,662,641 to $5,656,265. This is a gain of over 250 per cent in 10 years in the value of the manufactured products of the dairy industry in Vermont. Of course a very large portion of the butter product in 1890 was made on farms and in dairies, and consequently was included in the census returns covering farm products. Since the census was taken in 1900 the butter product of the creameries in the State has materially increased year by year. The statistics gathered for 1902 show that Vermont creameries manufactured fully 25,000,000 pounds of butter. The product of the cheese factories in 1902 was, in round numbers, 3,900,000 pounds.

The following table shows the number and acreage of farms, and value of farm property, June 1, 1900, classified by principal source of income, with percentages:

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of Farms.	Total Number of Acres in Farms.	Total Value of Farm Property.
The State.....	33,104	4,724,440	$108,451,427
Hay and grain.....	2,519	291,369	6,528,640
Vegetables.....	679	34,914	1,007,100
Fruit.....	204	13,361	368,480
Live stock.....	7,323	987,147	22,469,010
Dairy produce.....	16,700	2,558,918	63,251,427
Tobacco.....	38	5,554	139,540
Sugar.....	45	3,891	75,730
Flowers and plants..	28	308	164,400
Nursery products....	5	665	32,925
Miscellaneous.....	5,563	848,581	13,955,165

In addition to the acreage devoted to cereals there are nearly 18,000 acres of grain cut green for hay and 30,500 acres corn forage or ensilage.

While the hay and forage crop leads, with a value of $10,544,825 in 1899, but few think that the forest product is second, with a value of $2,108,518; then potatoes, valued at $1,333,730; followed by corn, valued at $1,180,505; next come oats, $941,711; then maple sugar and syrup, $598,953, which frequently reaches nearer $1,000,000 in value; followed by fruit, $450,429; then miscellaneous vegetables, $370,000, making a total of $18,170,279. receipts from the soil.

The average value per acre of some crops is as follows: Flowers and plants, $1,541.45; nursery products, $670.61; small fruits, $204.62; onions, $192.32; miscellaneous vegetables, $70.68; potatoes, $47.04; cereals, $15.28, and orchard fruits, $10.53.

Rutland county harvests the largest tonage of wild grasses, being 1,337 tons; leading also with a yield of 387,457 bushels of potatoes; Orleans county the most millet, being 1,228 tons and of Alfalfa or Lucern 21 tons; Essex county claims the largest percentage of clover, amounting to 1,028 tons. In tame and cultivated grasses Franklin county leads with 109,009 tons; while Windsor county is feeding 1,889 tons of corn stalks, nearly one-third of the corn stalks fed in the State.

There are only 17 States that grow greater tonage of hay or forage crops, each of them having many times our acreage.

We use the sun and rain to grow most of our crops, only 298,710 square feet of land under glass being used.

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GOOD ROADS.

By Hon. J. O. Sanford,
State Highway Commissioner.

VERMONT was among the first of the States to make radical changes for better administration of State and town road affairs, and for permanent improvement of public roads. In 1892 a law was enacted that required each town to elect a Road Commissioner who shall have the care and management of the roads in his town, and expend all public money for roads. At the same time the State adopted a system of State aid to towns for permanent work on the main roads. The State aid fund is created by a direct tax, and added to this is the revenue that comes to the State for license fees under the new liquor law. This road fund is apportioned to the towns on a basis of road mileage.

The road mileage of the State is 14,910 miles, and the available fund for permanent road work in 1903 was $92,435.69. This sum was apportioned to 288 towns, cities and villages, proportioned to the number of miles of road in each. This money has been expended in construction work on the worst places on the main roads. The specifications require: 1st, thorough drainage; 2d, stone foundation where artificial foundation is needed; 3d, surfacing with good road material; 4th, compacting and finishing into a smooth and shapely road; and 5th, culverts substantially built of stone or tile. The State as a whole is well supplied with good road material. Many miles of old stone walls, unsightly and useless for other purposes, are used in foundation work. Rock of good quality for road work is waiting for the crusher in all sections. Good gravel is generally available, and as necessity demands new sources for road material are being found.

For road maintenance, the towns assess a road tax which is collected in money. This tax for 1903 amounted to $369,472.76. A small portion of this money goes for permanent work in connection with the State work. The greater portion is expended by the town commissioners in the care and repairs of the roads.

The boon of State aid for highway improvements gave the people courage and is a great incentive to effort in improving not only the roads, but our public schools and all public institutions, and the farms as well. It would be difficult to estimate the benefits that have accrued to the State by reason of this movement.

The roads are greatly improved. There was slow progress made at first, owing to inclination to continue old methods, and there was lack of knowledge and experience in road work of permanent character. Formerly the roads generally were of uneven surface, and a succession of mud holes. Now mud holes on our main roads are few, and the roads generally in good condition. All our roads are gradually improving, and without fear of contradiction I make the statement that the country roads in Vermont are in better condition than that class of roads in other States that have been building roads at State expense.

Other States granting State aid for roads expend large sums in costly roads in proximity to cities or localities that are thickly populated. In Vermont our system extends into every town, and the poor town with a small grand list and large road mileage receives greater proportional benefit than the larger places. The State money is all expended on the worst sections on the main roads in every town. As these roads are improved in a permanent manner it costs the town less to maintain them, and more can be done on the other roads.

Of course there are towns that have poor roads, and while we have good school laws, some towns have poor schools. And so it is with everything. There are cases of poor town management, and all degrees of efficiency in the men chosen for Road Commissioners. But as towns are not entitled to receive their apportionment until they have faithfully expended the amount to the satisfaction of the State Highway Commissioner in permanent road work according to specifications furnished by him, there is an inducement and motive for towns to make diligent efforts to avail of the benefits of the law.

The increasing summer travel in Vermont is an incentive to road improvement. Summer boarders now come to nearly every town

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in the State. This brings good influences to bear upon the people, which is shown in better roads and improved farms and home surroundings, and cleaner roadsides. There is value in road side beauty. The natural attractions and beauty of the road side cost nothing, and the country people are showing regard for it. May the time soon come when our road sides will be clean from the conspicuous advertisements of cheap trash and plunder, patent medicines and all unholy things.

The change that has been made from narrow to wide tired wagons has been very helpful in improving the roads. Since it is known that a load is more easily moved with a wide tired wagon on a good road, and also that a narrow tired wagon is a road destroyer, while the wide tire is a road builder in compacting and keeping a hard, smooth surface, there seems to be no reason why wide tired wagons for heavy work should not be exclusively used.

The highway law is well devised for conditions existing in Vermont and promises to accomplish good results.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. FEBRUARY, 1904. No. 7.

A Colonial Story.

BY GEORGE H. HARRIS.

DURING the earlier part of the 17th century the Colonists suffered intensely, throughout the different settlements of New England from the ravages and depredations of the Indians. A reign of terror was carried on for quite a number of years under the leadership of King Phillip, a noted warrior, which was unsurpassed for fiendish outrages and brutality. Entire settlements were destoyed, houses and barns burned down, crops were ruined and occasionally innocent women and children were murdered by wandering bands of hostile savages. Existence in such a state of affairs in New England at this time was deplorable. The Colonists were discouraged at times and frequently asked themselves the question, is life worth living under the bondage that they were subjected to. They were not only menaced by the savages within their border, but were also bound down to abject slavery by the excessive taxation, unsurpation and absolute tyranny, which the representatives of the King of Great Britian had imposed upon them. Under the trying circumstances, in which the "Colonists" were placed at this time, it was not to be wondered that they were "*sore distressed*" and "*sick at heart*". Discouragements seemed to meet them continually, so that they hardly knew which way to turn or what course to pursue to avoid the multiplied and varied entanglements that met them on every side. So complex and complicated were their troubles that they were borne down with grief and despair. They had struggled long to maintain their "cause" and had labored earnestly and prayed fervently that they might establish a civil form of government where they could enjoy their own religion and worship God according to their own conscience. They sought Divine guidance at the different "councils" and also at the religious meetings. The prayers of all the members of the colony were incessant and protracted, interceding for Divine deliverance. One day a kindly disposed "Massasoit" who had upon some previous occasion, been befriended by the "colonists" walked into the settlement of the "Massachusetts Bay Colony." The Indian told the colonists of a country that they knew not of, a rough and rugged section, yet beautiful and grand. The pine, balsam, spruce, hemlock, cedar and the rock maple trees grew in immense forests along the sides and crests of the mountains, which made them ever green, and the mountains were known as the "Green Mountains". The maple trees were of gigantic proportions, and grew in large groves. This land was located near the head of the ("Long River".) the Connecticut River. It was exceedingly fertile and wild game was in abundance. The small streams and brooks which flowed down the sides of the mountains were filled with speckled trout. The Indian also informed the colonists that in the spring time when the warm April sun had thawed out the frozen earth and had thus liberated the sap of the rock maple, which had buried itself during the long cold winter months beneath the frosts in the roots of the tree. The sap would then work its way upward, imparting a new life to every limb and branch of the tree. While the sap was "running" through the pores of the maple, the Indians would then tap the tree near its base, a wooden spigot made of elder wood, the pith having been previously taken out, was inserted in the hole. The sap would pass through the spigot and drop into a birchbark pail that sat upon the ground directly under the spigot; as each pail became filled with sap it was gathered from the trees and carried to a stone arch where it was boiled down to a "ropy" consistency. When it was

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in this state it was known as maple syrup. They continued to boil the syrup until it began to grain or crystalize, it was then called maple sugar, and the "sugaring off" process then took place, when it was finally put into large wooden buckets and stored up for winter use.

All the manufacturing of maple sugar was done out of doors in the sugar orchard. Even in these primitive days the red men of the woods had a way of manufacturing a grade of maple sugar that was nearly white instead of an amber color as it is at the present time in its original color and free from adulterations. They would have it not only almost white, but also in a pulverized form, a style of putting up maple sugar that is never been adopted by the maker at the present time.

The knowledge of the art of making maple sugar from the rock maple, as well as the superior advantages of the country which the Indian had described to the colonists inspired them with new hopes and aspirations. They considered the information as a special dispensation of Providence, a beneficent act on the part of the "Massasoit" which would tend to improve their impoverished condition. The resources of the colonists were extremely limited at this time, all of their seed which they had saved for spring planting had been destroyed, and they were unable to replace it for many months. The condition of affairs was so deplorable that they were forced to seek a change of location. A company of scouts were organized, who were to go forth into this hitherto, unknown wilderness of the Green Mountains, and explore this locality that had never been trod by white man. The band of men, who volunteered to do this work were the truest and bravest that could be selected from the "Colony." They set out on their perilous journey, with the prayers and blessings of those who remained at the colony. As scouts and pioneers, they plunged into a pathless wilderness and blazed the trees that stood by the way. Onward they pursued their course, through storm and tempest, thorn and thicket, over rocks and ledges, besieged with difficulties and dangers. Their native skill and tact was often taxed to the uttermost limit to over come the innumerable obstacles which they encountered. The journey through the dense woods was long and tedious, so that nearly three months had passed away before any of the explorers had returned to the "Colony." The report which they gave to the colonists was exceedingly favorable. Having made a thorough and complete investigation they ascertained that all the Indian had told them of the wonderful advantages of this locality was true in every particular. Upon the strength of this report emigration commenced at once.

The first settler to commence clearing the land inaugurated his work in 1723 upon the eastern slope of the "Green Mountains." The trail established by the scouts was in a northerly direction through the valley of the Connecticut and in close proximity to the river. This was considered the most desirable route, as it lay in a direct course, and also the river would serve as a guide, besides supplying the travellers with salmon, bass, pickerel and other kinds of fish that they might desire to catch. It became known by all the emigrants and the "Colonists" as the Connecticut River Valley route. This name has been handed down through successive generations for the past two hundred years and is now retained by a popular railway system which makes its way through this picturesque valley. The route was also used in the days of the old stage coaches as the most direct line between the Green Mountains and Boston, Mass.

The pioneers were compelled to originate plans and devise means for a livelihood adapted to the surroundings in which they were located. They frequently taxed their ingenuity to the extreme limit in manufacturing useful appliances adapted to general use and indispensible to domestic affairs in seeking a home among the mountains however humble or rudely constructed it may have been. The settlers endeavored to have permanent relations with that upon which they depended for supplies. Everything that has vitality requires a home. Every tree, shrub, plant, the lowest animal or the most lordly ruler has its country, and in that country a favorite location, or permanent abiding place, with whose resources its vitality has established relations. Having no precedents to rely upon, they were compelled to circumvent dangers, study the natural conditions of the soil and also to arrange in detail the labors of the farm which they knew but little of. These men who were accustomed to an outdoor life became in a short time craftsmen of the woods, readily adapting themselves to existing circumstances.

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They found no trouble in trapping wild game or in hunting and fishing. They were compelled to do this in order that they might meet the actual requirements of life. Deacon Isaac Jones was one of the first emigrants to stake out his claim for a "homestead right" in the section of the Green Mountains. Jones possessed all the necessary qualifications of a pioneer. He stood six foot four on his bare feet and weighed upwards of two hundred and fifty pounds. He was generally considered the strongest and most active man of the "colony." While the deacon always entertained a very positive opinion in regard to the capability of his old flint lock gun and the accuracy of his aim, still he relied implicitly upon the power of the Divine Ruler to assist him in getting out of the numerous difficulties that he was constantly coming in contact with. It was customary with nearly all of the emigrants to leave their families at the "colony" while the settler would go up to the mountains and commence his labors by making a "clearin" in the dense woods. At the same time he would build a log house for a home and erect also suitable buildings for the stock. After the land had been cleared of its timber, the underbrush burned and the rocks removed, it then began to present a home-like appearance. The settlers always visited the colony twice a year, or as often as they could conveniently spare the time for the trip. The deacon was a hard worker and was capable of accomplishing a great deal in a very short time, so that at the close of the first season he had completed the log structure he designed for his family and had also built a suitable enclosure for the domestic animals. He had also cleared a little tract of land and gotten it ready for cultivating.

It became necessary as the deacon thought that he should make a quantity of soft soap for household purposes before he went down to the "colony" for his family. Hard soap at this time was not an article of commerce, so that all the various articles which were necessary for use in the household that could no be obtained otherwise had to be manufactured at home. Jones went to work and constructed a leach vat. This was filled with wood ashes, water would be poured upon the ashes which would percolate through them and thus separate from them the alkali. As it passed down through into the receiver at the bottom of the vat, the water thus charged with alkali was called lye. The lye was boiled in a large kettle with soap grease. All the fat which had been taken from the wild animals was saved for soap grease. Both the lye and the grease were boiled together until they became soap. All the preliminaries had been arranged for manufacturing soap except the kettle. This the deacon did not possess. He had learned that a neighbor who lived over near Shrewsbury mountain owned a caldron kettle. The Higgins place was about eight miles through the woods from his own "clearin." In order to get this kettle he had to travel the distance a foot and bring it home with him as best he could. He remained over night with his neighbor and the following morning after breakfast and morning prayers, the deacon quietly picked up the kettle, placing it on his head with the bottom side uppermost, the long iron prongs, fastened upon the bottom, known as the legs of the kettle, stood erect high in the air. The only chance the deacon had to see the way was to look down upon the ground. Quite frequently the kettle would get tangled up with some over-hanging limb of tree or caught by the tall underbrush. All day long the deacon labored at his task which was not an easy one by any means. To carry an iron kettle which would weigh one hundred and fifty pounds through a dense forest upon one's head means an immense amount of physical exertion and only possible with men of unusual strength.

A little after sundown, as twilight began to appear, the deacon began to congratulate himself that he was so near his journeys end, only about a quarter of a mile yet remained. At this time when everything seemed so favorable the deacon was suddenly crushed to earth by some unseen power above him. The kettle was also weighted down and remained in its original position. This great avalanche that had been precipitated upon Jones and also the kettle, was entirely unexpected an unusual and peculiar predicament that had not been recorded among the long lists of casualties which he had experienced. There had been no strange noise which would indicate that some meteor had come upon him to cause his downfall or that some large limb of a tree had blown upon him. All the deacon could do for a while was to sit beneath the kettle and

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wonder. His legs reached out a long distance from the kettle and ran parallel with the moon beams that softly glided through the woods. After taking in the situation and carefully studying his surroundings, he concluded that if he was in the immediate presence of a wild beast, and if the animal was hungry enough to devour him that he would commence first at the exposed parts of his body and the operation would be communicated to the other extremity beneath the kettle. Carefully working his hand around from place to place on the outside of the kettle, it came in contact with the fore leg of an animal. As it remained motionless the deacon concluded that the beast was dead. By putting forth all the strength he had, the superincumbent weight above him was removed to one side so that he could crawl out from his place of confinement.

When the deacon had emerged from his close quarters he discovered that a great catamount had leaped from some limb of a tree down upon the kettle as it was moving along. In the darkness of the woods the beast had mistaken the kettle for some living being. One leg of the kettle had penetrated the animals skull killing him instantly. Quickly taking out his knife, the deacon skinned the catamount and also secured the brains. These were placed upon the kettle, and again taking up his burden the deacon resumed his journey homewards none the worse for his brief confinement.

The meat that clung to the skin of the beast was carefully removed. The brains were beaten to a jelly or almost to a liquid form. They were rubbed into the hide as a dressing which made the skin soft and pliable and it also preserved the hair. A decoction of oak bark was used upon the hide which served the purpose of tanning. The hide was salted and laid away with the other hides that had been treated in the same manner. A "Tradin Post" had been established at Hartford where all the hides and pelts which the settlers secured were bartered for "supplies" and the necessaries of life. After the deacon had completed his task of manufacturing a yearly supply of soap and had also returned the kettle to the Higgins "clearin," he then commenced making preparations for his trip to the "colony" and also to the "post."

Arrangements had been made the previous summer that as soon as he had finished his spring work that he would return and get his family and take them back with him.

During the fall and winter months he had taken an unusually large number of hides, consisting mainly of bear, coon, fox, deer, mink and also a catamount. During April he had made his soap, maple sugar and also sown a few acres of land that he had previously prepared The large load of products which he had secured insured him a liberal supply of stores from the "post."

About the same time that Jones was ready to leave with his load of products, the constable called him out to work upon the roads. All the settlers were called out at the same time, no exceptions being made only in cases of sickness or absence. Neither was there any specified time fixed for repairing the roads, they all went at it whenever the officer thought it necessary. All the farms which the settlers located were upon the mountains or upon the height of the land. These farms had to be reached by a regularly constructed "highway" and it seemed as if these roads were making their way "heavenward" as they climbed up the highest crests of the mountains. These old farms are now set aside as being too remote from the larger towns and cities and are known to day as the "abandoned farms" of New England. Long years before they had been deserted they had succeeded in performing an honorable mission by providing the means for sustenance and shelter for a noble band of men and women. Without recourse to the theoretical intelligence of agricultural colleges or the literary ideas of horticultural societies, they went to work in a practical way and demonstrated by the "fruits of their labor" that "farming does pay." This question with the ancestors was not debatable. Farming did pay with them and they left a rich heritage to their descendants. If Deacon Jones had any spare moments for recreation he made use of the time by working on a vehicle which was designed to carry his products down to Hartford and also to bring back his family. It was an oddly constructed affair, strictly original in its design and general make-up. The wheels were made by sawing off blocks from a round log about six inches in thickness. The round blocks or wheels were hickory or maple and thoroughly seasoned so that they would not warp. A large hole was cut in the

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center of the block for the axle. The box was made of long limbs of trees bound tightly together with willow withes. The inside of the wagon box was cushioned with wild grass. A number of unsaleable skins were utilized as a couch or resting place in the day time and for a bed at night. A willow matting was woven tightly together for a canopy or a covering for the vehicle. This cumbersome conveyance was moved along with oxen. Oftentimes they were delayed by coming in contact with some huge boulder or the stump of a tree which lay in their way; sometimes the heavy wheels would sink down deep in the mire, which required a long lever and a great deal of physical exertion from the deacon to raise them.

After Jones had taken on his load at Hartford, which consisted principally of ammunition, corn, rice, barley and a few provisions and also a keg of New England rum; this was considered as the most essential part of the load. Rum was always used for medicinal purposes. The "spring tonic," which was mostly rum, was not limited to any particular season of the year but was used the entire twelve months. A little "bone set" or catnip and a liberal quantity of hot rum was taken for colds. Burdock root, dandelion-mandrake, tag alder and swamp root were also used with rum to ward off "*ager*" chills and the "*fanders*."

The deacon's family consisted of his wife, a young daughter eight years old and Peter, a stalwart boy of twelve. A little over three weeks was consumed in making the trip to "Fort Charlestown." They remained one night at Charlestown and left the garrison the next morning and commenced climbing the eastern slope of the "Green Mountains." The little band of emigrants had succeeded in travelling only a few miles up the mountain when it was decided to camp for the night on account of the sudden illness of Mrs. Jones. They were then less than two days travel from their own home which they had so long desired to see. During the trip the deacon had frequently seen signs that convinced him that he was being followed by a band of hostile Indians. These suspicions he had communicated to the commander of the "fort." The emigrants had been in camp only a few hours. Just at eventide as the family had lighted their tallow dips in their little enclosure, Mrs. Jones gave birth to a promising youth. A little later in the evening they were surrounded by a band of Indians who intended to hold them as captives or confiscate their stores and massacre the entire family. In looking over the contents of the wagon they discovered the "late arrival" and the chief of the tribe signified to the deacon in broken English, that "more prisoners, more ransom."

Shortly after the discovery of the little one the savages came across the deacon's keg of rum and forthwith commenced sampling its contents. Free rum is a dangerous commodity in any community, particularly where the imbiber is not accustomed to his daily toddy. As long as the deacon furnished the rum the Indians were willing to drink at his expense. This they continued to do until they were all compelled to lie down in a drunken stupor, totally unconscious and perfectly helpless. As soon as the boy Peter had fully taken in the situation, and ascertaining that the Indians were too drunk to move he quietly crawled out past them in the darkness. Making his way through the dense woods back to the fort as fast as possible. The lad informed the sentinel of the situation that his folks were in, also his mothers illness. The commander of the fort immediately ordered out a company of soldiers, Peter acting as their guide. Before the Indians had recovered from the effects of the rum they were surrounded by the soldiers, securely bound so that no one could escape. Mrs. Jones was kindly cared for by the surgeon of the "fort" who had volunteered to accompany the soldiers. As soon as the Indians could walk they were marched down to the fort and confined there as prisoners. A detail of soldiers remained at the camp until the deacon and his family could resume their journey. A few miles east of the Connecticut river, in Windsor county, Vermont, a short distance from the old Ascutney Mountain, some one set up a "marker" by the side of the road designed to commemorate this event. The stone is supposed to be upon the very spot where this "comedy of the woods" was enacted. Upon the smooth side of the stone a figure was cut out designed to represent a new born babe. An Indian chief was also cut in the stone. The savage held in his uplifted hand a tomahawk as if to kill someone within his reach. A bow and arrow was also cut out. The artist failed to make any representation of the deacon's keg of rum, which was the only obstacle that prevented the Indians

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from murdering the entire family. It is however quite possible that the engraver, having a loyal regard for the prohibitory enactments of Vermont wisely considered the illegality of importing a keg of rum into the State and thus left it out entirely.

Peter Jones grew up with the new country and remained with the old people upon the farm until he was called away to a more active life and to do duty for the "colonists." The young man had inherited his father's peculiar characteristics and was known as a typical Yankee. He was exceptionally strong and vigorous, his father's equal in height, weight and strength, irrepressible in courage and persistent in everything he undertook.

When the "war" began to assume an aggressive shape, the "tory" element began also to be very arrogant and determined in their persecutions of the "Federalists" so much so that the settlers, who were Federalists, were hardly safe in any place. About this time, Peter Jones enlisted with the "Green Mountain Boys," who then were organized and were under the command of Ethan Allen. Both Allen and Jones were known as the giants of the mountains. Allen was a trifle taller and a little heavier than Pete Jones. These men were both wanted by the New York sheriffs, and a price was placed upon their heads. The officers were very anxious to have them on account of the bounty offered by the king.

Four officers came up one day from Albany for the purpose of taking these men and placing them in confinement. They found Allen and Jones at the camp of the company; they were then in close proximity to the banks of the Otter Creek. As soon as the New York sheriffs had finished reading the warrant for their arrest, Allen quietly picked up one of the officers and threw him bodily over the bank into the turbulent waters of the stream. Jones did the same thing, and they continued to throw all the officers into the creek, until they had taken oath not to return again. As a retaliatory measure the Green Mountain boys decided to cross Lake Champlain over to the New York side and capture Fort Ticonderoga, confiscate the guns and ammunition, and also all the other supplies contained in the "Fort". The company were very much in need of this class of goods and were willing to utilize any of the spoils captured from the British troops. When they had reached the lake they could find only a very few "dug-outs" that they could use in transporting the company over on to the other side. The first to cross the lake was Ethan Allen, Pete Jones and two or three others. Upon their arrival they were too impetuous to wait for the other members of the company so they rushed up to the Fort and knocking down the sleeping sentinal demanded the surrender of the garrison in the name of the Great Jehovah and the "Continental Congress"! Just at the break of day all the stores, arms and ammunition had been turned over to the American army which happened to be limited at that time to five or six men. Reinforcements kept arriving at the Fort until the entire company had crossed over. From this time on the Green Mountains boys were kept very busy acting as scouts. They were forced to watch the New York sheriffs and also to keep an eye on the movements of the British. A few weeks after the American army had captured "Fort" Ticonderoga, the sentinels who were on duty discovered a large army of soldiers who were sailing in a southerly direction on Lake Champlain. It was reported to the officer of the day that Burgoyne had gathered a large force of soldiers, numbering several thousands, also a supplementary force of Indians, which were equal in numbers to the British army. This immense army that had been recruited upon the Canadian border, was organized especially by General Burgoyne to capture and hold as prisoners of war all the Federalists that had settled upon land between Canada and New York. Burgoyne had declared that there was no power on earth that would prevent him from carrying out this plan and that he would march triumphantly through the Champlain Valley down the Hudson River to the New York harbor. The little army of Federalists who were stationed at Fort Ticonderoga were obliged to evacuate the Fort upon the approach of the British army. They crossed the lake and made their way up among the mountains to a place now called Hubbardton. The Green Mountain boys entrenched themselves among the rocks, and in the caverns, and made themselves as secure as possible and awaited the approach of the British troops. This immense army of several thousands *bold warriors* advanced upon the little force of Americans, who numbered scarcely a hundred men, and failed to dislodge them from their strong hold in the defiles of the

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mountain. The battle at Hubbardton was never considered a victory for either side. During the next ten days after this battle at Hubbardton the scouts that belonged to the Federal army were kept very busy recruiting their forces. General Stark was collecting as large a force as possible with the intention of meeting Burgoyne at Bennington and prevent the British from going down the valley of the Hudson. Pete Jones rode night and day from the most northerly point on the Green Mountains to Lexington in the south, he visited every settlement and urged every Federalist to shoulder his musket and take what ammunition he could carry and join General Stark at Bennington. Every available man who was able to shoulder his gun was pressed into service with imperative orders "to shoot to kill." General Stark with his army greatly increased was prepared to meet the advance of Burgoyne. The result of the battle at Bennington was an overwhelming victory for the American army. In less than six weeks after this battle was fought Burgoyne, discouraged and disheartened at repeated failures in trying to rout the Federalists, surrendered his entire army to General Gates. The backbone of the war was broken by this event. The brave Mountaineers who had so long struggled to maintain and perpetuate the "cause" of liberty and justice began to see the dawning of a brighter outlook. It is a significant fact that there were only two engagements between these opposing forces upon Vermont soil, and they proved to be the most decisive and the most hotly contested battles of the American Revolution.

The Consumer's League.

By ESTHER TABER.

Within the last few years Vermont has added to her list of working societies that of the Consumers' League. As the object of the League is not widely known within the State and because it is in a way a business proposition, dealing alike with employer and employee, it seems advisable to explain what the League really is, what it is striving to do, and the ways and means it uses to accomplish its ends.

The National Consumers' League defines itself as "an association of persons who strive to do their buying in such ways as to further the welfare of those who make or distribute the things bought." As its object it recognizes the fact "that the majority of employers are virtually helpless to maintain a high standard as to hours, wages and working conditions, under the stress of competition, unless sustained by the co-operation of consumers. The National Consumers' League proposes to educate public opinion and to endeavor so to direct its force as to promote better conditions among the workers, while securing to the consumer exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions. It shall be the special function of the National Consumers' League to secure adequate investigations of the conditions under which goods are made, in order to enable purchasers to distinguish between the product of the sweatshop and that of the well ordered factory." The League believes that by the judicious consumption and discriminative buying of its members, the conditions of factory and mercantile employees, and of persons connected directly with the production and sale of goods can be ameliorated.

It puts forth a standard of what it considers a "fair house," in regard to wages, hours, and conditions of work. It makes four general demands upon manufacturers; first, that the State factory law be obeyed; second, that all goods are made on the premises; third, overtime is not worked; fourth, that children under sixteen years of age are not employed. In return factories complying with these demands are authorized to use the League "white label" which is the official registered badge. This badge is an index to all who are interested or in sympathy with the League principles that the goods bearing them were made under rightful conditions. Every factory granted the privilege of using the label is placed on the white list which is published monthly.

That the label is of value commercially is shown by the number of manufacturers using it; by the fact that manufacturers are in some cases imitating the label as closely as they dare; by "manufacturers urgently insisting on the award of the League label although they either

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give out work, work overtime or employ children," and by the requests of the manufacturers who use the label urging that the label be maintained and the present requirements kept unchanged.

One of the great obstacles in authorizing the use of the label is the employment of children, hence, the league is active in promoting better child-labor laws that shall not only keep the children out of the factories and shops, until sixteen years of age, but by harmonizing with the compulsory education laws, give them the schooling they need.

The League in demanding rightful condition of labor puts forth a claim that is just and which is more and more being recognized by employers as being to their advantage to take into account. It is one of the primary aims of the League to give moral and commercial support to the merchants who afford humane conditions of employment and to manufacturers who protect the health alike of their employees and the public by providing clean and healthful workrooms.

In March, 1903, there were about fifty State and local leagues and about fifty factories authorized to use the label with a number of correspondents in different states and towns where there was no local league.

The machinery of the League is exceedingly simple, no pledge is asked and it depends for support upon the free conviction of its members that its aims are righteous. Every local league has its own regulations of membership, and is entirely free to carry on its work in its own way. Beside the National League, comprising the State leagues which in turn comprise the State local leagues, there are local leagues unaffiliated with either the National or State League, except in principle and object, and in those states and towns where there is no organization there are a large number of correspondents, one to each city or town, who canvass the stores, address meetings, and report regularly to the central New York office where the National Secretary keeps in touch with the whole work. Women's clubs by means of special committees often carry on the work of correspondents and thus help materially. At a meeting of the Vermont State Federation of Womens' Clubs last fall a committee was formed which is doing active work along these lines.

Two leagues have been established here in Vermont, one in St. Johnsbury and one in Burlington with a correspondent in Rutland. Two Vermont firms, The Brandon Garment Co. and the Richmond Underwear Co. have been authorized to use the label and conduct model factories. Vermont has no factory law so-called, regulating the hours of women and minors, providing seats for women, etc., though there is some legislation providing for fire escapes, inspection, and protecting machinery and so forth, and its child labor law is not all it should be. This lack of legal protection arises partly, no doubt, from the lack of a State Bereau of Labor dealing with industrial problems and providing for proper inspection, and partly from the growth of the numbers of wage earners in the State which has more than tripled during the last fifty years, now comprising eleven and seven-tenths per cent. of the total population, and which has been so gradual that it has been unappreciated.

What the league wants to do in Vermont is to waken public opinion, particularly to the need and necessities of those who work in manufacturing and mercantile industries, and to enact a child labor law which will supplement and work with the educational requirements. Vermont has no sweat shops, but the fact that her people cannot see their evils at first hand, is therefore no reason why they should say "we can do nothing about this thing." The influence of the consumer is felt wherever goods are sold; the demand of one woman or one man in a town or little village that the goods bought must be made under rightful conditions has its effect for good just as truly as the demand of the purchaser in a department store in a large city.

The question asked so often in these days, "What can I, one individual do among so many?" is answered by every member of the league. "As an individual you have power, as a consumer you have influence, and you can use that power and influence to make affective the demand that those things you purchase shall be made and sold under right conditions not only in your own State but in every other State as well, lending the encouragement of your example to those manufacturers who strive to meet the high standard they have set and the merchants who co-operate with them."

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

SUZANNE SHELDON.

ONE of the most talented actresses on the American stage today is the fair daughter of Vermont whose two portraits* appear in the current number of this magazine. Suzanne Sheldon has won histrionic fame on two continents and her dramatic success has increased appreciably each successive season since she began her stage career six year ago, as a super with Sir Henry Irving.

She was with him for eighteen months, during which time she played small parts and was understudy to Ellen Terry. After that she was leading woman at the Adelphi Theatre. She then played in Robert Taber's production of "Bonnie Dundee," in a part specially written for her by Lawrence Irving. After that Miss Sheldon was with Leonard Boyne, Charles Cartwright, Cyril Maude, Sir Charles Wyndham, and then for a season with Marie Tempest in "Peg Woffington," and with Forbes Robertson; after which she became leading woman for Martin Harvey in "The Only Way." She was then sent for by Justin Huntley McCarthy to create the role of "Huguette" in "If I Were King," a part which was written for her by Mr. McCarthy. After playing this role in America, Miss Sheldon returned to England, creating the same role in George Alexander's version of that play at the St. James Theatre. She then played a spring season with Frank Curzon at the Avenue Theatre, London.

Suzanne Sheldon returned to America early in 1903 to fill an engagement as leading woman for Charles Richman, under the management of Weber and Fields, in "Captain Barrington," the new American drama by Victor Mapes. It is the strongest and best drama of the days of the American Revolution ever written, and its presentation in Boston, New York and other large cities has met with marked popular approval. Miss Sheldon as Ruth Langdon, the patriotic American girl, scored a decided success.

Miss Sheldon is gifted with a pleasing personality and gracious presence, and possessed of an ardent love for her art.

Suzanne Sheldon belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Vermont. Her grandfather, Charles Sheldon, was one of the early settlers of Rutland, and for many years was one of the largest and successful marble producer and manufacturer in the State. A son, Charles H. Sheldon, married Susan Johnson Pendleton, of Gorham Maine, to whom were born five children: Janet Reid, Lewis Pendleton, Susan Huntington (now Suzanne)



SUZANNE SHELDON.
From a recent portrait by Burr and McIntosh, New York.

Richard, and Elizabeth Somerville, who married Anthony Hope Hawkins, the celebrated English author. In 1893 Charles H. Sheldon removed to New York city where he now resides. He is a member of the firm of Sheldon & Barry, lessees of Carnegie Hall.

Suzanne recently married Henry Ainley, an English actor and now leading man with Maude Adams.

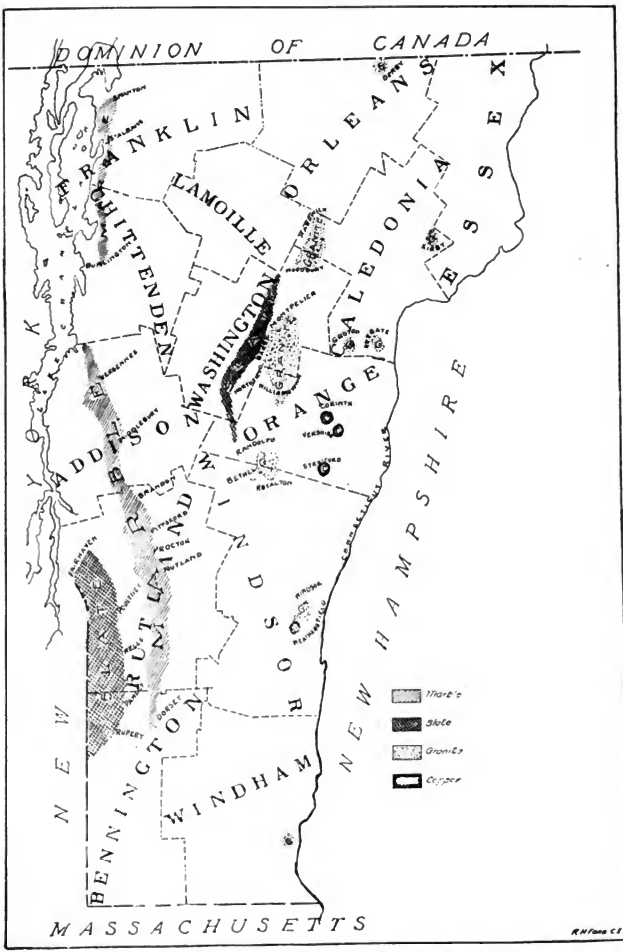
Suzanne received her early education at the Rutland public schools and in her early teens she participated in amateur theatricals, and showed marked dramatic ability. At the age of seventeen she went to Germany to study.

* The second portrait forms the frontispiece.

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Vermont Industries Illustrated.

Part I—GRANITE.



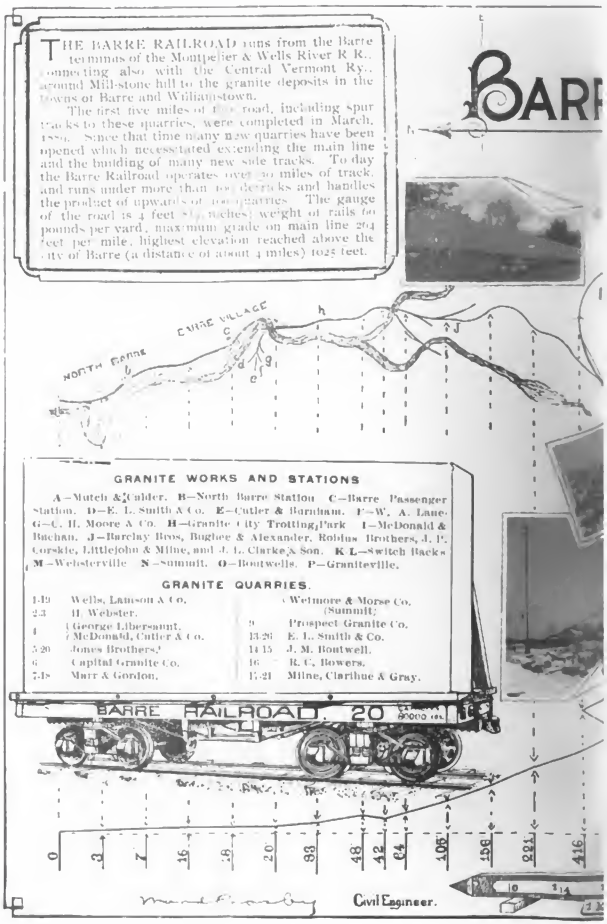
NEW MAP OF THE DEVELOPED MARBLE, GRANITE AND SLATE AREAS IN VERMONT.

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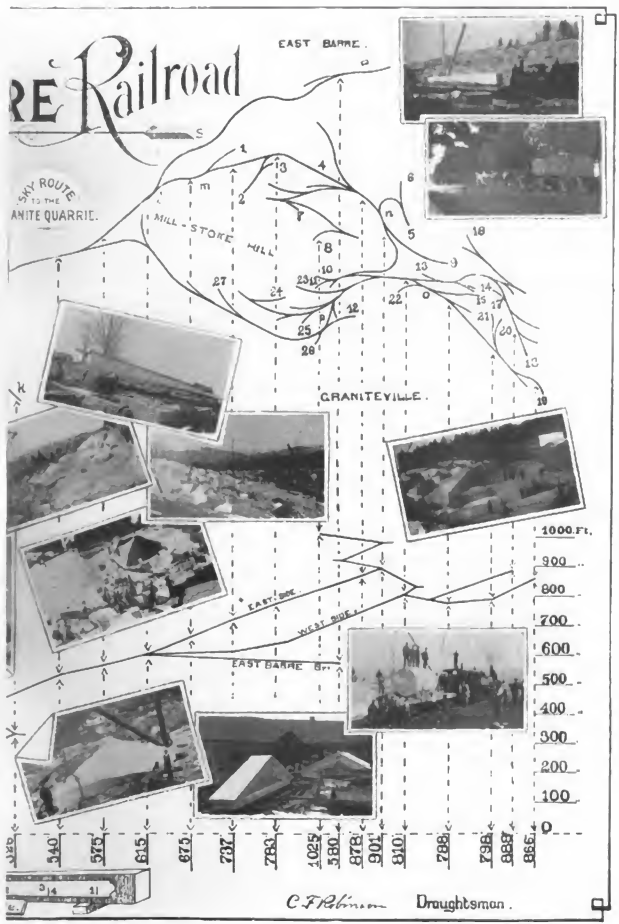
ONE OF VERMONT'S GRANITE QUARRIES.

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Courtesy of the Barre Railroad Co.

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MILES BUILDING, BARRE, BUILT OF BARRE GRANITE.

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BUILDING OF THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY, ST. ALBANS, BUILT OF WOODBURY GRANITE.

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QUARRIES OF JAMES M. BOUTWELL, AT BARRE.

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INTERIOR OF BARCLAY BROTHERS' GRANITE WORKS AT BARRE

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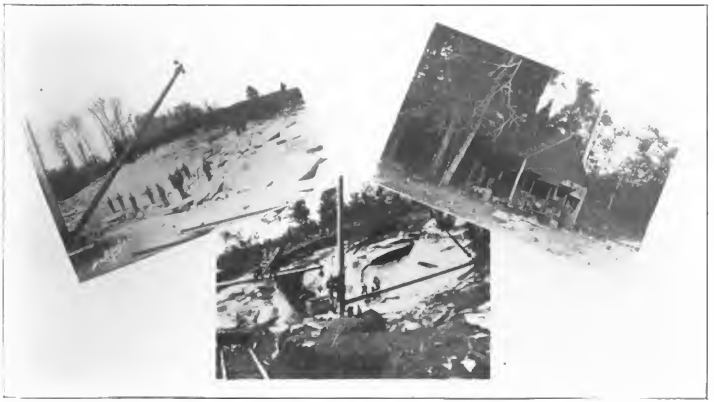


QUARRIES AND WORKS OF THE WOODBURY GRANITE CO., AT HARDWICK AND WOODBURY.

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VIEWS OF THE E. B. ELLIS QUARRY, NEAR BETHEL.



THE WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY'S QUARRIES.

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The Vermont Forestry Association.

By ERNEST HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

WHAT is the field for a forestry association in Vermont? What work can it do to justify its existence?

There can be no question but that in this country there has been a wide misapprehension as to the legitimate ends of the forestry movement. There is just a little doubt but that to some extent this misapprehension is due to a mistaken attitude, now happily a thing of the past, on the part of students of the forestry question. It has come to be fully recognized that a correct system of forestry management for this country cannot be modeled on the system of Europe. Radically different conditions forbid. Further, it should be, and is, fully recognized that any plans for improvement in forestry management must not be antagonistic to the interests of those who are practically engaged in commercial enterprises. No lumberman can be induced, and should not be compelled, to adopt methods which cause him financial loss. The object of forestry is the promotion and not the injury of the pecuniary interests of the owners of timber lands. The forestry movement in this particular will succeed only so far as it is able to show these owners that their own interests lie in the direction of conservative rather than destructive lumbering, that a permanent business is better than a temporary one. Just as the methods of agriculture in this country have been gradually changing, so that the object no longer seems to be to exhaust the soil as rapidly as possible but to maintain, and if possible increase, its productive capacity, so it is hoped the methods of handling timber tracts and wood lots will change in the same direction. Destructive lumbering looks only to the immediate present. Forestry takes into account the present and also the future. This is the point of vital difference.

Further, as the forestry problems of this country differ from those of Europe, so the problems of the East, and especially those of Vermont, differ from those of the West, including the prairies, the arid regions, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast.

Now briefly, what are the forestry questions which should interest Vermont?

The losses in Vermont from forest fires are, as compared with those in other locations, apparently small, and yet in this little State of relatively small timber tracts and broken country, on a conservative estimate, twelve thousand acres of land were burned over last summer, and the immediate money loss was not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If we consider the future effect of these fires the loss is enormously greater. This loss was chiefly due to carelessness, both in the origin of the fires and neglect of them when first discovered. We cannot hope that that loss will ever be entirely prevented. There will always be carelessness; but the wide dissemination of knowledge of the dangers of carelessness in this respect will do much to reduce it, and the existence of an officer in each town whose duty it is to take immediate action whenever a forest fire is discovered, would in most cases confine the loss to small areas.

The relation of forest to water supply will happily never be a burning question in our State. The area in the State covered by some sort of wood growth is probably increasing rather than diminishing. Nevertheless this phase of the subject should not be ignored. In some sections it may be important.

The taxation of timber tracts is too difficult a question to discuss within my present limits. I can only say that a system of taxation which severely punishes the man who desires to handle his holdings on a conservative plan and which almost compels, or at least puts a premium on, timber butchery should not be tolerated. The work of the listers in individual towns in many cases does not operate to promote the best interests of the people.

The problem of Vermont's abandoned farms and waste lands is one which requires serious consideration. The only solution lies in the direction of forestry. Our trouble is not so much in the area of our woodland as in the character of much of the forest growth. Thousands of acres in Vermont are producing practically nothing, which if properly forested would yield a net income (after paying interest and taxes) of perhaps two dollars per acre per year, some acres more, some less. This is a

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conservative estimate based on actual results. That this land lies idle means a great loss to the State. Of course much of the land in Vermont is forested by natural means, as to these lands the problem is as difficult. The potential value of land of both classes is now appreciated by the majority of our people. Unless a change comes an enormous proportion of our territory will pass into the hands of syndicates made up of non-residents. This is no funny picture. The work is already going on and I confess the condition which may result is not attractive to me. I much prefer that the ownership of these lands remain in Vermont. The size of these tracts varies from a few acres to many thousands. Conditions also vary so far as the small tracts are concerned; little can be done except to call attention of the individual farm owners to their present and future value and to suggest profitable methods of handling them. The larger tracts call for combined efforts, possibly legislative action.

While the problems suggested are not easy there is much to encourage us. Not the least of our encouragements is the fact that already private owners of large tracts of land in Vermont and elsewhere are taking up this timber question, and are endeavoring to put into practice the best ideas of foresters, and while the subject is of the greatest interest to these large owners, the point cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is something in it for nearly every farmer.

These are only a few, possibly not even the most important, of the objects of the new association. Nothing has been said so far of the æsthetic side of the question. That in my opinion will be secondary to the economic consideration. It is not however, to be therefore ignored. The importance of preserving and improving the natural beauties of our State, the making of it, if possible, even more attractive as a residence district, can hardly be overestimated. Fortunately in this instance beauty and utility are not opposed but go hand in hand. We therefore hope that the work of the Forestry Association, while primarily directed to material ends will not be without its effect in maintaining those conditions of which the residents of the State are justly proud and which our friends from other states find so attractive.

ROBERT JACKSON KIMBALL.

BY JOHN H. FLAGG.

OUR friend on that delusive morn,
With seeming health and rugged mien,
His greeting gave with wonted cheer
And words that boded naught of ill;
But gazing toward the world beyond,
And pausing not to bid "farewell,"
Its mystic portal he then passed
To God's supernal realm of peace.
'Tis not alone that friends lament,
For those have lost who knew him least:
He loved mankind—not rich, nor poor,
Nor caste, nor creed—but one and all
His brothers of the human race.
And as he climbed life's Alpine peaks
And spied some follower far below
In quest of heights he could not gain,
Glad would he turn to lift him up
The steeps which he himself had gained,
And noted not his own delay.
If, by his outstretched, willing hand,
Some fellow-man he thus might aid.
No cunning wile did he employ
To swell the shifting hoard of gain,
But honor was the coin he paid
In turn for credence once bestowed.
No more we see that winning smile
Nor listen to that kindly voice;
And at that desolate hearth-stone where
A vacant chair waits evermore,
Affection's tear from anguished hearts
Will long bedim its genial flame.
Peace to his treasured dust where now
It rests beneath his native sod!
Fold, fondly fold, to thy embrace,
Beloved Vermont, and vigil keep;
For never since thy troublous birth
Hadst thou a son that loved thee more!

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A Brief Captivity.

By J. R. ARMSTRONG.

DIRECTLY after those terrible days at Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, during the sullen retreat of the Confederate army toward the Potomac River—the unwilling return of a despairing giant—the Union forces hung upon flank and rear, a constant torment, striking for the capture of prisoners, munitions and forage whenever chance offered, and doing all possible to delay its progress toward the now historic stream and Virginia beyond.

Frequently the Confederate rear-guard would make a sudden stand, charging unexpectedly from some covert, and a complete reversal of the situation would be the result.

Some of the contests at such times were fierce and bloody. The pursuers would become the pursued, and wounds, suffering and death for many unnamed heroes were certain to follow.

With the advance guard of the Union army was the 1st Vermont Cavalry, Col. E. B. Sawyer, a regiment with a record of seventy-five battles and skirmishes, which, upon the occasion the writer has in mind—the 6th of July—was covering the retreat of a small force that in the eagerness of pursuit ran against a stronger body of the enemy and was forced back in turn.

Troop "M" was in the front line opposing the advancing Confederates, and its noble young captain, J. W. Woodward, was killed at the first volley. Tender hands lowered his lifeless body to the ground, when a yell from the woods announced the coming charge.

Although the sun was down the enemy could be plainly seen pouring into the open field in overwhelming numbers.

Someone gave the order, "Break Ranks! Save yourselves!" and it was instantly acted upon.

Riding at the captain's side, so near indeed, that he heard the bullets as they struck their living mark, was H. P. Nichols, one of the oldest men in the regiment. He rode his own horse, the best in the troop, and he rapidly made his way across the fields toward the turnpike which the armies had passed over. Dismounting at a high fence bordering it, he lowered the rails, jumped "Ned" over, and had barely remounted when two Confederate cavalrymen, revolvers in hand, rode round a large rock, and one of them presenting his pistol said, "Surrender!"

There was no alternative, and Nichols quietly replied, "All right, gentlemen, you've got me," and halted. "Hand over your arms," was the next command, and both rode up on his left to take them.

Unbuckling his belt he handed it, with sabre and revolver attached, to the man nearest him, who held them on the pommel of his saddle while waiting for him to release the strap which passed over his shoulders, the hook on the front end of it having caught on the lining of his short jacket, but being slow about it his captor put up his pistol—as his comrade had already done—and thrust his hand under to release it. Instantly Nichols plied his spurs and "Ned" was across the ditch and on the hard road before the men recovered them.

They were in hot pursuit in a moment, however, with angry cries and yells of "halt! halt!" and he every instant expected to hear their pistols and perhaps feel their bullets. Indeed, so completely was he absorbed in the terrible chase—watching behind as he rode—that he was almost upon two of their comrades—a mounted man on each side of the road—before he saw them, and the sight nearly threw him from his saddle. Pictures of dreaded Libby and Belle Isle, of desperate wounds, of an upturned white and ghastly face in the roadside grass, of a desolated home in far-away Vermont flitted through his mind as he rapidly approached.

They had seen what had occurred, and were bent upon his recapture. Now he knew why he had not been fired upon; it was for fear of doing injury to their friends or to the valuable horse, which, even more than Nichols, they wished to secure. The danger was no greater to go ahead than to stop, and as there was no other recourse available, he shut his teeth hard and with bated breath galloped furiously toward them. As they made no display of weapons he was sure their purpose was mainly to capture "Ned" unhurt, and like a thunderbolt he dashed between them.

Each did his utmost to seize his bridle rein, but "Ned's" new burst of speed and the res-

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tiveness of their horses excited by the running of the others and the shouts of their riders, caused them to miss, and away Nichols flew at a break-neck pace, with four yelling troopers now on his track.

Every moment he expected them to open fire on him, for, glancing rearward in his headlong course, he could see that the foremost carried pistols and were making many gestures with them. What were they saying? He had gained so much on them he heard only the word "Stop!" They seemed to be looking beyond him.

Now he heard distinctly "Stop him!" "Stop him!" was the cry.

Horror! Not a hundred yards ahead was a fifth cavalryman, a tall, dark-complexioned man sitting quietly on his horse and evidently a witness of all that had occurred.

Again those terrifying visions flashed across Nichols' sight, and again that terrible weakness nearly overcame him. This would never do, and by a great effort of the will he braced himself for what was coming.

His weapons were swinging by that obstinate strap at the side of the horse, nothing within reach except the iron scabbard, which he grasped as they rapidly neared one another.

Drawing his sabre with an expression that said as clearly as words, "Now, I'll put an end to all this foolishness," the trooper shook the blade threateningly and shouted with an oath, "Stop, or I will split you down to the saddle!" and as he rose in his stirrups to execute his fierce threat Nichols holding the scabbard out behind and leaning far forward over Ned's withers, turned him slightly towards his assailant and again raised his spurs. The savage blow fell on the scabbard nearly severing it and cutting a short gash in the horse's back, but doing no further injury, for one bound more and they were out of reach!

All being now behind Nichols there was no danger of shooting each other, so in the pell mell race that followed many shots were fired at him, but without effect, and in a few moments more he ran into a New York regiment and was safe!



FISHING THROUGH THE ICE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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IN MEMORIAM.

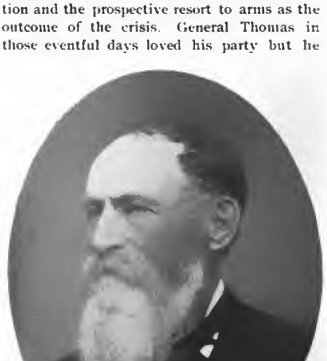
STEPHEN THOMAS.

GENERAL STEPHEN THOMAS was a "grand old man" in the true sense of the term. He was in life the embodiment of honesty, integrity, fidelity, courage, loyalty and patriotism. His death is a real personal loss to all who ever knew him, and his most enduring memorial is the affection of his surviving comrades-in-arms and the regard of all Vermonters. He was as modest as he was brave, and the record of his gallant services in the war for the Union will ever be treasured by a grateful people. Stephen Thomas was a natural leader of men in peace as well as in war.

It has been alloted to but few Union veterans to live to such an old age as did General Thomas, who on December 6, 1903, passed his ninety-fourth birthday. His sands of life literally ran out and death came to him while unconscious. Thus was finally mustered out another noble man and hero.

Stephen Thomas was born in Bethel, Vt., in 1809. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and his father, John Thomas, was killed on the field of battle in the War of 1812. His mother, who was Rebecca Batchellor, was left a widow with five children, and Stephen did his share when a boy for her support. He was unable to obtain much schooling and when eighteen years of age became an apprentice in woolen mills in Thetford and Fairlee. Later he started a woolen factory in Hartland. Stephen Thomas finally settled in West Fairlee, and in 1830 he married Miss Ann Peabody of Reading. She died in 1877.

Very early in life he evinced a decided capacity and taste for public affairs, and soon became a recognized leader in local politics. He cast in his lot with the Democratic party, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed sheriff of Orange county. Subsequently he served eight years as register and judge of probate. He represented West Fairlee in the legislature in 1838, 1839, 1845, 1846, 1860 and 1861, and was a State senator in 1848 and 1849. In 1860 and 1891 he was the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor. He also served as a delegate from Vermont to the Democratic National Convention in 1852, 1856 and 1860. He participated in the stormy and eventful Charleston convention in 1860, and was deeply impressed with the gravity of the political situation and the prospective resort to arms as the outcome of the crisis. General Thomas in those eventful days loved his party but he



THE LATE STEPHEN THOMAS.

loved his country more. He strongly disapproved of the policy of the southern democracy and lost no opportunity to express himself in opposition to it.

When, therefore Governor Fairbanks called an extra session of the Vermont legislature, on April 23, 1861, General Thomas went to Montpelier as the representative from West Fairlee. He was the only Democratic member of the special committee to which was referred the various bills for raising, arming and pay-

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ing troops for the national defence. He was also a member of the committee on ways and means, which had under consideration an important bill authorizing the governor and treasurer of the State to borrow such a sum of money as the legislature might vote to appropriate for military purposes. A motion was made at the first session of the committee on ways and means to report a bill appropriating half a million of dollars. General Thomas was the last member to speak on this proposition. In a fervid patriotic speech he closed by saying: "Gentlemen of the committee, I am not only in favor of appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for this war, but I am in favor of appropriating one million of dollars. It will require a million, and I am not sure but that sum will be needed before the next regular session of the Legislature. I therefore move to amend the bill, by making the governor, lieutenant-governor and treasurer, a committee to borrow at once five hundred thousand dollars, with authority to borrow another five hundred thousand when it shall be needed." Without further debate it was voted to report in favor of appropriating a million dollars. General Thomas advocated the passage of the amended bill in the House in one of the most impassioned and telling speeches ever heard in the Capitol. With vehement and eloquent words, he pleaded for his imperilled country, and the honor of the free institutions which made this the best government under heaven. In closing he said: "Until this rebellion shall have been put down, I have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; and I trust the whole strength and power of Vermont, both of men and of money, will be put into the field to sustain the government." The vote was unanimous in favor of appropriating a million dollars. It was General Thomas who proposed in the House an amendment to a pending bill that the State pay non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates seven dollars a month each in addition to the compensation paid them by the United States. This measure passed the Legislature and in complying with its generous provisions $3,146,000, were subsequently paid to the enlisted soldiers and their families.

The War for the Union had been waged but a few months, when Stephen Thomas, who was then 52 years old, offered his services in defence of his country.

The Legislature in the fall of 1861 authorized the enlistment of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry and the regiment was recruited by General Thomas under direct instructions received from the U. S. government through General B. F. Butler. General Thomas traveled the length and breadth of the State making public addresses and urging on the work of enlistment with the greatest ardor. His commission as colonel was dated November 12, 1861. The Eighth Regiment were mustered into the service at Camp Holbrook, Brattleboro in the winter of 1861, and on March 4, 1862, it left for Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico.

General Thomas served as colonel of the 8th Vt. Vols., from the organization of the regiment to January 12, 1865. He was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers February, 1, 1865, and served as such until August 24, 1865. He served with distinction in the Department of the Gulf until 1864, when his regiment was transferred to Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah valley, where it participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He was commended in general orders for services at Winchester, September 19, 1864, when he charged with the 8th Vt. Vols. and the 12th Conn. Vols. under his command on his own responsibility.

General Thomas served three years with conspicuous valor and distinguished gallantry and his military services were of a heroic character.

After the war he allied himself with the Republican party. In 1867 he was elected lieutenant governor of Vermont. For 8 years, beginning with 1868, he was United States Pension Agent for Vermont, with headquarters at Montpelier. He was Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1874 and 1875, president of the Vermont Officers Reunion Society at one time and for a long period had been president of the Eighth Regiment Association.

For a number of years he was president and manager of the United States Clothespin company, retiring from that position only a short time ago.

After retiring from active life he was cared for by Mrs. Amanda Newcomb, his daughter. She died suddenly about a year ago while attending the annual encampment of the Women's Relief Corps at Washington.

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IRA R. ALLEN.

IRA RICHARD ALLEN, the second son of Ira C., and Mary E. (Richardson) Allen was born in Fair Haven, March 29, 1859. His grandfather Richard Allen, was a descendant of Timothy Allen, who came from Londonderry, Conn., in 1768 to Pawlet. Richard Allen was a cousin of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame and was conspicuous as a soldier in the second



THE LATE IRA R. ALLEN.

war with Great Britain. It will be seen that Ira R. Allen came from good and patriotic stock.

Ira R. Allen obtained his education in the public school in Fair Haven, at Colgate Academy and at Brown University, graduating from the latter college with the class of '82. After graduation he was engaged for a time in the produce business in New York city and later he became interested in the mica industry in Virginia. He returned in 1887 to Fair Haven and this place had since been his home. In 1892 he was chosen to represent his town in the general assembly and two years later was elected as one of the senators from Rutland county. He had since been quite active in politics and as chairman of the Republican State committee in the campaigns of 1900 and 1902 did effective work.

Mr. Allen was chosen a member of the board of selectmen in 1893 and served four terms when he declined a re-election.

He had been a director in the Fair Haven Marble and Marbleized Slate company since 1885 and vice president of the Allen National bank since 1890. He was clerk of the corporation known as the Rutland and Whitehall railroad company and a director of the Rutland and Salem railroad company. He was the first postmaster to be appointed by President McKinley, his commission bearing date of March 12, 1897. During his term of office as postmaster Mr. Allen instituted a number of reforms and had given the town and government most efficient service.

He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty second degree Mason. He was a member of Mt. Sinia Temple Nobles of the Mystic shrine, Killington Commandery, Knights Templar and Eureka lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M. He was also a member of Fair Haven lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E of Rutland, and the Calumet club.

He is survived by two brothers, Charles R. Allen, cashier of the Allen National bank, and Frank E. Allen of the Hotel Allen and one sister, Miss Jessie A. Allen, all of Fair Haven.

HENRY WALKER STEVENS.

BY HON. H. H. POWERS.

HENRY WALKER STEVENS, of Johnson, Vt., was born at Bath, N. H., June 15, 1838, and died suddenly at North Troy, November, 19, 1903. He was the son of Joshua and Abagail Stevens, who removed from Bath to East Hardwick, Vt., in 1840, and the formative years of their son's manhood were spent on a Vermont farm.

His education was gained in the common schools of his town and at Peacham Academy.

After his majority he was engaged in mercantile business at East Hardwick about four years.

He married Mary P. C. Jordon, December 4, 1862, who with two daughters, Mrs. J. F. Wilson and Carrie B. Stevens survive him.

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In 1868 Mr. Stevens entered the employ of C. H. Cross and Son of Montpelier, as their travelling salesman through central and northern Vermont, and continued in this service till his death, a period of thirty-five years, without one word of rebuke or criticism; a fact that amply attests his fidelity to duty and his success in his employer's business.

His attractive personality, entertaining conversation, sparkling wit and strong sympathetic nature made all his acquaintances strong personal friends, and gained for his employers a patronage, that no competitor could supplant or minimize.



THE LATE HENRY WALKER STEVENS.

Largely since the Civil War there has been a radical change in the market-methods of distributing merchandise to the consumer. Formerly the country merchant went to the city market two or three times a year and purchased his stock in gross. Now the market comes to him, not two or three, but fifty times a year, giving him and thereby his customers the benefit, oftentimes, of cheaper prices, and always of better and fresher assortments. This change of business method has brought into being a new profession, known as Commercial Travelers, who represent every conceivable branch of industry and every known branch of trade. This profession is made up, for the most part of men of keen intellect, admirable business equipment, high character and agreeable address; without these qualifications patronage could not be successfully gained.

No one will be envious, if it be said, that Henry W. Stevens, in the latitude of his travels, was the best and most favorably known man of his guild. Not only was his success in securing and retaining a growing patronage for the house he represented phenomenal, he secured and retained the confidence and affections of all people with whom he came in contact, to a degree rarely reached in business life. Just how and why he gained the hearts of all who knew him it is difficult to define. It was no one quality of head and heart, no single trait of character, no marked characteristic in one direction alone, it was rather one composite whole, made up of an infinitude of lovable traits of character which, like a powerful magnet, drew the hearts of men to him. It was what Wadsworth calls:

> "That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love.

His cordial greeting, pleasant smile and magnetic handshake—his sally of sparkling wit, the arrows of which were never dipped in poison—his kind and sympathetic nature, rejoicing with those who rejoiced and mourning with those who mourned. His exemplary life, his high standard of honor, his fidelity to every duty and his loyalty to every friend, his steadfast support of every good cause and work, all these things and more, endeared him to all people who knew him and made his presence, always and everywhere, a benediction.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the Congregational church. His religious faith did not show itself in works on Sunday alone, but was a living vital force every day in the week. It held sway over his intellectual and moral nature like a queen. It guided every impulse, adorned every thought, shaped every word and controlled every deed in his practical every-day life, like an absolute dictator.

He was a profound student of human nature. He knew men—their modes of thought and reasoning—their bent of mind—their strength of character—their prejudices and their weak-

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nesses. He could detect sham, imposture and false pretense intuitively, and could discover solid merit and nobility of character at a glance. He could define the trend of public opinion and predict its final anchorage, far better than most men.

The world has been made better by his living in it. Let all of us who knew him be grateful for the happiness his life has brought to us, and rejoice, that he was spared so long to impress upon our lives the sunny influence of his own. His last words were: "It is too bad." It is not too bad for him, for now the eternal years of God are his. It is too bad for us for it takes from our sight, a most lovable personality, that always gladdened our hearts by his presence.

Loyal friend, exemplary citizen, kind husband and father, honest man, farewell.

The doors of immortality are wide ajar to receive you. And should some jealous sentinel on the outposts demand to know the graces of thy life, or the excellencies of thy character, point him to us, who have recorded them, in letters of living light on the tablets of unfading memory.

A HISTORY OF VERMONT.

BY EDWARD D. COLLINS, GINN & COMPANY PUBLISHERS Boston, New York, Chicago.

This work presents a continuous romantic history of Vermont from Indian times to the Spanish War, with geological and geographical notes, bibliography, topics and appendices, chronological tables, maps, illustrations and index. It is designed to meet adequately the legal requirements put upon the public schools for instruction in the history and geography of the State.

Attention is given to archæological remains, Indian life, Indian roads, the first white invasion of the wilderness, and the romance of early settlement. While the military history of the State is not slighted, the book is primarily the story of the life of the people. Social conditions and industrial growth are emphasized throughout.

The building of a constitution for the New Hampshire Grants is traced comprehensively yet analytically, and the unique development of Vermont's independent statehood is shown to have steadily progressed through the interplay of local and federal politics.

The illustrations are carefully selected and aid materially in explaining the text. Some of the maps, reproduced from early sources, have never before been presented for school use.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER presents in the current number, the first of a monthly series of illustrations of the industries of Vermont. The initial set of views given represent the granite industry. The next number will contain illustrations of the marble industry, to be followed with views of the slate industry, miscellaneous industries and water powers.

* *

The March VERMONTER will be largely devoted to Vermonters abroad and sketches of Vermont societies in other States.

* *

A new and valuable map of the marble, granite, slate and copper areas in Vermont in this issue is intended to show the commercial side of the geology of the State. The mineral areas shown cover belts within which are located quarries, (or copper mines) at present worked, or which have been worked some time in the past. The various geological areas were outlined by Prof. Geo. H. Perkins, State Geologist. The map was drawn by Mr. Robert H. Ford, C. E., St. Albans.

THE VERMONTER

An Illustrated Monthly State Magazine.

$1.00 A YEAR 10 CENTS A COPY

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter

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CHARLES S. FORBES,
Editor and Publisher,
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A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of Hotels and the best Family Homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from $4.00 to $10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York.

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Washington, D. C., Nov. 20th, 1902.

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Yours truly,

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As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price $1; 6 for $5. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, [Mutual.] Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,193.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	87,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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A Triumph of Perfection. Right Up-to-date.

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Cleanest Skimming Separator the World has ever Seen

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD!
Average Test for 50 Consecutive Runs .0138.

: : : : BUT THE : : : :

Handiest and Easiest Operated.



The 1904 Model U. S. has the only practical

LOW SUPPLY CAN.

Has Clutch Bushing; no lost motion, as soon as you pull on the crank the bowl begins to turn; and the gearing stops when crank is released.

Safest machine on the market; gearing entirely enclosed.

Built for Service and Efficiency.

Investigate its Merits and You Will Buy None But the U. S.

Read what prominent Dairying Authorities say about the 1904 Model.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
Dairy Department.

AMES, IOWA, March 23, 1904.

Your new 1904 Model (U. S. Separator) has just arrived at our shool and has been tested by the students. We find it requires far less power to operate this machine than it did the former style. The lowering of the tank has been a great improvement also. The machines that you have had here from time to time have given excellent satisfaction.

G. L. McKAY, (Prof. Dairying).

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BROOKINGS, S. D., March 18, 1904.

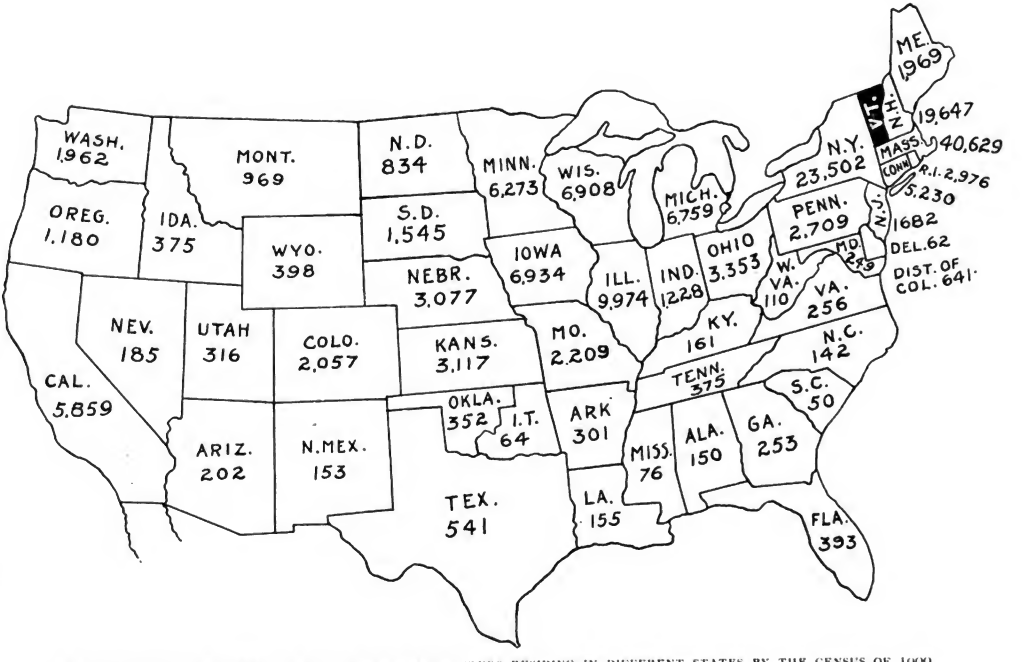
The No. 6 U. S. Separator (1904 Model), runs much easier than the old style and is a very attractive and well made machine.

A. H. WHEATON, (Prof. Dairying).

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MAP SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NATIVE BORN VERMONTERS RESIDING IN DIFFERENT STATES BY THE CENSUS OF 1900.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. MAY, 1904. No. 10.



REPRESENTATIVE NATIVES OF VERMONT WHO ARE ADOPTED CITIZENS OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES—A REMARKABLE LIST OF VERMONTERS AT PRESENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES—MANY DISTINGUISHED NAMES OF DECEASED VERMONT MEN ON THE ROLL OF FAME IN THE NATION.

BY CHARLES S. FORBES.

IN the northeastern part of the United States lies a State territorially small but which occupies a large place in the history of the American people. A glance at the map of the country published elsewhere shows the relative size of Vermont compared to the whole territory embraced between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The area of the State is less than 10,000 square miles, or not quite three-tenths of the total number of square miles in the United States, excluding its possessions. Vermont is only a dot on the geography of America, yet it stands out in bold relief in the written and unwritten record of human effort and accomplishment in this country during the past one hundred and fifty years.

Vermont's greatest and best product is men and women. The State is the nursery of sons and daughters who are intelligent, self-reliant, progressive and patriotic. Vermonters have the reputation of accomplishing something in the world and of being successful in life whether at home or abroad.

The physical geography of the State, the sturdy character of the early settlers, and the environment and early training of the home have combined to influence and mold the nature of the people of the Green Mountain State and shaping the future life of the individual. Opportunity is the guiding star to begin and continue work in every vocation or calling in life, and whether it comes at home or abroad makes no difference to native born Vermonters. Whatever fame they win, or however successful they may be in life, they honor themselves and the State of their birth. As much has been accomplished for humanity and civilization by Vermonters who have remained at home as by those who have gone abroad, in proportion to the field of operations and the opportunity afforded for action.

The happy homes of the sons and daughters of Vermont dot every prairie and mountain State in the Union. The native Vermonters residing in the United States beyond the borders of Vermont numbered 169,076 as shown by the United States census of 1900. Natives of the Green Mountain State have played no inconsiderable part in settling and developing many of the Western states. As early as 1850 there were 145,655 Vermont born men and women living in other states. In 1860 the number was 174,765, in 1870 it was 177,164; in 1880, 178,261; and in 1890, 172,769.

The map forming the frontispiece shows the number of natives of Vermont residing in each State and Territory within the boundaries of the United States. A study of this will give a comprehensive idea of the distribution of the natives of Vermont throughout the country.

The neighboring States of Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire naturally lead in the number of native Vermonters, there being a steady increase during the three decades in the number of Vermonters in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and a steady

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decrease in the number of Vermonters in New York. The population of the great middle States, like Illinois, Iowa and Michigan and Wisconsin, also includes a liberal sprinkling of Vermonters, but the number in those states has shrunk almost one-half during the last thirty years. In the far western State of California, on the other hand, each census shows an increase in the number of Vermonters over each preceding census.

Few States in the Union have sent out from its borders to other States so many sons who have won distinction in public life and achieved success in the business and professional world, as Vermont.

The loyalty of Vermonters to the State of their nativity is a dominant characteristic. This loyalty is perennial, and cannot be restricted by State boundaries or confined to continents. It manifests itself in frequent reunions of those who have become adopted citizens of other States, and is exemplified by the existence of a score or more societies of "Sons of Vermont" throughout the country.

The object of the writer of this article is to present for preservation in permanent form the record in peace and war of the sons and daughters of Vermont temporarily or permanently abroad and, thereby show Vermont's contribution to the history of sister States, of the United States and of the World.

In connection with this article will be found the history of the Vermont Association of Boston and the Society of Vermont Daughters in Boston. Subsequent numbers of this magazine will contain illustrated articles on Vermont societies in Washington, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Springfield, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Hartford and other cities.

VERMONTERS NOW IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The native Vermonters at present in the public service of the United States or sister States include many high officials, some of whom are still citizens of Vermont and others adopted citizens of different States. The list contains five Congressmen, a Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, two Philippine Commissioners, two Assistant Attorneys-General, four judges of the United States District and Circuit Court, a Commissioner General of Immigration, an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a Major-General and 35 commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, an Admiral, three Rear Admirals, and 10 commissioned officers in the U. S. Navy, a U. S. Minister, two Consuls General and seven Consuls to foreign countries; also a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor of a State and eleven members of State courts.

RECORD OF THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

The roll of native sons credited to the states of their residence who have honored Vermont by their distinguished services abroad is a long one, and includes a President of the United States, two Vice-Presidents, three Presidents pro tempore of the Senate, six Cabinet Officers, fourteen Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts, a score of U. S. Consuls, two Registers of the Treasury, many United States and State judges, two U. S. Commissioners of Pensions, four Assistant Attorneys-General, an Assistant Secretary of War, a Surgeon-General and a Paymaster-General of the Army, many officers of high rank in the Army and Navy, a Public Printer, a Chief of the Weather Bureau, and Collectors of Customs for the ports of New York and Boston. The Green Mountain State has also furnished 14 United States Senators and 71 Representatives in Congress from other States, besides six Governors, a score or more of college presidents and numerous professors, presidents and managers of railroads, a large number of eminent divines, distinguished lawyers, celebrated physicians, popular hotel proprietors, successful business men and prominent journalists.

The more important offices enumerated above were filled by the following natives of Vermont:

President, Chester A. Arthur; Vice-President, Levi P. Morton; Postmaster General, Jacob Collamer, Wm. F. Vilas; Secretary of War, Alphonso Taft, Redfield Proctor; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; President of the Senate, Stephen R. Bradley, Solomon Foot, George F. Edmunds; Minister to France, Levi P. Morton; to Austria and Germany, John A. Kasson; to Great Britain, Edward J. Phelps; to Italy, George P. Marsh; to Russia, Edward W. Stoughton; Assistant Secretary of War, Lewis A. Grant; Assistant Attorney General, Edward E. Bryant; Register of the Treasury, S. B. Colby, L. E. Chittenden; Comptroller of the Currency, Hiland Hall; Commissioner of Patents, Silas H. Hodges; Commissioner of Pensions, Joseph H. Barrett. W. W. Dudley; Interstate Commerce Commissioner, A. F. Walker, W. G. Veazey.

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A large number of native Vermonters have represented other states in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, many of whom were recognized leaders in Congress. The record shows that there have been 14 senators and 71 representatives representing different states who were born in Vermont.

At the present time no native Vermonter is a United States senator except Hon. Redfield Proctor and Hon. William P. Dillingham, both of whom are among the leaders in the Senate.

There are five natives of Vermont representing as many different sister states in the Congress of the United States, as follows: Joseph W. Babcock, Representative from the third district of Wisconsin since 1893, born in Swanton; George Edmund Foss, Representative from the tenth district of Illinois since 1894, born in Berkshire; Burleigh F. Spalding, Congressman at large from North Dakota, born in Craftsbury; Norton P. Otis, Representative from the nineteenth district of New York, born in Halifax; Martin J Wade, Representative from the second district of Iowa, born in Burlington.

The list of former U. S. Senators from other states born in Vermont, is as follows: Stephen A. Douglass, from Illinois; Henry M. Rice, from Minnesota; Charles Durkee, Matthew H. Carpenter, Philitus Sawyer and Wm. F. Vilas, from Wisconsin; Jacob M. Howard, from Michigan; A. H. Cragin, from New Hampshire; D. T. Corbin, from South Carolina; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, from Louisiana; Stephen W. Dorsey, from Arkansas; H. A. W. Tabor, from Colorado; Richard F. Pettigrew, from South Dakota; John M. Thurston, from Nebraska.

FORMER CONGRESSMEN FROM OTHER STATES.

The native Vermonters who have represented other states in the lower house of Congress since 1850 number 71, and are as follows:

New Hampshire: Jacob Benton, Edmund Burke, Harry Hibbard, Ossian Ray.

Massachusetts: H. H. Atwood, Walbridge A. Field, Richard Fletcher, F. D. Ely, Chancy L. Knapp, A. A. Ranney, Wm. A. Russell.

Rhode Island: L. H. Arnold.

California: Russell J. Waters.

Wisconsin: J. A. Barber, L. B. Caswell, George W. Cate, C. A. Eldridge, Ira S. Hazeltine, O. B. Thomas.

Minnesota: M. R. Baldwin, John B. Gilfillan, Milo White.

Michigan: F. C. Beaman, A. W. Buel, John S. Chipman, Charles C. Ellsworth, Roswell G. Horr, Wm. A. Howard, Edmund Rice, D. S. Walbridge, Geo. W. Webber, George Willard, John B. Corliss.

Ohio: Hiram Bell, Columbus Delano, John F. Follett, Valentine B. Horton, Harvey A. Johnson, H. A. Moore, Aaron F. Perry.

Tennessee: L. B. Chase.

Connecticut: Ezra Clark, Jr.

Iowa: M. E. Cutts, Josiah B. Grinell; John A. Kasson.

New York: Thomas T. Davis, Robert S. Hale, Samuel S. Ellsworth, H. S. Greenleaf, Charles B. Hoard, Jediah Hosford, Stephen C. Millard, Abraham B. Olin, A. X. Parker, Reuben Robbie, Henry J. Raymond, John G. Sawyer, W. L. Sessions, S. N. Sherman, Boardman H. Smith, Seth Wakeman.

Indiana: J. K. Edgerton.

Pennsylvania: Thaddeus Stevens, Darwin A. Finney, Thomas M. Howe, Aineon H. Reed.

Illinois: Jesse O. Norton.

New Jersey: H. B. Smith.

Virginia: W. H. H. Stowell, L. B. Platt.

Nearly all of the former Congressmen named above are deceased.

VERMONTERS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Among the distinguished officials of the United States government, at Washington, are the following natives of Vermont: Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed from Iowa, born in Morristown; Charles H. Darling, appointed from Vermont, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, born in Woodstock; Charles H. Robb, appointed from Vermont, Assistant Attorney General, born in Rockingham; Frank P. Sargent, appointed from Illinois, Commissioner General of Immigration, born in Orange; Charles A. Prouty, appointed from Vermont, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, born in Newport; John A. Kasson, appointed from Iowa, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary under the Tariff Act, and former Minister to Germany and Austria, born in Charlotte.

Other Vermonters in the government service in Washington are Geo. W. Wales, law officer of the Civil Service Commission, born in Middlebury; Cornelius C. Billings, law officer of the Patent Office, born in Brattleboro; John C. Schofield, chief clerk of the War Department; Edwin W. Lawrence, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department.

There are several Vermonters of distinction occupying high positions in the service of the United States Government in the Philippines. Henry C. Ide, appointed from Vermont, vice governor, is a native of Barnet. Dean C. Worcester, appointed from Michigan, secretary of the interior, was born in Thetford. Both of these distinguished men have been members of the Philippine Insular government since its establishment. Henry C. Bates, appointed from Vermont, Judge of the Court of the First Instance, was born in St. Johnsbury.

In the diplomatic and consular service in foreign lands, are to be found a number of prominent sons of Vermont. John Barrett, appointed from Oregon, is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Panama, born in Grafton; Frank Dillingham, appointed

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from California, Consul General at Auckland, New Zealand, born in Waterbury; John G. Foster, appointed from Vermont, Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, born in Derby; Wm. W. Henry, appointed from Vermont, consul at Quebec, Canada, born in Waterbury; Franklin D. Hale, appointed from Vermont, consul at Coaticook, Canada, born in Barnet; Marshall H. Twitchell, appointed from Louisiana, consul at Kingston, Canada, born in Townshend; Delmar J. Vail, appointed from Vermont, consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, born in Orwell; Frank C. Denison, appointed from Vermont, consul at Woodstock, New Brunswick, born in Pittsford; James A. Smith, consul at Leghorn, Italy, born in Middlebury.

The present governor of Colorado, James H. Peabody, was born in Topsham. Lieutenant Governor Lyndon A. Smith, of Minnesota, was born in Norwich. Other living Vermonters who have been governors of states are Levi P. Morton, of New York; Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; John B. Smith, of New Hampshire, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana.

VERMONTERS IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The Vermonter holding the highest commission in the active list of the United States Army is Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, military secretary and chief of the record and pension office, war department. General Ainsworth was born in Woodstock, and has been in the government service 30 years.

The general staff of the army includes a Vermonter, Lieut.-Col. Crosby P. Miller, assistant quartermaster-general, who was born in Pomfret. He entered the service in 1862.

The Vermonters holding commissions in the order of their rank are Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, commanding 14th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Herbert S Foster, 12th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Leonard A. Lovering, inspector general; Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Smith, ordnance department; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th infantry; Major Meda C. Martin, quartermaster's department; Major Eugene F. Ladd, quartermaster's department; Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th cavalry; Captain Harry B. Chamberlin, quartermaster's department; Captain Edward A. Shuttleworth, quartermaster's department; Captain Salmon F. Dutton, quartermaster's department; Captain William S. Pierce, ordnance department; Captain Frank S. Harlow, artillery corps; Captain Winfred B. Carr, artillery corps; Captain Charles C. Jameson, ordnance department; Captain Geo. C. Burwell, signal corps; Captain George C. Martin, 18th infantry; Captain John E. Woodward, 29th infantry; Captain Charles H. Paine, 29th infantry; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, artillery corps; 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin artillery corps; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, artillery corps, 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th infantry; 1st Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th infantry; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, medical department; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Morse, medical department; 2nd Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3rd cavalry; 2nd Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3rd cavalry; 2nd Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, artillery corps; 2nd Lieut. Robert P. Phinney, 12th infantry; 2nd Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 13th infantry; and 2nd Lieut. Rogden E. Beebe, 29th infantry.

THE RETIRED LIST.

Brigadier General William Smith, paymaster general, was born in Orwell and now resides at Pelham Manor, N. Y. Brigadier General Charles A. Woodruff was born in Burke, and resides in San Francisco. Brigadier General Woodruff served 30 years in the army and was assistant commissary in the Philippines and subsequently chief commissary of the department of California. Brigadier General Merritt Barber assistant adjutant general, retired after 30 years' service, in 1901. He was born in Pownal. Col. Henry C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster general, was born in Vermont and received his first commission in 1851. Brigadier General Edward B. Williston, was provost marshal general, department of the Philippines, Manila, in 1899 and 1900. He is now deputy governor of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Major Lemuel A. Abbott served in the Civil War and was brevetted February 27, 1890.

VERMONTERS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

The sons of Vermont are conspicuous in the active official list of the United States Navy, and their distinguished services entitle them to the high and honorable commissions which they hold. The ranking officer is Admiral George Dewey, senior member of the general board of the Navy. Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier and entered the service September 25, 1854. Rear-Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, now on the retired list, was born in Bradford, and entered the service September 29, 1860. Rear-Admiral George Albert Converse, chief of the bureau of ordnance, was born in Norwich and entered the service November 29, 1861. Rear-Admiral Albert S. Kenny, paymaster general for many years, is treasurer of the Panama Canal Commission. He was graduated from the University of Vermont and entered the service March 19, 1862.

The list also includes George Partridge Colvocoresses, Commander Stephen Rand, pay corps; Lieutenant-Commander Henry Thomas Mayo, Lieutenant Theodore Gibbs Dewey, Lieu-

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tenant Commander, Wm. B. Fletcher, Lieutenant George Robert Evans, Lieutenant George Calvin Day, Lieutenant Jonas Hannibal Holden, 2nd Lieutenant Berton W. Sibley, marine corps; Assistant Paymaster John Fletcher Hatch, pay corps; Passed Midshipman Harold D. Childs, and Midshipman Edward E. Spafford, Midshipman Harold H. Shanley, Midshipman C. M. Noyes.

Among native Vermonters who held commissions in the Navy from 1861 to 1865 were three Commodores—John H. Graham, Simon B. Bissell and George F. Emmons; three Captains—Theodore T. Greene, George M. Colvocoresses and William G. Temple; six Lieutenant-Commanders—George Dewey, George M. Blodgett, Henry L. Johnson, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edward P. Lull and Edwin T. Woodward. Also nine assistant-surgeons, two lieutenants, three masters, 14 ensigns, 12 paymasters, and 29 engineers.

VERMONT ARTISTS.

Vermonters have won wide fame in the world of art. The sculpture of Hiram Powers, the paintings of Thomas W. Wood and Robert Gordon Hardie and the architecture of Richard M. Hunt will perpetuate their names as g reat artists so long as their works endure.

Two brothers of an old Vermont family stand equally pre-eminent to-day in their professions. They are Larkin G. Mead, one of the world's great sculptors, who resides in Florence, Italy, and Wm. R. Mead, b born in Brattleboro, is an eminent New York architect. George J. Tobin, of New York, is a successful portrait painter and art designer. He was born in Weybridge. Arthur L. Rawson, born in Chester, has a studio at Hillsdale Manor, N. J.; Herbert Adams, born in Concord, is a New York sculptor.

Among popular Vermont artists who are at present engaged in p rofessional work in other states, are Suzanne Sheldon, the actress, born in Rutland and Mary Howe and Hattie Brazor Pratt, vocalists, both of whom are natives of Brattleboro. Minnie Marshall Smith, of Boston, born in Bradford, is an elocutionist who has charmed every audience she ever appeared before.

CLERGYMEN,

The roll of native Vermonters who have occupied, or are now occupying, pulpits of the various religious bodies throughout the country is a long one. Many clergymen born in this state are at present prominently identified with theological institutions as presidents or professors, and their names will be found elsewhere in this article. Those not included in that list are Rt. Rev. Anson R. Graves, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Laramie, Wyoming; Rt. Rev. Leigh H. Brewer, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Montana; Rev. Wm. C. Davenport of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Lewis Francis of New York; Rev. George B. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. W. R. Huntington of New York; Rev. Samuel H. Greene of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Wm. H. Davis, of Chelsea, Mass.; Rev. Frank S. Fitch of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. W. W Ranney of Hartford, Conn.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, Michigan, born in Brattleboro; Dr. I. N. Danforth of Chicago, born in Barnard; Dr. Zeno B. Babbitt of Washington, D. C., born in Londonderry; Dr. Solon Marks of Chicago, chief surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., born in Stockbridge; Dr. Roger Sherman Tracy of New York, born in Windsor; Dr. W. J. Davis of Woonsocket, R. I., born in Chester; Dr. Lucy Hall Brown and Dr. Ellen J. Foster Eddy of New York; Dr. Clary E. Gary of Boston, born in Montpelier; Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder of Philadelphia, born in St. Albans; Dr. Samuel Willard and Dr. Norman Bridge of Chicago; Dr. P. O'Meara Edson of Boston, born in Chester; Dr. I. Townshend of San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Rutherford of Providence, born in Newport; Dr. Charles P. Thayer of Boston, born in Burlington. Other physicians will be found in the list of college presidents and professors under the head of prominent educators.

POPULAR HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

Many sons of Vermont are numbered among the popular proprietors and managers of hotels in the United States. The fame of the Lelands and Barrons as landlords are well known to several generations. Both are Vermont families. Among the leading hotel men of the present day outside of the state are the following: Wm. A. Barron, of the Hotel Westminster, Boston, born in Hartford; Charles H. Greenleaf of the Hotel Vendome, Boston, born in Danville; Paul Smith of Paul Smith's Hotel, Adirondacks, born in Milton; Ferd W. Chase of the Loon Lake House, Adirondacks, born in Essex; also Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue, and E. L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, Paul W. Orvis and Loren H. Johnson of New York.

PROMINENT VERMONTERS IN BUSINESS.

John H. Converse, born in Burlington, one of the firm of Burnham, Williams, & Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Norton P. Otis, born in Halifax, head of the Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; John B. Smith, born in Rockingham, manufacturer of hosiery and knit goods, Hillsboro, N. H.; Charles H. Deere, born in Derby, manufacturer of agricultural implements, Moline,

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Ill.; Russell J. Waters, born in Halifax, founder of Redlands, California, capitalist; Ezra Warner, born in Middlebury, member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Albert A. Sprague, born in Randolph, founder and member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Annis W. Wright, born in Grafton, lumber manufacturer, Alma, Michigan; Joseph W. Babcock, born in Swanton, lumber manufacturer, Necedah, Wisconsin; Eugene N. Foss, born in Berkshire, president of the Sturtevant Co., Boston; Henry A. Willard, born in Westminster, capitalist, Washington; Franklin Edson, born in Chester, merchant and ex-president of New York Produce Exchange; Frank H. Chandler, born in Randolph, president of the Chandler & Held Piano Co., New York; Myron M. Parker, born in Cambridge, capitalist, Washington; Horatio N. Taplin, born in Montpelier, real estate, Washington; Edwin Woodward, born in Tunbridge, real estate and insurance, San Francisco; George Partridge, born in Randolph, oil manufacturer, San Francisco; Everett C. Benton, born in Guildhall, insurance, Boston; Charles E. Billings, president of the Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.; Austin Clement, born in Bridgewater, first vice president of the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago; Arthur L. Robinson, born in Grand Isle, member Boston Produce Exchange; John Martin, born in Peacham, banker and railroad builder, Minneapolis; Henry B. Meigs, born in Highgate, insurance, Baltimore; A. B. Chandler, born in Randolph, former president Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., New York; D. K. Pearsons, born in Bradford, capitalist, Chicago; Henry H. Sessions, born in Northfield, vice-president of the Standard Steel Coupler Co., Chicago; Stillman W. Robinson, born in Reading, inventor of shoe machines, Columbus, Ohio; James Sergent, born in Chester, manufacturer of burglar proof safes and vaults and time locks, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Blake, born in Corinth, manufacturer, Melrose, Mass.; Charles A. Gilchrist, born in Northfield, manufacturer, Boston; Charles F. Robinson, born in St. Johnbury, manufacturer, Amesbury, Mass..

James H. Peabody, born in Topsham, banker, Denver; Thos. R. Proctor, born in Cavendish, president of the Second National Bank, Utica; John R. Pixley, born in Orange, president of the First National Bank of Wyoming, Iowa; M. W. Skinner, born in Burlington, banker, Northfield, Minn.; Leroy W. Baldwin, born in Rutland, president of the Empire State Trust Company, New York; W. Eugene Kimball, born in Randolph, banker, New York; Edmund Seymour, born in St. Albans, banker, New York; Henry E. Hutchinson, born in Windsor, president of the Brooklyn Bank, New York; Wm. H. Porter, president of the Chemical National Bank, New York.

EMINENT JURISTS.

Chief Justice Charles M. Start of the supreme court of Minnesota, born in Bakersfield; Judge Edgar J. Sherman of the Massachusetts superior court, born in Weathersfield; Judge Henry F. Severens of the U. S. court for the 6th judicial district of Michigan, born in Rockingham; Judge Henry C. Bates of the court of the first instance in the Philippines, born in St. Johnsbury; Judge Elmer B. Adams of the U. S. court for the Eastern district of Missouri, born in Pomfret; Judge James W. Locke of the U. S. court for the district of Florida, born in Wilmington; Judge Albert R. Savage of the supreme judicial court of Maine, born in Ryegate; Judge James W. Remick of the New Hampshire supreme court, born in Hardwick; Judge Charles A. Willard of the district court of Hennipen county, Minnesota, born in St. Johnsbury; Judge John A. Lovely associate justice of the Minnesota supreme court, born in Burlington; Judge Francis M. Crosby of the district court of Minnesota, born in Wilmington; Judge Charles E. Phelps of the supreme court of Maryland, born in Guilford; Judge Thomas S. Buckham of the district court of Minnesota, born in Chelsea; Judge L. L. Baxter of the district court of Minnesota, born in Bakersfield; Judge Willard R. Cray of the district court of Minnesota, born in Highgate; Judge George B. Abbott surrogate of Kings county, New York, born in Brookfield; Judge William E. Fuller of the Bristol county (Massachusetts) probate court, born in Bridgewater.

PROMINENT LAWYERS.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Philadelphia, born in Richmond; D. T. Corbin, L. L. Coburn, J. M. Southworth, T. J. Sutherland, R. W. Sherman, Franklin Denison and A. C. Barnes of Chicago; A. R. Johnson, Frank V. Johnson, A. W. S. Proctor, R. W. Newhall, W. H. Button, Brainerd Avery, J. W. Simmons, Julius H. Seymour and Henry Wardner of New York; L. F. Englesby, N. L. Collamer, O. D. Barrett, John J. Ward and George Mason of Washington, D. C.

Hosea B. Moulton of Washington, born in Concord; Arba N Waterman of Chicago, born in Greensboro; W. W. Dudley of Washington, born in Weathersfield; Lyman E. Knapp of Seattle, born in Somerset; J. B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis, born in Barnet; John M. Thurston of Omaha, born in Montpelier; W. L. Gray of St. Louis, born in Highgate; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., of Boston, born in Addison; George Edmund Foss of Chicago, born in Berkshire; Lewis A. Grant of Minneapolis, born in Bennington; Edward A. Belcher of San Francisco, born in Stockbridge; R. D. Benedict of New York, born in Burlington; John B. Cortiss of Detroit, born in Richford; John A. Kasson of Washington, born in Charlotte; James W. Gleed of Topeka, born in Morrisville; Lucien B. Caswell of Fort Madison, Wis., born in Swan-

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ton; Martin J. Wade of Iowa City, Iowa, born in Burlington; Mason B. Carpenter of Denver, born in Orange; William F. Vilas of Madison, born in Chelsea; Owen F. Aldis of Chicago, born in St. Albans; Maxwell Evarts of New York, born in Windsor; Henry C. Belden of Minneapolis, born in St. Johnsbury; Willis E. Dodge of Minneapolis, born in Lowell; Emmet H. Rixford of San Francisco, born in Highgate; Thomas J. Boynton of Boston, born in Westfield; M. D. Grover of St. Paul, born in Wells; Tracy L. Jeffords of Washington, born in Williamstown; John C. Burke of Lowell, born in Albany; Isiah R. Clark of Boston, born in Reading; Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, born in Isle La Motte; Raymond Trainor of Hartford, Conn., Henry B. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H.; born in Cavendish; Charles E. Fairman of Washington, born in Fairfax; Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, born in Montpelier; N. L. Sheldon of Boston, born in Stockbridge; John J. Allen of New York, born in Burlington; Hazen M. Parker of Minneapolis; A. O. Colton, of San Francisco, born in Bolton; Omri F. Hibbard of New York, born in Franklin; Wm. Pitt Kellogg of Washington, born in Orwell; Ellery A. Hibbard of Laconia, N. H., born in St. Johnsbury; Wallace Pratt of Kansas City, Mo., born in Georgia; Charles E. Patterson of Troy, N. Y., born in Corinth; Elijah B. Sherman of Chicago, born in Fairfield; Elmore Scott of Whatcom, Wash., born in Isle La Motte; Alfred S. Hall of Boston, born in Westminster; George E. Minor of New York, born in St. Johnsbury; Charles M. Drew of Minneapolis, born in St. Johnsbury: Hiram R. Steele of New York; Charles A. Prouty of Washington; George R. Wales of Washington, born in Middlebury; L. W. Redington of New York; born in Grafton; John I. Gilbert of Malone, John H. Flagg of New York, born in Wilmington; Ashton R. Willard of Boston, born in St. Johnsbury; Charles H. Robb of Washington, born in Guilford.

LEADING EDUCATORS.

President William N. Ferrin of Pacific University of Oregon, born in Barton; President Albert Buxton of Texas Christian University, Texas, born in Londonderry; President George M. Herrick of Washburne College, Topeka, Kansas, born in Essex; President Webster Merrifield University of North Dakota, born in Newfane; Rev. Samuel H. Greene, chairman board of trustees Columbian University, Washington, D. C., born in Troy; Francis S. Hoyt president board of trustees Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, born in Lyndon; President Dewitt C. Huntington chancellor Nebraska Wesleyan University, born in Townshend; Theodore Prentiss, regent University of Wisconsin, born in Montpelier; President Charles J. Wright of the New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J., born in St. Johnsbury; President Charles W. Emerson of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, born in Pittsfield.

William B. Clark, professor of geology Johns Hopkins University and state geologist of Maryland, born in Brattleboro; Sherburne W. Burnham, professor of practical astronomy University of Chicago, born in Pittsford; Wm. Z. Bennett, professor of chemistry University of Worcester (Ohio), born in Montpelier; Rev. George N. Boardman, professor of systematic theology, Chicago Theological Seminary, born in Pittsford; Charles R. Adams, professor of dead history University of Michigan, born in Derby; George B. Adams, professor of dead history Yale University, born in Fairfield; James S. Ames, professor of physics Johns Hopkins University, born in Manchester; Edmund Andrews, professor of surgery medical department Northwestern University, born in Putney; Frank H. Knowlton, professor of botany Columbian University, born in Brandon; Isaac N. Danforth, professor of chemical medicine Northwestern University, born in Barnard; Herbert J. Davenport, professor of economics University of Chicago, born in Wilmington; Charles Denison, professor of diseases of the chest and of clinotology University of Denver (Col.,) born in Royalton; David D. Dewey, professor of economics and statistics Massachusetts Institute of Technology, born in Burlington; John Dewey, professor of philosophy University of Chicago, born in Burlington; Abraham L. Fuller, professor of Greek and dean of Adelbert College Western Reserve University, Cleveland, born in Vershire; Rev. George H. Gilbert, professor of New Testament literature Chicago Theological Seminary, born in Cavendish; Jasper W. Freeley, professor of physics and geology Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., born in Pomfret; James W. Gleed, professor of law and real property Kansas State University, born in Morrisville; Charles D. Hazen, professor of history Smith College, Northampton, Mass., born in Barnet; Francis H. Herrick, professor of biology Adelbert College Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, born in Woodstock; Otis D. Smith, professor of Mathematics Alabama Polytechnic Institute, born in New Haven; William C. Wilkinson, professor of poetry and criticism University of Chicago, born in Westford; Earl M. Wilbur, dean of Unitarian Theological Seminary, Oakland, California, born in Jericho; William R. Shipman dean of the college of letters of Tufts College, born in Granville; Haynes L. Buxton, superintendent public schools Oklahoma Territory, born in Londonderry; Edwin B. Frost, professor of astronomy Yerkes Observatory, Chicago, born in Brattleboro; Leslie W. Miller, principal School of Industrial Art, Phila-

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delphia, born in Brattleboro; Edward H. Williams, lecturer of mining and geology Lehigh University, born in Cavendish; Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, professor of biology Philadelphia Normal School, born in St. Albans; Andrew W. Edson, associate city superintendent New York public schools, educated in Vermont; D. A. Casey, principal commerce department high school Woonsocket, R. I., born in Starksboro; Norman W. Bridge, of Pasadena, Cal., emeretus professor of medicine Rush Medical College and former president Chicago board of education, born in Windsor; James D. Butler, emeretus professor of ancient languages University of Wisconsin, born in Rutland; Charles W. French, principal Hyde Park high school, Chicago, born in Woodstock; Mary O. Nutting, emeretus librarian Mount Holyoke Seminary, born in Randolph; Albert H. Walker, lecturer on patent law, Cornell University, born in Fairfax; Horace S. Tarbell, emeretus, superintendent public schools, Providence, R. I., born in Chelsea; Charles H. Vilas, emeretus president Western Academy of Homeopathy, Chicago, born in Chelsea; Charles N. Hewett, professor of public health, University of Minnesota, born in Vergennes; Anson D. Morse, professor of history Amherst College, born in Cambridge; Charles E. Phelps, professor of Law University of Maryland, born in Guilford; Harmon N. Morse, professor of anylitical chemistry Johns Hopkins University, born in Cambridge; Samuel Sheldon, professor of physics and electric engineering, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, born in Middlebury; Frank E. Woodruff, professor of Greek Boudoin College, born in Eden; James R. Wheeler, professor of Greek Columbia College, born in Burlington; Leverett W. Spring, professor of English literature Williams College, born in Grafton; Charles C. Torrey, professor of semitic languages Yale University, born in Hardwick; Francis H. Stoddard, professor of English literature New York University, born in Middlebury; Kirby F. Smith, professor of Latin Johns Hopkins University, born in Pawlet.

The list of distinguished educators now living and retired includes Samuel W. Boardman, president of Maryville College, born in Pittsford; George A. Gates, president of Iowa College, born in Topsham; Rufus C. Flagg, president Ripon College, born in Hubbardton; Rev. J. E. Rankin, president Howard University, educated in Vermont; James Woodward Strong, president Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, born in Bennington; John H. MacCracken, president Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., born in Rochester; Silas H. Peabody, president University of Illinois, born in Rockingham; James M. Rublee, president California College of Science, born in Whitingham; Ira A. Priest, president Buchtel College, born in Mount Holly; John N. Standish, president Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., born in Woodstock.

IN THE LITERARY FIELD.

Vermont men have been pre-eminent for many years in journalism and literary circles. Many sons of the Green Mountain State have occupied the front rank in the newspaper world, and the profession contains to-day a large number of able and influential editors and publishers of daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines. The galaxy of brilliant writers of the last generation or two includes Henry J. Raymond, founder of the New York Times; James R. Spaulding, founder of the New York World; Wilbur F. Story, publisher of the Chicago Times; Hosea Ballou, publisher of Ballou's Monthly; Dr. Simeon Gilbert, editor of the Chicago Advance; Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City Journal, and George A. Marden, editor of the Lowell Courier, a few of whom still survive and continue to wield a forceful pen.

Two generations count as household words: "Houghton, Mifflin & Co.," the "Riverside Press" and the "Atlantic Monthly," founded by the late Henry O. Houghton, who was born in Sutton. The present generation of newspaper and magazine readers in the United States are familiar with the names of many Vermonters engaged in the publishing business, or in editorial and literary work. The president and manager of the great publishing house of Harper and Bros. is George Harvey, who was born in Peacham. The editor of Harper's Magazine, Henry M. Alden, was born in Mount Holly. Silas H. Peabody, editor-in-chief of the International Encyclopedia, is a native of Rockingham; George P. Rowell, publisher of the American Newspaper Directory and of "Printer's Ink," New York, was born in Concord; Rev. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston was born in Sharon; Charles Whiting Baker, managing editor of the Engineering News, New York, was born in Johnson; Rev. Homer Eaton, publishing agent of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, was born in Enosburgh; Rev. Charles W. Winchester, editor of the Christian Uplook, Buffalo, was born in Westminster; Charles M. Thompson, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion, Boston, was born in Montpelier; Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, editor of the Missionary Herald, Boston, was born in Hardwick; Philip Hale, editor of the Musical World, Boston, was born in Norwich; John A. Hall, editor of Locomotive Engineering, New York, was born in Bennington; Charles D. Whiting, literary editor of the Springfield, (Mass.,) Republican, was born in St. Albans; Helen M. Winslow, editor of the Club Woman, Boston, was born in Westfield; Andrew

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J. Aikins, proprietor and general manager of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was born in Barnard; Hamilton F. Ormsbee, one of the editors of the Brooklyn Eagle, was born in Rutland; Lucius Bigelow, editorial writer on the Portland Oregonian, was born in Burlington; Lucien C. Herrick, editor of the Old Northwest Quarterly, was born in Randolph; Albert Clarke, editor of the Home Market Bulletin, Boston, and an able writer on political and economic subjects, was born in Granville; Charles F. Langworthy, editor of the U. S. Government Experiment Station Record, Washington, was born in Middlebury.

Other Vermonters engaged in literary work or in composing music are Prof. Wm. O. Perkins, of Boston, author and publisher of over 60 musical works, who was born in Stockbridge; Silas G. Pratt, author and publisher of 50 or more musical compositions, born in Addison; General Rush C. Hawkins, New York, author and magazine writer, born in Pomfret; Walter L. Sheldon, St. Louis, author of numerous ethical works, born in West Rutland; Henry Wood, Chambridge, Mass., author of scientific works, born in Barre; Addison T. Andrews, New York, composer of songs, born in Cavendish.

Prominent members of the text book publishing firm of Silver, Burdett & Co., are E. O. and E. E. Silver, who were born in Sutton. Benj. H. Sanborn, of Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., publishers of text books, was born in Morristown.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Albert Alonzo Robinson, president Mexican Central Railway, office New York City; born in Reading; Daniel Willard, second vice-president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., born in Hartland; O. D. Ashley, vice-president Wabash Railroad, office New York City; born in Townshend; Prentiss W. Drew, superintendent of telegraph Wisconsin Central Railway, office Milwaukee, Wis.; born in Burlington; A. S. Dunham, general auditor Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, office Baltimore, Md.; born in Northfield; F. W. Gilbert general superintendent Northern Pacific Railway, office St. Paul, Minn.; born in Bennington; Alonzo C. Goodrich, manager Chicago Burlington & Kansas City Railway, office Keokuk, Iowa; born in Pittsfield; James W. Hill, master mechanic Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, office Peoria, Ill.; born in Burlington; George M. Houghton, general manager Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, office Bangor, Maine, born in Lyndon; Henry H. Houghton, roadmaster Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, office Kalamazoo, Mich.; born in Westminster; Charles John Ives, president Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, office Cedar Rapids, Iowa; born in Wallingford; George S. Marsh, first assistant general passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, office Chicago, Ill.; born in Craftsbury; W. B. Ryan, traffic manager National Railroad Co. of Mexico and the Mexican International R. R. Co., office City of Mexico, Mexico; born in Fairfield; Marshall C. Sturtevant, car service agent Grand Trunk Railway, office Montreal, Canada; born in St. Albans; William Evans Tuttle, roadmaster New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, office South Framingham, Mass.; born in Rockingham; Edwin W. Winter, president Brooklyn Heights Terminal Railroad, office Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in Vermont; Don Juan Whittemore, chief engineer Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, office Chicago, Ill.; born in Milton; L. A. Howland, assistant superintendent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., born in Barre; Charles L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent Pennsylvania R. R., born in Northfield; E. O. Saltmarsh, division superintendent Louisville & Nashville R. R., born in Windsor.

Among prominent railroad officials who formerly lived in Vermont and experienced their early railroad service on the Central Vermont, are Julius M. Hannaford, second vice president Northern Pacific R. R.; E. J. Chamberlin, general manager Canada Atlantic R. R.; F. W. Baldwin, division superintendent Mexican National R. R.

Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, formerly resided at St. Albans.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., was for a time a clerk in the office of the chief engineer of the Central Vermont R. R. at St. Albans

Henry C. Wicker and Cassius M. Wicker, are two Vermont men who recently retired from official life after many years of active service in the management of numerous railroads. Henry C. Wicker was formerly traffic manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry., and president of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Cassius M. Wicker was president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Ry.

Among deceased Vermonters who won distinction in official railroad life outside of the state should be mentioned J. Gregory Smith and Frederick Billings, both of whom served as president of the Northern Pacific R. R.; H. S. Marcy, for many years president of the Fitchburg R. R.; Wm. G. Strong, one of the early presidents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; Daniel B. Robinson, president from 1896 to 1901 of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.; Aldace F. Walker, receiver and subsequently chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; and John C. Gait, for many years general manager of the Wabash R. R.

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The Vermont Association of Boston.

THE present Vermont Association of Boston was organized in January, 1887. The first meeting was brought about by an invitation which read as follows:

> "A meeting and dinner of the Vermont Association will be held January 27th, at 5:30 o'clock p. m., at the Parker House.
>
> It is sincerely hoped you will attend. The attendance of several eminent Vermonters is anticipated.
>
> Please signify your intentions by notifying Clyde D. V. Hunt, No. 3 Park Square, by January 22nd, in order that arrangements may be made for the exact number of dinners.
>
> W. A. Field,
> H. O. Houghton,
> A. A. Ranney,
> A. W. Beard,
> Thomas Dana
> G. N. Carpenter,
> C. D. V. Hunt,
> *Executive Committee, pro tem.*

At this meeting a permanent organization was affected with the following officers: Henry O. Houghton, president; Walbridge A. Field and Alanson W. Beard, vice-presidents; Clyde D. V. Hunt, secretary; Thomas Dana, treasurer; H. G. Spaulding, chaplain; George N. Carpenter, Alden Speare and Edmund H. Bennett, executive committee.

Article two of the Constitution, adopted at this time, stated:

"The object of the Association shall be to promote social intercourses, among its members, to perpetuate common memories, and to celebrate important events in the history of the State of Vermont."

This Association since its organization has held an annual meeting and banquet, usually in January, and has for the last five or six years had several special meetings in the nature of "Smoke Talks," and an annual "Sugaring-Off."

An annual report of the proceedings of the Association has been published since 1891 and many interesting historical facts pertaining to Vermont, have, in this way, been preserved.

NOTE.—Mr. James N. Frye informs us that in the early fifties there was an organization in Boston known as the "Vermont Union," which held occasional meetings—the one at the Revere House, March 15, 1859 being a most notable one.

The membership has steadily grown from fifty-six (56) in 1887 to six hundred and seventy-eight (678) January 1st, 1904. The success and the prominent place which this Association has taken among the several State clubs and Associations in Boston, has doubtless been due to the energy and standing of the noble men, who were connected with it as officers in its early days. Henry O. Houghton, founder of Boston's great book publishing house, was its first president and its untiring supporter for eight consecutive years. Of Mr. Houghton and his retirement from office, the annual for 1894 says: "The business meeting was notable for the retirement of the Hon. H. O. Houghton from the President's chair, which he had occupied since the organization of the society in 1886, and of Col. George N. Carpenter, who declined re-election as Treasurer, which office he had held for six years. Each of these gentlemen received an unanimous vote of thanks from the meeting for their long, faithful and efficient service, and both retire with the sincere regret of every member of the Association."

A complimentary dinner was afterwards given to Mr. Houghton by the members of the Association at Young's Hotel, and of this meeting the Press said in part: "A notable dinner in Boston last evening; integrity, ability, loyalty savored with a dash of quaint humor, constitute the birthright of the Vermonters. One could readily believe that, who looked in upon the circle of Green Mountain boys gathered at the tables at dinner last evening, to do honor to a revered and beloved fellow-citizen, in the person of Hon. H. O. Houghton, a loyal son of old Vermont, who cherishes still, as his most precious memory, the recollection of the fresh, clear mountain air of her lofty hills. A beautiful basket of flowers graced the table at which sat the honored guest, and his wit was as keen and his manner as sprightly as it has ever been in the long period during which he has presided over the deliberations of the Vermont Association."

Col. George N. Carpenter of most pleasant memory was, during the early years of the Association an energetic member of the Executive Committee and for several years treasurer,

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and did much to place the Association upon its high plane of usefulness. Captain S. Edward Howard was during this period the courteous and energetic Secretary of the organization.

Mr. Houghton was succeeded in the presidency by Hon. Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, and he in turn, by Hon. Alanson W. Beard, former Treasurer and Receiver General of this commonwealth, and of these gentlemen it has been truly said: "Few Associations have been honored by such a trio as Henry O. Houghton, Walbridge A. Field and Alanson W. Beard."

Hon. Alden Speare, one of Boston's best known business men, was the Association's fourth president, serving most faithfully for two years, and was in turn succeeded by Hon. William E. Fuller, Judge of Probate, whose dignity and thorough good sense made him an ideal president.



"THE WESTMINSTER" HEADQUARTERS OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION.

Judge Fuller was succeeded by Judge Edgar J. Sherman, former Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and Justice of the Superior Court.

During Judge Sherman's term of office the custom of visiting Vermont during Old Home Week was inaugurated. The first trip was in August, 1901, and was by special train to Mont-

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PRESIDENT ALANSON W. BEARD.—1896. DECEASED.



PRESIDENT WALBRIDGE A. FIELD.—1884-1885. DECEASED.

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pelier and Burlington. In 1902, the party went to Vermont by way of Saratoga, Lake George and Lake Champlain to Burlington, Vermont; and in 1903 to St. Johnsbury, Newport and Lake Memphremagog.

At a meeting of the executive committee in December, 1901, President Sherman appointed a committee, consisting of Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Joseph F. Scott, Charles K. Darling and N. L. Sheldon to take under consideration the matter of broadening the scope of the work of the Association, and in December 1902, this committee made the following report:—

"The committee to whom was referred the matter of conducting the affairs of the Association on broader lines, has carefully considered the same, and reports and recommends as follows:—

First: We are of the opinion that some reciprocal relations might be entered into between the Vermonters in the home State and the Vermonters in this locality, which would be for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and that this might be brought about through the organization of a Vermont Club or Exchange, with a bureau of information and registration, newspapers, etc.

Second; We recommend that the President appoint a committee consisting of thirty members of the Association, who shall have full power to act in the premises."



PRESIDENT JOSIAH H. BENTON, JR.

This report was afterwards acted upon by a committee of thirty and the recommendations of the original committee were in substance endorsed.

Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., became President of the Association at the annual meeting in January, 1903, and mainly through his energies, the opening of permanent headquarters for the Association was affected at the Westminster, in Copley Square, the literary and social center of the city of Boston, February 17, 1903.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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N. L. SHELDON,
Secretary.

The invitation to this function read as fol lows :

"You are cordially invited to attend the opening of the permanent headquarters of the Association, at Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, Tuesday evening, February seventeenth, nineteen hundred aud three.

Reception, seven to nine. Collation at nine.

N. L. SHELDON,
ELMER E. SILVER,
WADE KEYES,
House Committee.

A card enclosed read :—

"The opening of the headquarters for the Vermont Association is an innovation, and a step which, it is believed, will be appreciated not only by the members of the Association, but by the Vermonters outside of the State when visiting Boston. The committee intends to make the opening of these rooms in the nature of an 'Old-Fashioned Vermont Housewarming,' where everybody will feel at home and 'have a good time.'

"You are earnestly requested to attend.

"An hour or two will be given to social intercourse, which will be followed by a collation, including Vermont cider and butternuts."

"Of this function the Boston Herald said in part :

Jollification at the New Quarters. Green Mountain Boys in Green Mountain weather ; Make Merry with a dinner at the Westminster."

The Green Mountain boys of this vicinity had a grand jollification at the Hotel Westminster last evening, to dedicate the new club rooms of the Vermont Association of Boston.

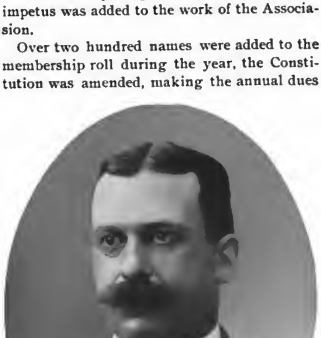
This organization of about five hundred members has been in existence seventeen years, and has the social object of perpetuating common memories, and celebrating events in the history of the State of Vermont. It is composed of natives of the State, sons of natives, and persons who have long resided there and who now live in Boston and vicinity.

The members have for some time considered it advisable to have a meeting place for their own social gatherings, as well as a club room where visitors from their native State may be welcomed and entertained.

A suite of five rooms in the Hotel Westminster has been fitted up for the purposes of the society. After a cordial housewarming of the new quarters, the company had a grand feast."

With the opening of headquarters a new impetus was added to the work of the Association.

Over two hundred names were added to the membership roll during the year, the Constitution was amended, making the annual dues



ARTHUR L. ROBINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

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VICE-PRESIDENT EUGENE N. FOSS.



VICE-PRESIDENT ALBERT CLARKE.

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$3.00 and the Association was placed upon a self-supporting basis. The House Committee reported that over six thousand persons visited the rooms during the eleven months following the opening.

A large number of portraits of eminent Vermonters adorn the walls of the rooms of the Association, and about forty Vermont newspapers and publications, together with the



READING ROOM.

popular magazines are to be found in the library room. The functions of the Association during the current year have been as follows:

November 17, 1903, a special meeting of the members of the Association on question of the revision of the Constitution. This meeting was followed by an interesting paper on Vermont Town History, by Mr. Wade Keyes. President Benton followed Mr. Keyes remarks with very interesting facts concerniug Matthew Lyon. The annual meeting and banquet of the Association was held at the Vendome, January 21, 1904, on which occasion, His Excellency, Governor John G. McCullough, His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Zed S. Stanton, and other distinguished guests were present. This was the largest meeting of Vermonters ever held in Boston, there being present over three hundred persons.

At a smoke talk, February 27, 1904, Hon. Wendell P. Stafford, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, gave a very interesting paper on The Making of Vermont.

On April 1st occurred the annual "sugaring-off" when "real maple sugar" on "real snow," together with doughnuts and Vermont cider, were indulged in by a large number of the members of the Association.

The present executive committee of the Association is made up as follows:—Josiah H. Benton, Jr., president; Albert Clarke and Eugene N. Foss, vice-presidents; N. L. Sheldon, secretary; Charles K. Darling, treasurer; William H. Davis, chaplain; Arthur L. Robinson; Everett C. Benton; Isaiah R. Clark; Wade Keyes; Elmer E. Silver; William Craig; William L. Quimby; George P. Anderson; and Addison O. Denny.

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., the energetic Presi-

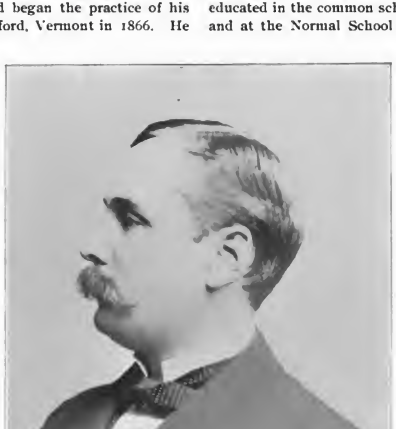
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dent of the Association was born in Addison. His ancestors were of English stock and were among the first settlers of Connecticut. He received his education in the district schools of Vermont, at Bradford Academy, New London Institute in New Hampshire, and the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1866.

He served with credit as a Union soldier in the Civil War, and began the practice of his profession in Bradford, Vermont in 1866. He

member and vice-president of the Algonquin Club, a past president of the Beacon Society, and an active member of the New England Genealogical Society. He was one of the founders of the Vermont Association, and has done more perhaps than any other member to develop it into its present degree of usefulness.

Albert Clarke is a native of Granville, was educated in the common schools of Rochester, and at the Normal School at Randolph, Ver-



TREASURER CHARLES K. DARLING.

afterwards practiced in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and was a Colonel on the Staff of Governor Stearns of New Hampshire in 1870. He was clerk of the House of Representatives, of the State of New Hampshire 1872. He came to Boston in 1873 and has since practiced his profession here with eminent success. He is the popular lecturer on Corporations at the Boston University Law School.

Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1870. He is one of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, a member of the Kingsley Post, G. A. R., a

mont. He prepared himself for a legal career at Montpelier, and practiced his profession for a time with Hon. W. D. Ferrin. He served with distinction in the Civil War, commanding a company at the battle of Gettysburg. He was on the staff of Governor Paul Dillingham of Vermont, and has been a member of the State Senate. He was, for a time, engaged in editorial work on the St. Albans Messenger, and Rutland Herald, and afterwards in Boston. He was a member and chairman of the United States Industrial Commission, during President McKinley's term of office and has been

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for many years secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston. He is a most careful student of public affairs.

Eugene N. Foss was born in Berkshire, and was educated in the common schools and at the University of Vermont. He came to Boston in the early eighties and accepted humble employment with the Sturtevant Blower Company, and has since become its general manager. He has been eminently successful in business, and is a director of several banks and industrial corporations. He was a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts District in 1902, and was defeated by a small margin. He is the present apostle of reciprocity with Canada, and is yet to be heard from.



A CORNER IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.

N. L. Sheldon was born in Stockbridge, was educated in the common schools, at Goddard Seminary, and Norwich University, graduating from the latter with the class of 1884. After studying law a year with Hon. Edgar H. Woodman, at Concord, New Hampshire, he became principal of the West Newbury, Mass., high school, and was master of the Norwood, Mass., high school from 1888 to 1890. He then resigned to accept the executorship of the estate of Albert Whitcomb, at Bethel, Vermont, and to continue his legal studies at the Boston University Law School. He has, since 1894, practiced his profession in Boston, and it has recently been said that "there is no better representative of the Boston bar than Mr. Sheldon." He was, during his school teaching career, president of the Norfolk Master's Club, and is a Knights Templar, a past president of the Norwich University Alumni Association of Boston, and a member of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library.

Charles K. Darling was born in Corinth, and was educated in the common schools, at Barre Academy, Dartmouth College and the Boston University Law school. Soon after coming to Boston he became interested in military matters and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war was major of the

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Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He served with distinction in Porto Rico, and at the close of the war he became colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and United States marshall for the district of Massachusetts.

William H. Davis, was born in Chelsea educated in the common schools, at Dartmouth College and the Union Theological Seminary, and is now, and has been for sometime the popular pastor of the Elliot church at Newton.

Arthur L. Robinson, was born in South Hero, was educated in the common schools



HENRY O. HOUGHTON, (DECEASED)
President 1887 to 1888.

and came to Boston when a young man, and secured employment in the hay and grain business, and is at the present time, a member of the firm of Hosmer, Robinson & Company, wholesale hay and grain dealers. He is a member and a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Algonquin Club.

Everett C. Benton, was born in Guildhall, was educated in the common schools, and came to Boston twenty years ago to accept a clerkship with John C. Paige & Company, and is at the present time, one of the four partners in this firm. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being an officer in various bodies in Boston, and has received the highest degree in Masonry, that of 33d. He is well known in Boston socially; is Vice-President of the Beacon Society, and a member of the Algonquin and Athletic Clubs.

Isaiah R. Clark, was born in Reading, and spent his boyhood days in Windsor, where he fitted for College. He graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law, and came to Boston to the office of Hon. A. A. Ranney, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Ranney & Clark, doing a large and successful business. He has been very successful as a trial lawyer. He is a member and officer of the Beacon society, and other social organizations.

Wade Keyes, was born in Reading, was educated in the common schools, Goddard Seminary, and at Tufts College. He studied law with Hon. William E. Johnson, of Woodstock, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1892. He has practiced his profession at Woodstock, New York, and this City. He is a trustee of Goddard Seminary, a director of the Winchester Manufacturing Company, a member of the New England Genealogical Society, the Lodge of Elks, and the Masonic orders.

Elmer E. Silver, was born in Bloomfield, was educated in the common schools and at Brown University. After a short school teaching career, he became interested in the publication of school books, and some years ago, organized the firm of Silver, Burdett & Company, and is the Company's treasurer. He is a member of the University and other Clubs in Boston.

William Craig, was born in Corinth, was educated in the common schools, and has for many years been interested in the fruit and produce business in Boston. He is a member of the firm of Winn, Ricker & Company, and is a past President of the Fruit and Produce Exchange. He has recently been elected a member of the Board of Selectmen of Brookline.

William L. Quimby was born in Lyndon, was educated in the common schools and at Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar and practiced for a time in St. Johnsbury, but has for the past ten years been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston.

George P. Anderson was born in St. Albans, was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the University of Vermont,

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He has been engaged in newspaper work in Boston for the last six years, being at the present time assistant city editor of the Globe.

Addison O. Denny was born in Northfield, was educated in the public schools of his native town and came to Boston in 1890, and became interested in mercantile business. He is at the present time engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the style of A. O. Denny & Company.



ALDEN SPEARE, (DECEASED) PRESIDENT 1897-1898.

The membership by native towns is as follows: Addison, 1; Albany, 6; Alburgh, 2; Athens, 1; Bakersfield, 2; Barnard, 2; Barnet, 6; Barre, 3; Barton, 4; Berkshire, 6; Bethel, 8; Bloomfield, 3; Bradford, 11; Braintree, 1; Brandon, 5; Brattleboro, 10; Bridgewater, 2; Bristol, 2; Brookfield, 5; Brookline, 1; Browington, 3; Burke, 4; Burlington, 15; Cabot, 4; Calais, 6; Castleton, 4; Cavendish, 3; Charleston, 1; Charlotte, 1; Chelsea, 9; Chester, 4; Chittenden, 1; Colchester, 1; Danby, 1; Derby, 8; Dorset, 1; Dover, 1; Eden, 2; Enosburg, 8; Fairfax, 3; Fairfield, 3; Fair Haven, 1; Fairlee, 3; Fayston, 1, Fletcher, 1; Franklin, 2; Georgia, 3; Glover; 2; Grafton, 2; Granville, 3; Greensboro, 3; Guildford, 5; Guildhall, 4; Halifax, 2; Hardwick, 1; Hartford, 2; Hartland, 1; Highgate, 2; Hinesburgh, 4; Irasburgh, 2; Jamaica, 2; Jericho, 1; Johnson, 4; Kirby, 1; Landgrove, 3; Leicester, 1; Londonderry, 1; Lowell, 1; Ludlow, 3; Lunenburgh, 1; Lyndon, 4; Maidstone, 1; Manchester, 2; Marlboro, 1; Marshfield, 4; Middlebury, 5; Middlesex, 1; Middletown Springs, 1; Montpelier, 12; Moretown, 1; Morristown, 3; Morrisville, 2; Newbury, 3; Newfane, 2; New Haven, 1; Newport, 3; Northfield, 6; North Hero, 1; Norwich, 5; Orange, 2; Orwell, 2; Panton, 1; Pawlet, 1; Peacham, 2; Peru, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Pittsford, 1; Plainfield, 3; Rochester, 3; Rockingham, 8; Rutland, 14; Ryegate, 4; St. Albans, 14; St. Johnsbury, 7; Salisbury, 1; Shaftsbury, 1; Sharon, 1; Sheldon, 6; Sherburne, 3; Shrewsbury, 2; Somerset, 1; South Hero, 2; Springfield, 10; Starksboro, 1; Stockbridge, 7; Stowe, 7; Strafford, 2; Sudbury, 1; Swanton, 5; Thetford, 5; Tops-

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ham, 3; Townshend, 1; Tunbridge, 5; Underhill, 3; Vernon, 3; Vershire, 1; Waitsfield, 5; Wallingford, 1; Wardsboro, 4; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Waterford, 4; Waterville, 2; Weathersfield, 5; Westfield, 2; Westford, 2; West Haven, 1; Westminster, 4; Weston, 3; West Rutland, 1; West Windsor, 2; Wheelock, 2; Whiting, 2; Whitingham, 2; Williamstown, 1; Williston, 2; Windham, 2; Windsor, 5; Wolcott, 1; Woodbury, 3; Woodstock, 14; Worcester, 1. The above membership is made up by natives of 152 towns in Vermont.



WM. E. FULLER, PRESIDENT 1898-1900.

Among the prominent members of the Association not already mentioned may be named, Wallace F. Robinson, capitalist; James N. Frye, merchant; James M. Gleason, treasurer of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; Davis R. Dewey, professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles P. Thayer, Dean of Tufts College Medical School; William R. Shipman, professor at Tufts College; William B Dennison, banker; George W. Brown, treasurer of the United Shoe and Machinery Company; Orlando H. Alford, banker; George W. Bishop, Railroad Commissioner; Hiram A. Miller, engineer in charge of Charles River Dam; James T. Phelps, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company; George W. Proctor, Ex-Mayor of Somerville; Samuel Cole, ex-Mayor of Beverly; Murray D. Clement, ex-Mayor or Waltham; Thomas J. Boynton, Mayor of Everett; Henry O. Houghton, of Houghton, Mifflin & Company; Lewis R. Speare of Alden Speares' Sons Co.; Oscar F. Allen, treasurer of Cambridge Savings Bank; Ira A. Abbott, Judge of Municipal Court, Haverhill; Gordon A. Southworth, Superintendent of Schools, Somerville; Arthur W. De Goosh, Assistant Attorney General;

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Harrison H. Atwood, ex-member of Congress; Frank M. Cowles, artist; Edward Cowles, physician; Scott C. Carbee, artist; Giles W. Bryant, physician; Charles R. Corwin, merchant; Frank A. Hodgdon, physician; Samuel B. Whitney, musician; William M. Olin, secretary of the commonwealth; Freeman J. Doe, merchant; George H. Graves, merchant; John



EDGAR J. SHERMAN, PRESIDENT 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

C. Burke, lawyer; Marcel N. Smith, merchant Frank W. Page, physician and Charles H. Collins, merchant; Charles H. Greenleaf, proprietor Hotel Vendome; Theophilus Grout, special inspector U. S. Treasury; Thomas E. Guild, physician; Alfred S. Hall, lawyer; Frederick M. Hall, physician; Fred Hartley, wool merchant; Nathaniel C. B Haviland, physician; James B. Hawkins, boot and shoe machinery: Charles W. Hinman, manufacturer; Fred Holden, manager Vermont Marble Company; David H. Holmes, physical instructor, McLean Hospital; Gardner W. Bullard, merchant; Elmond A. Burnham, physician; Howard R. Burrington, professor at Dean Academy; John S. F. Bush, physician; Edward H. Buchnell, physician; George S. Cahill, physician; Orrin H. Carpenter, lawyer; James F. Chase, manager of U. S. Life Insurance Company; Frederick E. Cheney, physician; Leland H. Cole, cashier, Mercantile National Bank; Neidhard H. Houghton, physician; George E. Howe, lawyer; Winfred L. Howe, physician; Charles M. Hutchinson, physician; Arthur T. Johnson, lawyer; Ervin A. Johnson, dentist; Matt B. Jones, lawyer; Edward B. Kellogg, physician; Austin H. Kenerson, publisher; George B. Knapp, lawyer; Guy Lamkin, merchant; Arthur C. Lamson, merchant; George L. Lane, physi-

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cian; Arba N. Lincoln, lawyer; Rev. John W. Lindsay; Walter M. Lindsay, lawyer; P. O'Meara Edson, physician; William A. Faulkner, cashier American National Bank; William H. Field, treasurer, Journal Newspaper Company; John E. Fish, physician; John C. Frye, merchant; William M. Gay, physician; Arthur A. Gibson, physician; Curtis Abbott, lawyer; Addison L. Aldrich, merchant; Clarence J. Allen, physician; Edward E. Allen, physician; Harry H. Armington, lawyer; H. Benson, paymaster, N. E. Telephone & Telegraph Company, Jay B. Benton, city editor Boston Transcript; Walter K. Bigelow, merchant; Freemen M. Bill, merchant; Henry G. Bissell, merchant; Nathan D. Blake, merchant; Charles H. Bradley, superintendent, Farm School; Lewis S. Breed, dentist; Leonard E. Brewster, dentist; Rev. G. Wolcott Brooks; Frederick W. Brown, lawyer; George A. Brown, lawyer; David T. Montague, lawyer; John G. Morrison, manufacturer; Barron



GEORGE N. CARPENTER, (DECEASED) TREASURER 1888 to 1895.

Oscar Armstrong, merchant; Edmund K. Barnes, wholesale druggist; William A. Barron, proprietor, Hotel Westminster; Rev. James L. Barton; Charles H. Bayley, manager United Shoe Machinery Company; Edwin A. Bayley, lawyer; George W. Beaman, rear admiral U. S. N.; Chauncey Coon, manufacturer; Milo Crane, merchant; George M. Dimond, editor; Charles R. Draper, physician; Charles A. Drew, physician; Rev. Myron S. Dudley; Lorenzo B. Dutton, physician; Byron L. Dwinnell, physician; Eugene Bemis, vice president Walter M. Lowney Company; Henry C. Moulton, lawyer; Frank L. S. Newton, physician; Rev. Clyde E. Ordway; George B. Reed, publisher; Albert A. Robinson, president, Mexican Central R. R.; Benjamin H. Sanborn, publisher; Elihu L. Sawyer, physician; Fred W. Shattuck, teacher; William E. Sleeper, manufacturer; Albert M. Smith, merchant; Fred D. Stanley, lawyer; Ralph A. Stewart, assistant Attorney General; Bertrand E. Taylor, architect; Benjamin Tenney, physician; Frank W. Thayer, lawyer; Edward C. Wheeler, manufacturer; Ashton R. Willard, author; and Curtis H. Burt, lawyer.

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Daughters of Vermont in Boston.

BY MRS. CHARLES H. HYDE.

THE Daughters of Vermont in Boston are indebted to Miss Helen M. Winslow and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin for the formation of their most successful Association.

In February, 1894, a call was placed by them in the Boston and Somerville papers for all Vermont women interested in forming a society of Vermont daughters to meet at the Parker House.



MRS. CLARENCE J. ALLEN,
President.



MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW,
President 1896—1900.

At that meeting in March, thirty enthusiastic Vermont women were present; the club was organized and the Constitution and By-Laws adopted.

From this beginning has grown the present flourishing society which on its tenth anniversary in March reported a full membership of 250 with a waiting list of 22. Our honorary membership list contains the names of many of the most prominent Vermont women throughout the United States.

It was incorporoted May 8, 1897 with the following signatures: Helen M. Winslow, Lucy J. Wood, Anna F. Barton, Maria L. Parker, Abbie B. Greenleaf, Ellen Dana Orcutt, Harriette E. Dickerman.

The society's aim is "To promote acquaintance, good fellowship and mutual benefit among the daughters of Vermont resident in or near Boston and the establishment of a place for social meetings."

The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month from November to April inclusive; they are varied in nature being sometimes literary or musical, sometimes in the form of a reception to some distinguished guest, and often devoted to the discussion of topics of the day; the tea and social hour usually following, enables the members to meet old acquaintances as well as to form new ones, through the bond of love for the old Green Mountain State.

The club was most fortunate in having for its first president, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, daughter of the late Hon. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont's famous "War Governor."

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Mrs. Stevens continued in the presidency two years, her refusal to accept renomination being received with deep regret. As honorary president she is greatly esteemed, and her musical ability has been a source of great pleasure.

The second president was a native of Westfield, Miss Helen M. Winslow who is known throughout the country, not only as the founder of "The Club Woman" magazine, but also as a well-known writer of prose and poetry. After four years of efficient service Miss Winslow retired from office amidst expressions of regret.



MRS. SALLY JOY WHITE,
President 1900—1902.



MRS. WILLIAM A. BARTON,
President, 1902—1904.

Her successor, Mrs. Sallie Joy White, born in Brattleboro, is the acknowledged leader of women journalists; she was one of the founders of the New England Women's Press Association, and its first president, which office she held five years. Mrs. White accompanied Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on her anti-slavery lecture tour through Vermont, and her reports attracted wide-spread attention.

The fourth president, Mrs. William A. Barton, was Anna Ferry, of St. Albans, She held the office two years, during which time the growth of the club, largely due to her efforts, was remarkable, the limit of membership being reached and a waiting list established.

Mrs. Barton had previously served three years as corresponding secretary, and two years as first vice-president. Her gracious manner and charming personality, as well as her tact and executive ability have endeared her to every member.

At the last annual meeting, March 17th the following officers were elected for 1904-1905:

Honorary President, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens; President, Mrs. Clarence Jean Allen, (Eva O. Joslin, Waitsfield); 1st Vice-President, Mrs. George O. Proctor, (Lillian A. Clark, Chester); 2nd. Vice President, Mrs. Louis G. Hale, (Mary E. Raymond, Woodstock); Recording Secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt, twice re-elected, (Blanche A. Goodnough, Newfane); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, re-elected, (Kate Meriam Royce, Rutland); Treasurer, Mrs. Frederic W. Sherburne, (Lola E. Wilson, Barre); Executive Board, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols, (Anna B. Severance, Windsor); Mrs. O. C. Ashton, (Oniss J. Needham, Middlebury); Mrs. William P. Shreve, (Janet Livingstone King, Winooski).

Committees.—Musical: Mrs. William H.

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Converse. Mrs. Eugene Eaton, Mrs. G. H. Graves. Literary: Mrs. Barbara Galpin, Mrs. Arthur L. Robinson, Mrs. Alfred S. Hall. Hospitality: Mrs. Anthony Kelley, Mrs. Eugene C. Wylie, Mrs. Philip McGrath, Mrs. Gilman A. Wheeler.

The honorary membership of the Association consists of the following prominent women, now or formerly resident in Vermont: Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Hotel Metropole, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, The Maples, Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Mary Wilkens Freeman, Metuchen, N. J.; Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, Pine Heights, Brattleboro, Vt.; Miss Mary Howe, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. William Dean Howells, 40 West, 59th St., New York City; Mrs. Harriette Brazor Pratt, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Mrs. E. C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. Theodore Thomas, 43 Belleve Pl., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lucy Wheelock, 284 Dartmouth St., Boston; Mrs. Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. W. G. Veazey, 1721 P. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George P. Greeley, Montpelier, Vt., Mrs. John G. McCullough, North Bennington, Vt.

Once every year a "Gentlemen's Night" is observed, at which are present dignitaries of the State and other prominent men and women.

In 1894, a reception was given the late Governor Levi K. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Stranahan and Mrs. Stranahan; the following year a similar reception was given to Governor Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury. In 1896, the honored guest of the club was the late Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts and Mrs. Wolcott. Two years later Governor E. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. J. Gregory Smith were guests of honor.



MRS. GEORGE O. PROCTOR,
First Vice President.



MRS. LOUIS G. HALE,
Second Vice President.

In December, 1900, the banquet at the Vendome was graced by the presence of Vermont's daughter Mary Howe, whose charming voice was heard at its best. "Gentlemen's Night" in 1903 an interesting evening was spent with Mrs. Waldo Richards in "Hiawatha" at the Tuileries.

The tenth anniversary of the society was celebrated on March 8th, at the Vendome, by a luncheon; as it marked an era in the Club's life, it deserves special mention. At half-past twelve the doors of the reception hall were thrown open to the Daughters and their friends. The ladies were presented to the guests of honor by a group of ushers: in the receiving

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line, standing amid the palms with the president, Mrs. William A. Barton, were Mrs. McCullough, wife of the governor of Vermont, Mrs. Bates, wife of the Massachusetts governor, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Sallie Joy White and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin. Noticeable among the decorations were the National and Vermont State flags which were loaned by the Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, and were a gift to that society from the late Gov. J. Gregory Smith. Following the reception a dainty luncheon was served, to which about two hundred sat down. The



MRS. ALBERT W. PRATT,
Recording Secretary.



MRS. CHARLES HUESTIS HYDE,
Corresponding Secretary.

decorations were in the club colors, pink and green.

The guests of honor were seated at a round table in the centre of the room, and at each plate was a tiny pot of ferns as a souvenir of the occasion.

Other small tables were placed about the hall, at which were the members and their guests. After the cravings of hunger were satisfied came usual post prandial exercises; bright and witty sayings, such as only Vermonters know just how to utter, fell from the lips of the various speakers

The president, Mrs. Barton, in her graceful way, introduced each one and by well chosen words wove their remarks into a perfect whole; a congratulatory telegram was received during the luncheon from Governor McCullough, and read by her.

In calling upon Mrs. Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Barton referred to her as "the author of our being," to which the popular ex-president responded in her witty vein, sharing the honor with Mrs. Galpin to whom she referred as 'small in stature" but one who "played a very large part in creating the society."

Miss Winslow's remarks were all in her usual original style and much regret was felt that they must be brief owing to the necessity of her early departure. To her the society is indebted for more than its formation; her membership and continued interest means much to it, and she stands for all that is best in club life; not alone in New England is she thus known, for she enjoys a national reputation on account of her work as editor of "The Club Woman."

Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, expressed in a few well chosen words her pleasure at being present. Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin read an original poem, written for the occasion, which was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Sallie Joy White gave an in-

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teresting bit of history. She related how Vermont being refused admittance to the confederation sturdily stood alone and declared herself an independent republic. Even when England offered to form an alliance with her, plucky Vermont turned her back and said "No" preferring to stand alone rather than ally herself on the side of monarchy against her sister colonies. In closing she said, "Boston can't go far wrong with so many Vermonters in it."

The afternoon pleasures closed with piano solos by Mrs. Stevens and a group of songs by Mrs. Gertrude Fletcher.

Although organized as a social club it has ever shown a willingness to further a good cause; believing in the educational power of books, it has sent out four travelling libraries.

The first one of its kind circulated in Vermont was a gift from its "Daughters" in Boston: more recently two other libraries were given by its members for circulation in the Southern States, the latter were named respectively, "Anna F. Barton," and "Daughters of Vermont."

This society has also contributed materially toward the Model School in Georgia, established by the Massachusetts Federation.



MRS. FREDERIC W. SHERBURNE,
Treasurer.



MRS. L. B. NICHOLS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

It was pronounced by all a very successful ending of the first decade in the society's history.

The members are very proud of the gavel which calls them to order. It is an exact copy of the ivory one used in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the head being made of locust wood cut from a tree close to the old "Catamount Tavern" frequented by Gen. Stark, Seth Warner and Ethan Allen, before the Battle of Bennington. It was presented by Mrs. Mary Walton Dewey, to the club in November, 1897.

Actuated by the same patriotic spirit, for which the children of Vermont have ever been noted, it was one of the first to respond to the call for aid during the Spanish-American War.

These few instances show that although its main work is in social line, this society aids in educational and philanthropical work according to its ability.

The club is a strong factor in the lives of many Vermonters in Boston, and the meetings are the occasions of much pleasure in strengthening the ties that bind every loyal son and daughter of Vermont to his native State.

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December 31, 1904

Summer Art Number.

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Summer Resorts.

Fair Women,
Vermont Men.



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Solid Trains Boston to Vermont Points,
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	A Week days	B Daily	C Daily
Lv Boston	9.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m	7 30 p.m.
Providence via Worcester	6 35 a.m.	7 56 a m.	4 15 p.m.
Worcester	8.00 a.m.	†9 30 a.m.	‖6.24 p.m.
Lowell	9 39 a.m.	10.99 a.m.	8.10 p.m.
Nashua Jct.	10.03 a m.	12.34 p.m.	8 37 p.m.
Manchester	10 29 a m.	1.01 p.m.	9.06 p.m.
Ar White River Jc.	1.17 p.m.	4 00 p m.	12 30 p.m.
Montpelier	3.58 p.m.	6.20 p m.	3.15 a.m.
Burlington	5 20 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.
St. Albans	5.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	5 08 a.m.
Montreal	8 10 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	7.25 a.m.

Trains A and B have Pullman wide vestibuled buffet cars. Train C sleeping car Boston to Montreal.

†Week days only. ‖Sundays at 4.50 p. m.

Solid Trains, all rail, New York to St. Albans,
Via Springfield.

	A Week days	B Daily	C Week Days
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Bridgeport	10.03 a m.	4.57 p.m.	10.21 p m.
New Haven	10.34 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	10 55 p m.
Hartford	11 85 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	11 55 p m
Springfield	12.20 p.m.	8.15 p m	12.45 a.m
Ar White River Jc.	4 27 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	5.00 a m.
Montpelier	6.20 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
Burlington	7 30 p.m.	5 00 a.m.	9.57 a.m
St. Albans	7.55 p m.	5.08 a.m.	10.38 a.m.
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. JUNE, 1904. No. 11.

A Song in the Night.

BY KATE M. CONE.

LONG ago, in one of the townships of eastern Vermont, settled immediately after the close of the last French and Indian War, there lived a nine-years old boy named Stephen. His home with his father and mother and brothers and sisters, was in a log cabin at the foot of a high hill overlooking the Cascadnac River. No other houses were in sight. Where now are mills and a bridge and dam and long main street, there was only wilderness, an Indian trail through a tall pine forest, a line of rocks and rapids, and a faintly defined ford. At the junction of the Cascadnac with the Connecticut, a mile below, was a broad meadow where Indians used to camp, and the clear stream on which Stephen looked had, in days gone by, been a highway by which many a poor little English boy and girl had been carried captive to Canada. Scattered over the township there were perhaps a hundred souls, and so far apart were their dwellings, and so solitary their lives, that any occasion which brought them together was gladly improved. When, therefore, one afternoon early in June, Stephen's father came home from his work in the fields, somewhat before the usual hour, his step and his voice full of news, the whole household stopped work and gathered near him to listen. "Mother," he said, "I was over in the south clearing this afternoon when Elijah Strong went by. He called out there would be a preaching service at his house on Sunday and wanted me to pass on the word. I didn't rightly understand who, but maybe the minister from Hinsdell, Rev. Bunker Gay, will be there"

"It will be a great day for children," mother answered. "There are as many as eight babies to be baptized," and she immediately began to plan about her own twins, who had been born, as had the little ones in the other families she thought of, since the last time a regular minister had been there the autumn before.

If children nowadays had a chance to go to church only two or three times a year and then everybody went, from old folks down to babies and dogs, and stayed all day and took their luncheon, they would think it as great a treat as Stephen did.

The weather was such as we know on the second Sunday in June.

In good season in the morning Stephen was on the watch for the folks from the north part of the town and soon saw a little company crossing the river by the ford below the falls and toiling up the steep footpath to his father's house. There they rested a short time and then all started together for the climb over Hurricane.

At the center of the Town the Strong's kitchen was crowded, mothers with little ones occupying the few chairs, men and boys sitting in the open windows and on the doorstep, and more children than grown folks everywhere, for few as the families were, they each had from six to sixteen children. Within the memory of men now living three families in this same town sent fifty children to school in their district, so that we may feel sure that when the whole community turned out to church at the Center, pretty nearly every such Sunday might properly be called a children's day.

Stephen sat on the front seat, which was a split log laid on two blocks. After the morning sermon the eight babies were baptized and after the noon lunch another sermon was preached. Not much was said or done on purpose for the children, but I do not think they missed it. Stephen, at all events, took everything in as if it were meant for him. He liked the minister and, above all, he liked

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the minister's singing. He could sing a little himself, but never before had he heard so many people, led by so strong a leader, sing together. This was the hymn that went best;

"God is the refuge of his saints
When storms of sharp distress invade,"

Stephen thought of the cold winter they had lived through, of his mother's illness and their loneliness in the little cabin on the hillside, of how frightened the little ones had been when the wolves howled and the bears came prowling round, and how the bitter storms of snow and sleet had indeed invaded their poor home:

"Ere we can utter our complaints
Behold him present with his aid."

that was the way it was now when, with returning spring, everything looked brighter and easier.

"Let mountains from their seats be hurled
Down to the deep and buried there."

Out of the windows on one side Stephen could see the Pomfret and Sharon hilltops and on the other a glimpse of the Quechee range through the gap in Shallies hill. He couldn't imagine those everlasting hills being moved.

"There is a stream whose gentle flow
Supplies the city of our God;
Life, love and joy, still gliding through
And watering our divine abode;"

Far below, in full view, the Cascadnac sparkled in the sunshine. It was like the sacred river of the city of God to the new township.

"That sacred stream, thine holy word,
Our grief allays, our fear controls;
Sweet peace thy promises afford
And give new strength to fainting souls."

The afternoon service came to an end. Each man mounted a restless horse and with wife and babies behind him and children trudging along on foot, turned homewards, several groups going southward toward Quechee and others climbing the east path over Hurricane. Stephen was among the latter. They went soberly and rather silently along, as if loathe to separate to their scattered homes, but in Stephen's head ran the hymn about the mountains and the river, the storms and God's being a refuge to his saints. Next day he whistled it now and then and when he went after the cows he sang it at the top of his lungs.

"Stephen" said his father one day later in the same week, "I want you to go to mill for me to morrow. There is so much work to do about the planting that I can't spare John I will tie the bags onto the mare and you onto the bags and you'll go all right."

"Yes, father," said Stephen, feeling very much as any nine-years old boy in that region to-day would feel if he was told to go to Boston, one hundred and fifty miles away, on the morning train and back at night, to buy family supplies, that is, very much astonished, a good deal set up and about half and half afraid. Going to mill at that time meant taking the grist on horseback twenty-five miles to and from Charlestown, N. H., which was the nearest place where corn could be ground. There was no road, but a tolerably clear bridlepath which old Nell knew almost well enough to go over alone, and Stephen had some memory of the way they had come when the family emigrated from Connecticut. He was used to the woods and he had always had to be braver than boys are who live in a long settled country. No room for nerves or imaginary fears in those days for either girls or boys. And yet it was a lonely journey and he was a little boy. Wild beasts were plenty and Indians were still a possibility. Don't think his father did not dread to send him, and as for his mother, her heart sank like lead at the first word of the proposal. Stephen saw in a moment that they wanted him to be brave and that he must be brave for their sakes as well as for his own. He kept his trembling and knee-shaking to himself and he whistled to keep his courage up. He went to bed early, but his mother heard him in the little loft of the cabin over her head, after the others were asleep, asking God to take care of him and make him a brave boy. That made her cry and she went to sleep with a prayer on her lips for his safety.

Next morning the journey seemed not half so dangerous. Stephen took an early start, his father doing as he had promised, that is, tying the bags securely on each side of old Nell and tying Stephen also to a seat on her broad back. In the saddle-bags was a substantial luncheon and Stephen felt full of importance and pleasure. The trusty horse climbed the path, traces of which may still be seen above the Woodstock railroad. From the brow of the hill the boy looked back and waved his hand and then urged old Nell into a trot on her southward journey.

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Wouldn't you have liked to be with him? Four o'clock of a June morning is a lovely time in the woods and Stephen saw most of the feathered and furry inhabitants at breakfast or busy clearing up. The bobolinks were as fond then as now of the upland east of Hurricane. In the swamp, a half mile beyond, the air was filled with the fragrance of the swamp-pink and Stephen could see its pink blossoms growing in profusion in the thicket. A family of coons were washing in a pool at one place which he passed. He saw foxes whisking out of sight. Squirrels chattered at him from branches and flirted their grey tails in saucy friendliness. The forest birds seemed not afraid and, to his great delight, once one perched on the grain sack, rode a little distance, and ate corn and crumbs. Here and there he passed a house in a clearing and sometimes the path skirted a corn-field where the men were at that early hour at work. At Hartland he crossed the ford just above the Hen and Chickens, the great rocks in the river where the Indians used to fish. At Sumners Falls the path was high above the river whence he looked down at the foaming rapids and remembered that he had heard of the Indians' skill in shooting them in their canoes. A turn brought him in full view of Ascutney mountain, glorious in the morning sunshine, and he had it in sight almost all the rest of his way. He passed Windsor at about half-past seven and soon after ten he reached Charlestown and the mill.

At home the summer day was spent as usual. By six o'clock Stephen's mother began to wonder when he would come. By seven his father glanced up every now and then in hope of seeing him appear at the top of the hill. At half past seven big brother John said, with more carelessness than he felt, "Guess I'll go down the woods a piece and meet Steve."

Eight o'clock came and no Stephen. A little after half past eight a horse's steps were heard and old Nell rushed into the yard, snorting and covered with foam, and—alone. In two minutes father had seized his gun and started on the other horse up the hillside, a terrible set look in his white face and straining eyes, while poor mother, powerless to help otherwise, cared for frightened Nell. The grain sacks were safe and full of yellow meal. Not a scratch or bruise was on the animal, but she was spent with running, her eyes were wild and her nostrils bloody, and she quivered from head to foot with fear.

On through the twilight strode brother John, expecting at every turn to see Stephen. He had walked half way to Hartland when Nell galloped heavily past him, knocking him over in his effort to stop her. In the dim light he could not be sure whether Stephen was on her back or not, but her furious gait and evident excitement told him plainly that something was wrong. He turned back toward home and presently met his father. Together they pushed southward through the fast thickening darkness, too anxious to talk, but stopping every now and then to shout and listen. Nothing answered but the night sounds of the forest, an owl, the bark of a fox, the yelp of a wolf far away, a wakeful bird, and once a heavy rustling and crashing at some distance in the bushes, at which their horse pricked up his ears and grew restive. Down through the ravine that leads to the Quechee river it was nearly pitch dark. When they were almost through John stopped suddenly and whispered "Hark!" Far below they heard a voice, faint and shrill, whether calling or crying they could not tell. They pressed on and it sounded again distinctly. "It is someone singing," said the father. It is Stephen! I know it! sobbed big John, and as they came out into the starlight, on the little slope that rises just above the meadow, where the river, after dashing over the rocks of the upper fall, spreads itself out in broad shallows easy to ford, they heard the boys high voice bravely singing

> "God is the refuge of his saints
> When storms of sharp distress invade
> Ere they can utter their complaints
> Behold him present with his aid."

Such a shout as they raised! "Stephen, oh Stephen!" they called "where are you?" "Here," came the answer, "down by the ford."

There he was, safe and sound, high up in the crotch of a big willow tree, where he had placed himself for the night. "Did old Nell get home all right?" was the first thing he said.

"Yes, and freightened us 'most to death," answered John, while his father inquired in the same breath "How did you get off her back? Didn't they tie you on at the mill?"

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"I had to get off," said Stephen. "She wouldn't go over the ford. I had to get off and lead her. She snorted and snuffed and wanted to turn round. When we got almost over she heard something in the bushes behind her. She got away from me and went like a streak up the bank and into the woods. I tried to go after her, but it was so dark in there I couldn't keep the path, so I came back and thought I'd wait till morning."

"What do you suppose it was?" asked John. "Did you see anything?" "Yes, I did," said Stephen, "the cunningest sight you ever saw. A mother bear and six little bears, on the little beach just below the fall. They drank and then they played. The mother bear lifted the little ones, one at a time, up in her arms, over her head, in front of her, just as mother does our babies sometimes, and then sat down and they all tumbled over her. It was just light enough for me to see them."

"Weren't you afraid?" said John, while Stephen, who was sitting in front on the horse, felt his fathers arm tighten round him. "No" said Stephen," she looked so motherly, and I don't think she saw me. I did feel afraid when it grew darker, but then I began to sing and felt better, and I sang as loud as I could so my voice wouldn't shake."

"We heard you," said John "way up in the woods. I guess I shan't forget 'God is the refuge of His saints' in a hurry."

"Let's sing it to mother," said Stephen "when we get near home. If we sing, she'll know we're all right.

Half-past ten and the other children, weary with waiting, had gone to bed and to sleep. Mother, sitting on the door-step in the soft summer darkness, her head bowed on her hands, was tracing in her mind every step of the way that Stephen had had to go and wondering at what point the fatal accident had happened. Was he drowned at the Connecticut ford? Had an Indian by any chance met him and carried him off? It must be wild beasts, and she shuddered as, at that moment, she heard a wolf howl up on Hurricane. Then she started and sprang up. Faint and far off she heard singing. It grew nearer, men's voices and a child's—Stephen's voice—till she could plainly distinguish the words,

"There is a stream whose gentle flow
Supplies the city of our God.
Life, love and joy still gliding through
And watering our divine abode."

Like a shout of triumphant came the last verse,

"That sacred stream, thine holy word,
Our grief allays, our fear controls.
Sweet peace thy promises afford
And give new strength to fainting souls.

No wonder her "fainting soul" revived. She sprang into the house to answer the singing with a light, and when father and sons came up to the door she stood there laughing and crying for joy as Stephen called out "I'm all right, mother. It was only a mother bear."

A PICTURE.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

A lovely bit of dappled green
Shut in the circling hills between,
While farther off blue mountains stand
Like giant guards on either hand.

The quiet road in still repose
Follows where'er the river flows;
And in and out it glides along,
Enchanted by the rippling song.

Afar, I see the steepled town
From yonder hillside looking down;
And sometimes, when the south wind swells,
Hear the faint chiming of its bells.

But under these embowering trees,
Lulled by the hum of droning bees,
The old brown farmhouse seems to sleep,
So calm its rest is and so deep.

Yonder, beside the rustic bridge,
From which the path climbs yonder ridge,
The lazy cattle seek the shade
By the umbrageous willows made.

The sky is like a hollow pearl,
Save where warm sunset clouds unfurl
Their flaming colors. Lo! a star,
Even as I gaze, gleams forth afar!

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IN THE SHADE OF THE MAPLES.

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A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BRATTLEBORO.



A SCENE ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BETWEEN BRADFORD AND WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

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CONSTANCE.

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NORTH DORSET ON THE RUTLAND R. R.



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WILLOUGHBY LAKE.

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A FOREST STAGE ROAD IN EASTERN VERMONT.



THE OTTER CREEK NEAR CLARENDON.

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ROCHESTER, VT.

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THE OLD STAGE ROAD.

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LOCAL OPTION FOR MAN OR BEAST.



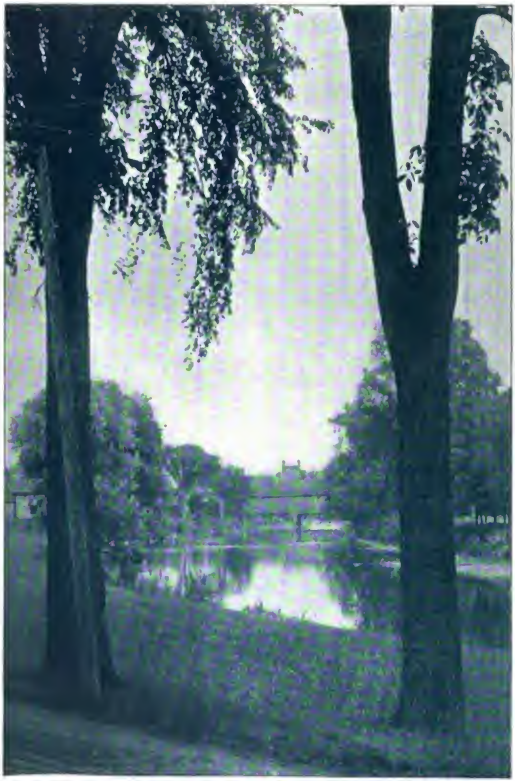




FLOCK OF MERINOS. APPLE ORCHARD ON THE ISLANDS. PITTSFORD VALLEY. ABOVE BRANDON.

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THE ROAD TO MONTPELIER.

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BURLINGTON FROM RED ROCKS, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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SHORE SCENE, SOUTH HERO ISLAND, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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THE GREEN MOUNTAINS NEAR RUTLAND.



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LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

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VILLAGE OF UNDERHILL, VT., MOUNT MANSFIELD IN THE DISTANCE.

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CAMEL'S HUMP FROM BOLTON FALLS, VT.

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SHORE OF PEARLS BAY, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
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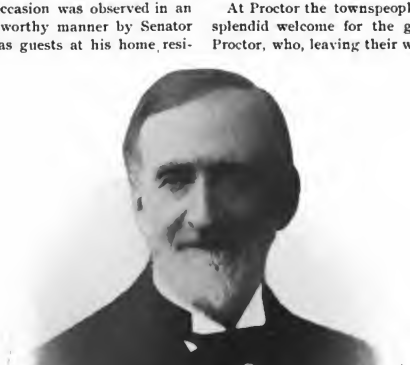
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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

SENATOR PROCTOR CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, senior United States Senator from Vermont, was 73 years of age on the first day of June. The anniversary occasion was observed in an original and noteworthy manner by Senator Proctor who had as guests at his home, residence in Proctor the surviving veterans of the old 15th Vermont, of which regiment he was Colonel in the War for the Union. The disguished Vermonter extended a cordial invitation to his comrades in-arms to help him celebrate his birthday this year, and in response thereto a party of 275 people, including members of the regimental association and their wives, were brought from their homes in Eastern Vermont to Proctor on a special train provided for the purpose. It was a delightful trip from Newport to the beautiful marble village on the Otter Creek.

At Proctor the townspeople had prepared a splendid welcome for the guests of Senator Proctor, who, leaving their wraps in the train,



HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

followed their hosts to the the Young Men's Christian Association building, where dinner awaited them. During the meal the Proctor band of 25 pieces gave a concert program on the lawn outside the building.

The noon repast finished, the visitors started on a tour of inspection that included all the points of interest about the pretty town. A large number of young men from the office force of the Vermont Marble Company acted

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as guides and showed the visitors all there was to be seen, explaining the different details of the marble business.

Teams were also furnished those who desired to drive about the hills, while small parties wandered off about the town, admiring the scenery in the valley and especially the view from the east side of the mill towards Pittsford. A visit was also paid to the grave of Senator Proctor's army horse, which died some years ago after giving his owner faithful service not only during the war, but long afterwards. The grave is well kept by order of Col. Proctor, who appreciates the faithful service rendered by the old war horse. The senator's house and grounds were thrown open to his guests, and in fact "liberty hall" fitly described the town.

After the tour of inspection was ended the guests gathered in groups about the lawn in front of the Young Men's Christian Association building, where the band gave a delightful concert, aided by singing by a number of young women. A gramaphone concert was also given the visitors.

A few minutes before the special started on its trip to Rutland, Senator Proctor briefly addressed his guests, standing under a big elm on the lawn. The senator told how much he had himself enjoyed the day and expressed the hope that his guests had done so as well.

His answer was a lusty cheer and when he had concluded his short speech, which was simply an expression of his delight at being able to welcome so many of his former comrades, a hearty round of three cheers and a tiger was given with a vim.

In the evening the visitors were escorted to Grand Army hall, headed by the Proctor band. The hall was filled with chairs arranged facing the platform, but the accommodations ample as they were failed to adequately seat the crowd that filled every nook and corner.

The hall was decorated with flags and flowers, and Brehmer's orchestra played patriotic airs as the crowd was assembling.

The evening was purely a social one and the program was informal. Senator Proctor was called upon for a speech and spoke briefly, dwelling mainly on the pleasure he took in seeing so many present on this occasion of the anniversary of his birth and remarked that no enjoyment that his guests might feel could exceed that he felt in extending to them all a most sincere and hearty welcome.

Senator Proctor was presented with a beautiful bouquet of 73 red carnations, the birthday offering of the Relief Corps, Mrs. G. W. Kenney, the Corps president, making the presentation. Short talks were also given by Z. M. Mansur, of Newport, and C. J. Bell, of Walden. At the close of the reception, supper was served by the women of the R. C.

During the reunion a business meeting was held when Senator Proctor was re-elected colonel of the regimental reunion society "for life," as everyone desired. Later the colonel made the following reappointments: Lieutenant colonel, E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury; major, F. E. Cobleigh, Lyndonville; adjutant and quartermaster, J. T. Gleason, Lyndonville; committee on resolutions, E. L. Hovey, M. L. Carpenter, R. G. B. The drum corps organized with these members: Major W. K. Annis, Albany; W. S. Brook, Barnet; W. L. Guild, Lyndonville; A. F. French, Barton; I. K. Gray, Wheelock; J. T. Quimby, Thetford.

The following resolutions were adopted; WHEREAS, we, the survivors of the 15th Regt. Vt. Vols, to the number of one hundred and fifty-two members, have been, by invitation, the guests of Redfield Proctor, our colonel in the late Civil War, in an excursion by special train from Newport to Proctor and return.

Resolved, that we, together with our wives and daughters, also invited members of the party, express our sincere thanks for the royal hospitality everywhere and in every conceivable way shown us.

Resolved, that upon this, the seventy-third anniversary of his birth, we tender him the full meed of our admiration, esteem and good will, with the hope that his present vigor may continue for many years more to bless us his boys, his native State, his country and the world at large.

The people of Vermont most heartily join with the veterans in their expressions of regard and esteem toward Senator Proctor on this occasion.

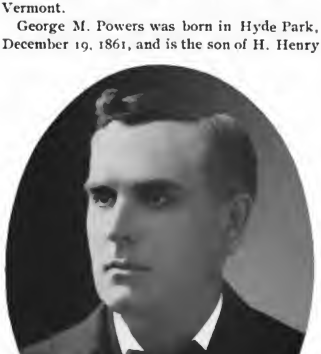
The political record of Senator Proctor is an exceedingly creditable one. As selectman, town representative, county senator, president of the senate, lieutenant-governor, governor, delegate-at-large to three Republican National conventions (and chairman twice), secretary of war and as United States senator, he has served the people faithfully and well.

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JUDGE GEORGE M. POWERS.

HON. GEORGE M. POWERS, recently appointed by Governor McCullough an Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, assumed his judicial duties at the June term of the Bennington county court. His appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Wendell P. Stafford is an eminently fitting one and meets the approbation of the people of Vermont.

George M. Powers was born in Hyde Park, December 19, 1861, and is the son of H. Henry



HON. GEORGE M. POWERS.

and Caroline (Waterman) Powers, of Morrisville. He removed to Morrisville with his parents in his infancy, where he has since resided. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883, and subsequently studied law with his father, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1874 to 1891. He has been a successful practitioner and was States Attorney for Lamoille county in 1888-90. He was appointed reporter for the Supreme Court in March, 1902, which office he held when promoted by Governor McCullough.

In politics Mr. Powers is a Republican and represented the town of Morristown in the Vermont House in 1896. He was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the judiciary committee. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1884, 1886 and 1888, and secretary of the Senate in 1890, 1892 and 1894. In 1893 he married Gertrude Frances, a daughter of ex-Governor and Mrs. U. A. Woodbury. They have three children, Horace Henry 2nd, Mildred Dorothy, and Elizabeth Lillian.

A SCHOOL NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER proposes in recognition of the graduates of Vermont schools and colleges of 1904 to make the July VERMONTER a School or Commencement number, to be exclusively devoted to the school children of the State and the members of the senior classes in the high schools, academies and colleges.

The features of this School number will be as follows:

Exercises of Commencement.
Class Day exercises.
Prize speaking.
Names of members of senior classes.
Names of winners of prizes.
Names of salutatorians.
Names of valedictorians.
Record of base ball clubs.
Miscellaneous events of Commencement.

This number will be illustrated with a number of groups of portraits of senior classes of 1904, and also with some single portraits of graduates of our schools. For terms for the publication of photographic groups of senior classes, or base ball clubs, members are requested to address THE VERMONTER.

A special feature of the School number will be a comprehensive report of the exercises of the celebration of the Centennial of the University of Vermont, with illustrations.

This proposed School number will be the first publication of any description ever issued containing reports of commencement exercises and the names of the graduates from the public schools and colleges in Vermont. It will be not only of present interest but of value for future reference. Schools or individuals wishing extra copies of this School number should forward at once their orders to the publisher. Price 10 cents per copy. Scholars are wanted to act as agents for THE VERMONTER. Liberal commissions are offered. Write for terms.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Wyatt.

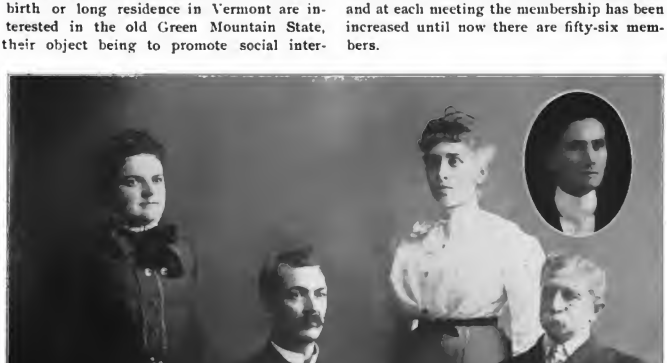
MISS MARGUERITE EVELYN TUCKER,
Supervisor of Graded Schools, Brattleboro

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

WOONSOCKET, R. I. SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

ON June 9th, 1903, nine Vermonters met, after several preliminary meetings had been held, and decided to form a temporary society, to be composed of persons who live in Woonsocket and vicinity and who, because of birth or long residence in Vermont are interested in the old Green Mountain State, their object being to promote social intercourse, to perpetuate common memories, and to celebrate Vermont historical events.



FIRST OFFICERS OF THE WOONSOCKET, R. I., SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.
MRS. GEO. A. SMITH, Secretary. MRS. W. H. TAYLOR, Vice-President. D. A. CASEY, Present Secretary.
W. J. DAVIS, President. GEO. W. ANDREWS, Treasurer.

At this meeting a temporary organization was formed and officers elected as follows: President, W. J. Davis, D. O.; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. George A. Smith; treasurer, Geo. W. Andrews, D. D. S.

A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, means were taken to ascertain those who were eligible to membership, and it was decided to make the organization permanent in January, 1904. Meetings were first held at the homes of the members but are now held in a hall. They have been held regularly and at each meeting the membership has been increased until now there are fifty-six members.

The first annual dinner of the society was held on January 21, 1904. Among the entertainment features at this gathering was the song, "Where the Apple Blossoms Blow in Old Vermont." The first annual maple sugar meet was held April 19, 1904. At this gathering there were one hundred and thirty persons present; and again the Vermonters were pleasantly reminded of former scenes by hearing sung, "My Old Green Mountain Home."

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Both events were very successful and were conducted in such a manner as to reflect distinctive Vermont ideas.

At the first meeting of the permanent organization the following officers were elected for one year: president, Dr. W. J. Davis; first vice president, Dr. G. W. Andrews; second vice-president, Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor; secretary, D. A. Casey; treasurer, H. L. Carpenter, Esq.; chaplain, Mrs. L. E. Taylor.

The meetings are well attended are very interesting. Reminiscences, games, music, and "Old Home" heart to heart talks keep the members so well entertained as to cause them to look forward anxiously to each meeting.

The idea of such a society in Woonsocket was first suggested by the present secretary. Mr. Casey had seen the workings of such societies in several places and noted how closely it united those who possess that fraternal spirit so characteristic of Vermonters, hence suggested the idea to Dr. Davis who proved to be an enthusiastic advocate of it. The two worked together until several were interested, with the result that there is now a successful society.

Briefly given, sketches of the officers are as follows: Dr. W. J. Davis was born in Plymouth, Vt., moved to Bridgewater, Vt., and later studied for his profession at Dr. Foster's School of optics, Boston. He has been in Woonsocket since June, 1895.

Dr. G. W. Andrews was born in Guilford, Vt., attended the old Powers institution at Bernardston, Mass., and studied for his profession at the New York College of Dentistry. He has been in Woonsocket twenty years.

Mrs. William H. Taylor, formerly Miss Mary Lindsay, was born in Franklin, Vt., and later lived in Derby and attended the Newport High School.

D. A. Casey was born in Starksboro, Vt., and spent the greater part of his boyhood days on a farm. He prepared for teaching, and is now principal of the High School Commercial department.

H. L. Carpenter, Esq. was born in Mendon, Mass., and later moved to Woonsocket. He is a graduate of the Woonsocket High School and of Boston University Law School. His father, Leslie M. Carpenter, was born in Barton, Vt., and lived there until he was twenty-three years old, but has lived in Woonsocket about twenty years.

Mrs. L. E. Taylor was born in Medway, Mass., her maiden name being Mary E. Metcalfe. Her husband was born in Rochester, Vt., and is the Adams Express Agent at Woonsocket where he has lived for 16 years.

Mrs. George A. Smith, our first secretary, whose maiden name was Grace W. Jameson, was born in Irasburgh, Vt., and was educated in Barton Academy and the Bristol, R. I., High School. In 1887 she married Mr. Smith, who is editor of the Woonsocket Evening Reporter, and came to Woonsocket to live.

No project is carried on successfully without some prime, moving force to guide and perpetuate it; and the Woonsocket Society of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont is no exception to the rule. To its president is due a very large measure of the success it has attained. His zeal, enthusiasm and counsel, and his timely efforts, both to direct and to perform, have won for him the admiration and esteem of his associates and have caused them to feel that few persons could better illustrate the principle of faith, courage and honesty removing all obstacles and finally viewing a reasonable, triumphant success than Dr. W. J. Davis already has done.

The other members of the society are Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Alvord, Mrs. George W. Andrews, Merton F. Bellows, Patrick J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Carpenter, Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mrs. Alice Crooker, Miss Grace Crooker, Miss Teresa Dwyer, Miss Margaret Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Goozey, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Jennison, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Patterson, Miss Stella Patterson, Mrs. Nancy M. Paul, Mrs. George A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stevens, Mrs. Abby Stockwell, Leonard E. Taylor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The history of Vermont societies and sketches of the officers and members, with illustrations, will be continued in successive numbers of this magazine. The articles completed, or being prepared, include the history of the Vermont Association of Minnesota, the Vermont Association of the District of Columbia, the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, the Vermont Association of Buffalo, the Springfield Association Sons and Daughters of Vermont, the Vermont Association of Hartford, the Nebraska Sons of Vermont and the Vermont Society of Manila.

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IN MEMORIAM.

JOEL CLARKE BAKER.

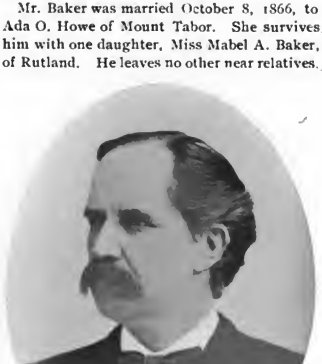
Died at Rutland, June 6, 1904.

JOEL CLARKE BAKER was born in Danby, April 16, 1838, and was the son of Edia and Selencia A. (Davenport) Baker. Educated in the public schools of Danby and at the Poultney academy, he began in 1868 the study of Latin and Greek with Philip H. Emerson. He commenced the study of law in 1859 in the office of Spencer Green, of Danby. Later he changed to the office of David E. Nicholson, of Wallingford, where he remained until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar in Rutland county. Mr. Baker enlisted in 1862 as private in company B, of the 9th Vermont regiment. He was mustered into the United States service as sergeant and through successive promotion became a captain. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry he was sent as a paroled prisoner to Camp Douglas, where he remained until his exchange, January 9, 1863. Afterwards serving with a guard over confederate prisoners. He returned to the front and served through many battles until the fall of Richmond when he was among the first to enter and with his own hands pulled down the confederate flag flying over the residence of Jefferson Davis. While in North Carolina he had considerable practice in Provost courts organized through act of Congress.

After his return from the South Mr. Baker resumed the practice of law in Wallingford, but moved in 1868 to Rutland, where he spent the remainder of his life, taking a high rank as a lawyer. Mr. Baker had been a director of the Clement National bank, the Howe Scale company and the P. E. Chase Manufacturing company and the *Herald* and *Globe* association, having been editor of the *Herald* from 1869 to 1873. Mr. Baker had been superintendent of schools in Wallingford and Rutland and was school commissioner at the time of his death. A Republican in politics, he was elected State senator in 1886 and served on important committees. He had been a candidate for the nomination for congressman and for an appointment to the State Supreme court. He had also been register of probate, city attorney and referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Baker was a prominent Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Baker was married October 8, 1866, to Ada O. Howe of Mount Tabor. She survives him with one daughter, Miss Mabel A. Baker, of Rutland. He leaves no other near relatives.



THE LATE JOEL C. BAKER.

During his 36 years of practice he had won a prominent place for himself among the foremost lawyers of the State. Both in criminal and civil cases he was equally successful and he had many cases before the supreme and the federal courts in Vermont, besides his Rutland county practice.

He was a brave soldier, an able lawyer and a public spirited citizen, and his death is a distinct loss to the State.

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54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	[illegible]
Dividends and Annuities,	[illegible]
Endowments and Surrender Values,	[illegible]
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	[illegible]
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$19,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, In Banks and Office,	525,195.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,449.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	[illegible]
Annuity Reserves,	[illegible]
Extra Reserves,	[illegible]
Trust Fund Reserves,	[illegible]
Death Claims under adjustment,	[illegible]
Liabilities,	[illegible]
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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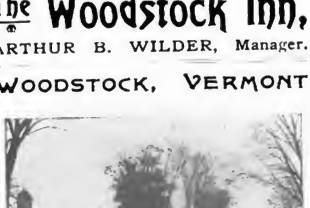
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. JULY, 1904. No. 12.

The Public Schools of Vermont.

SINCE the advent of the 20th century two important and memorable events have occurred in the educational history of Vermont. These events were the centennial anniversaries of the University of Vermont and of Middlebury College. The centennary of these leading institutions of learning were celebrated with impressive and noteworthy exercises and emphasized the fact that they stand in the foremost rank among the universities and colleges in the United States and offer superior advantages for obtaining a higher education. These dual centennial anniversaries, coming comparatively near together, mark a hundred years of rapid educational progress in Vermont and serve to call especial attention to the high standard attained in the public school system of Vermont. The schools of Vermont are better to-day than ever and compare very favorably in all respects with those in sister states. This is particularly true of our secondary schools.

Good schools are the foundation of good government and every citizen should be interested in their maintenance. There is no annual event of greater importance to a community, be it large or small, than the commencement exercises of the local high school or academy. The graduation of a class of boys and girls is always impressive and means much to the people and the State. The graduation from Vermont schools each year marks a radical demarkation in the lives of nearly a thousand of the flower of our youth. These graduates are the promise of the present and hope of the future, and they will be the leaders in the church, in society and in business and professional life of "Greater Vermont."

The old red school house and its modern counterpart in rural Vermont is the nursery of our high schools, academies and colleges. The elementary schools form the main part of our educational system, and as a whole they show marked improvement and progress from decade to decade.

The number of public schools in Vermont is, in round numbers, 2,500, the number of school houses 2,300 and the number of teachers 4,000. The total annual enrollment of pupils in recent years approximates on an average 65,000, in the education of whom more than $1,000,000 is expended each year. The number of central schools (excluding incorporated districts) is 38, of high schools 59 and of academies 18. The average attendance of pupils upon the high schools is about 4,500 and upon the academies a little over 1,700. The secondary schools have a total annual enrollment of more than 6,200 pupils, and from them are graduated each year nearly 800 students.

The academies and seminaries of Vermont have performed a large service in the education of youth. They occupy an important place in the educational system of the State and perform a large work in school education.

The Vermont State Normal Schools located at Castleton, Johnson and Randolph have along with other agencies for the betterment of teachers and schools efficiently performed a prominent part in all educational progress, and are recognized as indispensable factors in educational work.

The total number of students attending the three State Normal Schools in 1904 was nearly 275. From these institution were graduated this year 111 students; 52 from Castleton, 29 from Johnson, and 31 from Randolph.

The total enrollment of students for the college year 1903-1904, at the University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Norwich University, exceeds 750.

The graduates this year were as follows: From the University of Vermont, 120, including 65 from the academic department and 55 from the medical department; from Middlebury College, 20, and from Norwich University, 9.

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GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY.



Photo by Blanchard, Montpelier.

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RANDOLPH.

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ROLL OF GRADUATES.

The following is a complete roll of the graduates from the high schools, academies and colleges in Vermont in 1904.

Barton Academy, Barton.

Clinton D. Murray, W. Curtis Johnson, Jr., Frank H. Dana, Della R. Bliss, Alice L. Tenney, Mabel C. Dodge, Earle S. Drown, Flora G. Humphrey, Vernon B. Ticehurst, Lucy H. Wheeler, Alton G. Baird.

Bellows Falls High School.

Helen Winifred Ryder, Bertha Bodine, Timothy Joseph Shea, Walter Edgar Martin, Jerry Joseph Morin, Mary Frances Barrett, Blanche Woodfall, Margaret Elizabeth Savage, Katherine Loretto Hogan, Preston Henry Hadley, Jr., Cora Alma Houghton, Mary Frances Howard, Grace Franklin Ferry, Valeska Frances Exner, Katherine Helena Sheridan, May Elizabeth Hartnett, May Augusta Pierce, Julia Veronica Marlborough, Scott Erinton Splain, Hugh Frances O'Brien, Harry Edwin MacDonald, Grace Olivia Williams.

Bennington High School, Bennington.

Hazel Hart, Mary Eliza Cutting, Frederick Arthur Burt, Maud Mattison Galusha, Mary Agatha Loughlin, Ethel Anna Cutler, Curtis Sidney Burt, Fannie Fenton Tillmore, Lucretia Margaret Edgerton, Robert Parkman Moore.

Black River Academy, Ludlow.

Grace Anne Gates, Maude Evangeline Foster, Donald Howe, Avis Ida Pinney, Frank Swan Raymond, Dennie Jennie Colton, George Edson Graves, Arthur Hubert Godin, Edward Albert Lockwood, Muriel Eliza Gobie, Roxana Emmeline Sears, James Lyman Lovejoy, Edward Francis Phalan, Lois Cranston Pratt, Maude Laura Ayer.

Bradford Academy, Bradford.

Inez Ford Rodimon, Edward Sawyer Robertson, Alden Stevens Martin, Sanford Berton Hooker, Sadie Imogene Noyes, Henry Charles LaChance, Edith Florence Smith, Lula Ina Kennedy, Mabel Carrie Hutchinson, Marion Alice Martin, Katherine Mae Rowell, Emma Angela Edwards.

Brattleboro High School, Brattleboro.

Luther Willis Hawley, Carl John Strand, Rollin Thomas White, Edward Samuel Clark, May Clark Goodhue, John Putnam Helyar, Julia Dineen Brosnahan, Edward DeWitt Leonard, Milton W. Pierce, Helen Augusta Nelson, Frank Warren Roberts, Horatio Elwin Smith, Frederick Asher Spencer, Flora Macdonald Cattanach, Marion Parnal Chapin, Mary Elizabeth Frost, Lucy Cutting Haynes, Helen Agnes Keyes, Edith Marion Knight, May Kathryn Moylan, Charlotte Goodrich Spaulding, Mai Hammond Spear and Elizabeth Benton Tuthill.

Brandon High School, Brandon.

Arnold Roberts Manchester, Helena Martha Parmalee, Rose Anna Parmelee, Jessie May Sawyer, Genie Estella Thomas, Lotta Caroline Memoe, Fannie Annette Spooner, Anna Mae Walker.

Brookfield High School, Brookfield.

Fannie Britton, Forrest Kibbee, Herbert Fullam, Nellie Wright.

Bristol High School, Bristol.

Loren Roy Jacobs, Fred Edwin Morse, Lydia Jane Lawrence, Daisy Blanche Gove.

Brigham Academy, Bakersfield.

Alice J. Bronson, Edith Bronson, Carroll R. Leach, W. Mayo Lynde, Karl T. Morse, Robert J. Sherwood; Bessie J. Allen, Cassie M. Jackson, Clara L. Burgess, L. Grover Chase, Grace E. Cooledge, Clyde R. Cowan, Golda M. Cowan, Harold P. Crowell, Harry E. Davis, Joseph L. Dezotell, Benjamin J. Dow, Oscar Dow, Florence E. Durivage, Mabel H. Hathaway, Maude E. Hathaway, Mary F. Kennedy, Arthur J. Kirley, Mabel A. Maglun, Catherine M. McNaney, Mary E. Nichols, Harry O. Powers, Golda J. Reed, Lucy E. Stephenson, Blaine S. Stewart, Noyes D. Tillotson, Abigail E. Tupper, Maud L. Warren.

Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester.

Mildred Jennie Beebe, Paul Warren Fowler, Burton Levine Hard, Chauncey Seymour Shaw, Anna Bourn Tuttle, Helen Eliza Viall, Amy Lenora Capen, Lewis Way Graves, Mollie Hack, George Elias Pike, Joseph Henry Shuffleton, John Mark Whalon, Harold Chester Shaw, Jessie Day Sheldon, Rosaline Mae Stockwell, William Ira Whitney.

Burlington High School, Burlington.

Helen Margaret Barker, Bertha Alice Barrows, Bernard R. Bristol, Anna E. Brooks, Henry Chase Brownell, George A. Buck, Arthur Cone, Lena N. Cushman, Laura Moulton Cutting, Stanley Stuart Dodds, Mathilda Foster, Frances Harris, Ethel Julia Humphrey, Florence Kimball Jenks, Frances M. Johnson, Lois Severson MacBride, Larra Brown McKillip, Estelle L. Metcalf, Cora Alice Miles, Lolita Muriel Smith, Levi P. Smith, Carrie Lillian Stone, Florence Votey, Laura Gray Wales, Helene M. Woodworth, Louis D. Austin, Mabel Pearson Badger, F. Earl Collison, S. Mabel Cowlbeck, Tina May Deyette, Peachie L. B. Estes, Henry Hendee, Alfred H. Heininger, Alice Ethel Isham, George L. Killary, Alexander Lamport, Gertrude Anna McDonald, Bertrand H. Mix, Ida Louise Ockerblad, Edward A. Pinney, Isaac P. Sharon, Jessie H. Sinclair, Chester Arthur Vancor, Sylvia Alice Warren, Florence Emily Bicknell, Rolla Williams Brown, Lella E. Cameron, Lela H. Chambers, William Hollis Child, Lillie May Desany, William Henry Dwyer, Duncan Fraser, Mary A. Kelley, Esbon C. Kenyon, Alice McDonough, Fred S. Neill, Grace W. Pease, Walter B. Perkins, John Abram Rowell, Edith Maude Sherwin, Sanford O. Squires, Ray B. Thomas, James Lee Wells, Lena Mae Winterbottom, Zoe B. Wood.

Caledonia Co. Grammar School, Peacham.

Waldo Glover, Eunice M. Hunt, A. M. Milligan McLam, Winifred J. McLam, Guy I. Rowe, Clarence S. Roy, Nellie M. Sanderson.

Chelsea Academy, Chelsea.

Bessie Hamilton Burgess, Emma Willard Hatch

Chester High School, Chester.

Ethel M. Goodrich, Angie M. Holden, Pierre W. Darrow Ethel M. Goodrich.

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GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY BRANDON HIGH SCHOOL, BRANDON.



Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON.

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Craftsbury Academy, North Craftsbury.

Mary Hanson Bailey, Horly Rogers Cowls Flora Eliza Dutton, John Amasa Dutton, Martha Belle Paterson, Mary Catherine Root, Mary Lenore Sheehan.

Derby Academy, Derby.

Hester Rosella Coburn, Rosa Bernice Gilbert, Will Calvin Harvey, Olive Melissa Saunders, Lepha Matilda Taylor, Nellie Jenette Rush, Ethel Rhoda Tripp, Elmer Hoyt Warner.

Enosburg Falls H. S., Enosburg Falls.

Maurice A. Aseltine, Charles A. Blair, Alice M. Cassidy, Jessie G. Carpenter, Grace O. Giddings, Ruth F. Goodspeed, Cora H. Hart, Glenna M. Noble, Lauren H. Pomeroy, Ruth Pratt.

Essex Junction H. S., Essex Junction.

Rena Baker, Henry Gurney Ingersoll.

Fair Haven High School, Fair Haven.

C. Ernest Rood, Roy Dyer Wood, Sarah D. Streeter, Bessie I. Merriam, Elsie Hughes, Emma Hazel Leonard, Elizabeth Davis, Mary Carmody, Whitcomb, Maud Whitcomb, Gwladys Hughes, Jennie Vaughan, Ruth Hollister,

Goddard Seminary, Barre.

Anna Mabel Barker, Ida Blanche Batchelder, Lucy Benoit, Effie Grace Blake, Grace Edith Brown, Blanche Susan Burnap, Faith Safford Chapman, Elsa L. Clapp, Daisy Laura Deane, Nellie Estha Dickinson, Ila Maud Downing, Ina Maggie Dutton, Bertha Laura Hewitt, Abbie Marie Hubbard, Mattie Lee Jones, Florence Belle Parker, Anna Betha Poor, Maude Roben, Bernice Sanders, Bessie Fales Shortt, Ellen Blanche Smith, Sadie Florence Underwood, Harvey Eastman Averill, Mark Robert Berry, Helen Maranda Blake, Merle Bennett Clark, William J. Earle, Carl Ward Heflin, Arthur Elwin Pike, Dean Charles Newcomb Seaver, Arthur Thompson Stuart.

Groton High School, Groton.

George W. Morrison, Harry T. Morrison, George W. Whitehill.

Hardwick Academy, Hardwick.

Clara Agnes Slapp, Eugene Henry Clowse, Bessie Lou Lawson, Abby Caroline Mack, Mabelle Jennie Perkins, Harry Clarence Bailey, Arthur Haskell Balch, Anna Maude Whalen, Perley Adelbert Hoyt, Edward William Powers, Flora Belle Foss, Jennie Mabelle Green, Mollie Garfield Martin, Florence Belle Parks.

Hinesburg High School, Hinesburg.

Will J. Barker, Roy LeF. Gilman, Seymour Pierce, Mary L. Murray, Belle M. Ross, Blanche A. Small.

Island Pond High School, Island Pond.

Melissa Moore, J. Eustace Guest, R. Archie Bishop, Albert U. Ladd, Iva M. French, Ethel B. Smith, Mary H. Nicholson, Inez M. Marsh, Josiah C. Spiller.

Johnson High School, Johnson.

Roy Jones, Earl Welch, Ada Warren.

Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park.

Susie Eva Perry, Blanche Stella Camp, Rowland Whittier Crocker, Mary Lottie Hurlbut, Clarence Guy Leach, Berton Ray Newcomb, Sarah Florence Rooney.

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Maple Grove Academy, South Hero.

Lucy Landon Allen, Grace Helen Wright, Ina Lula Hall, Arthur Edson Perkins, Robert Henry Allen, Homer Jennison Clark, Jessie Marion Davis.

Middlebury College, Middlebury.

Stanley Frank Bond, Edmund Thompson Duffield, Arthur William Eddy, William Henry Hammersley, Roy Warner Jocelyn, Hugh Garfield Lynde, Harry Foster Markolf, Philip Edwin Mellen, James Ira Newton, William Ernest Slocum, Jr., Louis Clark Clare, Leslie Ernest Sunderland, Garfield Minot Weld, Edwin Walter Wilcox, George Race Wilson, Alice Beaumelle Brainerd, Florence Elizabeth Perley, Jessie Maude Prentis, Josie May Prentis, Maude Mary Tucker.

McIndoes Falls H. S., McIndoes Falls.

Joanna Duncan, Helena Moore, Royal Crane.

Middlebury High School, Middlebury.

Theodora Winona Crane, Frank Farnsworth, Mabel Maryette Boardman, Grace Smith Buttolph, George Gellatly Duff, Helen Mary Duff, Mary Katharine Kendall, Laura Emma Adams, Bessie Eliza Hunt, Helen Frances McNulla.

Montpelier High School, Montpelier.

Mary A. Boardman, Lewis M. Drew, Mabel A. Martin, Henrietta A. Richardson, Lyman N. Wheelock, Joseph W. Blakely, Chester E. Cleaves, Mary V. Deming, Bessie P. George, Perley F. Grout, C. Raymond Ranney.

Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier.

Maud A. Boyce, H. Maude Hopkins, R. O. Wiggins, S. F. Cooley, A. W. Hewitt, C. E. Royce, H. M. Drenan, B. M. McBride, Nina A. Battles, Laura C. Page, Grace A. Pike, P. D. Batchelder, F. W. Huntington, G. A. McIver, C. B. Scott, Gertrude M. Lawson, Laura C. Page, Nellie V. Barnes, Sadie M. Eastman, Lillie G. Hersey, Gertrude M. Lawson, Charlotte M. Nason, Marguerite D. Stone, Horace B. Williams, O. F. Allen, C. C. Harvey, W. F. Hill, Olive E. Cameron, Winnifred L. Ferrin, Emma B. Lyons, Lillian R. Phelps, Edna M. Sisco, Ella G. Watson, W. C. Atkins.

Newbury High School, Newbury.

Henry Greeley Randall, Annie Laurie Talsey, George Samuel Tuttle, Laura Edna Tuttle.

Newport High School, Newport.

Henry Virgil Rogue, Harold Horace Rawson, Noel Wilbur Smith, Marion Alice Dane, Berdena Louise Greene, Arthur Emerson MacGregor, Alice Joslyn Smith, Nina Ethel Achilles, Clara Janette Bailey, Lulu Grace Kendall, Daisy May Kittredge, Laura Marguerite Sturtevant, Olive Blanche Ward.

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GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVE GRADUATES



1. Agnes Ripley Pease, *St. Albans High School.*
2. Wilbur F. Welch, *Vermont Academy*
3. Florence D. Hinds, *St. Albans High School.*
4. Fresler *Brattlebo*
8. Lena Campbell, *Vermont Academy.*
9. Clayton C. Woodward, *Thetford Academy.*
10. Helen Ryder, *Bellows Falls High School.*
11. Henry *Bradf*
15. Alfa Taylor Chalmers, *Rutland High School.*
16. Jerry Moran, *Bellows Falls High School*
17. Lucy H. Wheeler, *Barton Academy.*
18. Clin *Barton*
22. Riford R. Tuttle, *Rutland High School.*
23. Mabel A. Shields, *St. Johnsbury Academy.*
24. Levi P. Smith, *Burlington High School.*
25. Th *Middleb*

[See list of winners of Commencer

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A. Spencer,
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LaChance,
'cademy.
). Murray,
School.
ra Crane,
igh School.

5. Mabel L. Southwick,
University of Vermont, '07.
12. Helen M. Barker,
Burlington High School.
19. Jennie L. Rowell,
Thetford Academy.
26. Bennet C. Douglass,
Windsor High School.

6. Lyman N. Wheelock,
Montpelier High School.
13. Arthur E. Pike,
Goddard Seminary.
20. Robert Eaton,
Morrisville High School.
27. Edith G. Brown,
Goddard Seminary.

7. Alice B. Brainerd,
Middlebury College
14. Mary Frost,
Brattleboro High School.
21. Rhuanna Smith,
Morrisville High School.
28. Frances Richardson,
St. Johnsbury Academy.

honors on pages 378, 379 and 380.]

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Northfield High School, Northfield.

Ralph A. Eaton, Ruth E. Dole, Frances E. Collins, June J. Josiyn, Jessie A. Silver, Eugene F. Parker, Frank A. Spenrin, Clemmie L. Sawyer, Grace B. Carpenter, Florence C. Staples, Ida L. Thompson.

North Bennington H. S., No. Bennington.

A. May Dyer, Elizabeth V. Horton, Edward C. Shanahan, Hiram J. White, Alice May Young.

Peoples Academy, Morrisville.

Caroline Brackett, S. Bell Barrows, Gladys Brooks, Robert Eaton, Lena Farnham, Low Gould, Leo Gould, Florence Norton, Lewis Liberty, Maude Phillips, Ada Towle, Charles Tinker, Rhuamah Smith.

Pittsford High School, Pittsford.

Miriam C. Hitchcock.

Proctor High School, Proctor.

Mary F. Greeno, John F. Haney, Laura S. Holden, Harriett S. Holmes, Edith S. Kell, Flora H. Piette.

Randolph High School, Randolph.

Robert Ray Adams, Robert Whitcomb Chedel, Fred Osmon Copeland, Bernice Olive McCollom, Alice Charlotte McIntyre, Elizabeth Mary Campbell, Hattie Churchill, Mary Wedgewood, Helen Mae Alvord, Edith Margaret Brooks, May Stanley Cone, Hortense Lemyra Flint, Heber Tilden Holman, Roy Albert Huse, Marjory Ann Panton, Hazel Katherynne Rogers, Blanche Hixson Sargent, Pearly Hill Washburn.

Rochester High School, Rochester.

Roxana L. Marsh, Helen C. Swinyer.

Richford High School, Richford.

Byrd E. Esty, M. Lena Flanagan, Lee A. Safford, Lillian H. Welch.

Rutland High School, Rutland.

Harry James Adams, Susan Angell Barrett, Lois Almeda Barton, Alfa Taylor Chalmers, Bertha Amaranth Colburn, Clara Cecilia Collins, Isabella Frances Creed, Viletta Terrill Curtis, Idell Athelinda Donahue, Emma Jane Hillard, Robert Wyman Hoag, Mary Inza Spencer Hunt, Ruby Honor Lavanture, Rita Priscilla Marshall, Bessie Mary Matthews, Alice Patti Pease, Henrietta Hall Perkins, Inez Anna Shippy, John Raymond Temple, Riford Robert Tuttle, Emma Annie Winslow, May Agnes Hulihan, Clara Emma Johnson, Alma Helena Nielsen, Nellie Louise Bashaw, Bernie Grace Amblo, Mary Irene Mullin, Holly Ernest Whay, William Henry Whay, Thomas Joseph Creed, Clifford Arnett Robinson, Elwin Napoleon Smith, Bertha Lovina Sanders, Elizabeth Wright Crafts, Rhaida Marie Bachand, Delia Avis Hayward, Beulah Mary Baird, Howard Herbert Hunter, Clarence Singleton Tay, Fred Horatio Litchfield, Glen Avery Campbell, Leslie Earl Buswell, Kenneth Leo Parker, Casimer Rebecca Sprier, William Albert Onion, Queenie May Weir, Maude Estelle Clark, Adah Theresa Valiquette, Martha Margaret Adams, Harry Edward Clifford, Irene Elizabeth Davis.

Spaulding High School, Barre.

Charles Newell Barber, Grace Ila Barney, Carrie Alice Carlton Bemis, Flora Louise Calder, Ray Leslie Curtis, Frank Ennis Cutler, James Robard Darling, Thurman Willard Dix, Margaret Hunter, Henry Hollister Jackson, Pinkie Keet Lewis, Mary McDonald, Ula Abbie McWhorter Martin Elijah Sargent, Abbie Ellen Webster, Olive Mae Williams.

South Royalton Graded School.

Ethel M. Adams, Harry A. Aldrich, Karl N. Day, Winfred H. Hewitt, Glenn M. Rowell, Emma A. Russ, J. Wm. Sherlock, Edith A. Spaulding, Marion T. Wynn, Mamie M. Doubleday, Glinn M. Buck.

Stowe High School, Stowe.

Harry Haines Downer, Wayne Towne Burt, Marian May Campbell, Eugene Seth Cobb, Winfred Wilkins Houston, Amber Beatrice Smith.

Tnetford Academy, Thetford.

Jennie Lena Rowell, William E. Worcester, Thomas P. Haley, May Winnifred Morse, Raymond Vaughan, Effie Mae Howe, Clayton C. Woodward, Maude Ethel Douglass, Sted Ernest Douglass, Adelia Cummings.

St. Albans High School, St. Albans.

Marion Lymna Collins, Bertha Hazel Shilvock, Percy Waite Baldwin, Bertha N. Carr, Arthur W. Crampton, Clement V. Dewart, Clarence E. Harvey, Florence Darling Hinds, Agnes Ripley Pease, Annie Ruth Reynolds, Augusta M. Sheltus, Mary Stewart Stranahan, John Branch, Jr., Lucy M. Holmes, Walter Church Lang, Dora C. Miller, Karl S. Twitchell.

St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury.

Harvey A. Carrick, Donald L. Comstock, Bailey F. Follensby, Harold F. French, Andrew B. Moore, Walter C. Rich, Wilbur H. Symes, Philip L. Thompson, William F. Wilder, Frank C. Woods, Lotta B. Bogle, Ellen J. Bone, Maude E. Brown, Helen M. Carpenter, Bertha M. Daniels, Jeannie W. Darling, Florence M. Dickinson, Ethel M. Dow, Bertha E. Duston, Margaret L. Ely, Ella P. Farr, Maude E. Follensby, Gladys E. Hooker, Edith M. Howard, Alida D. Howe, Harriett A. Hudson, Mildred C. Lord, Olive J. McLam, Helen M. McFarland, Angelina R. Powell, Florence M. Ranney, Frances M. Richardson, Alice L. Ricker, Glenn Robinson, Mabel A. Shields, Marion E. Stanley, Bessie M. Stanton, Bessie E. Wright, Marion A. Wright, Harry W. Batchelder, Harold D. Burbank, Walter P. Carr, Clyde P. Houston, Donald McGregor, Mark J. Mudgett, Ray C. Palmer, Charles S. Ranney, Jr., Fred S. Sanborn, Etta C. Warren, Frank P. Bell, Mary E. Crane,, Gladys Hopkins, Angie L. Hunter, Blanche A. Joyce, Harold F. Morse, Arthur M. Rich, Edith M. Rudd, Bertha E. West, Horace N. Woodruff, Jessie B. Hayes, Arthur Schoppe.

State Normal School, Castleton.

Nettie Irene Allen, Carlotta Grace Andrews, Florence Adelaide Armstrong, Mary Margaret Barrett, Mary Elizabeth Bacon, Anna Marie Barron, Leon Calice Boulia, Mary Isabelle Brayton, Mary Leona Burke, Agnes Anne Carmody, Dora Mildred Clark, Carrie Elizabeth Colvin, Mae Lora Cook, Carrie Emma Daggett, Anna Amelia Dodge, Nellie Louise Eno, Edyth Anna Katherine Crosby, May Frances Crosby, Gertrude Sheldon Roberts, Hattie Louise Rogers, Sadie Clara Rub-

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Photo by Eaton. BASE BALL CLUB OF GODDARD SEMINARY, BARRE—STATE CHAMPIONS.

Fraser, p. Clark, c. f. White, Manager. Pike, 1st b. Connelly, Coach. Turner, 3d b.
Blake, r. f. Berry, Captain, 2d b. Butler, s. s.
Seaver, c. Stuart, l. f.



VARSITY BASKET BALL TEAM UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, 1903—1904.

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lee, Floy Amelia Sessions, Joanna Frances Sheehan, Clara Belle Smith, Annie Isabel Smith, Fannie Stella Grove, Mary Elizabeth Henley, Elsie Lena Hewitt, Esther Anna Hopkins, Julia Elizabeth Howard, Fannie Barrett Jackway, Julia Marie Jones, Winnie Madge Ladoo, Delia Lewis, Mary Ellen McDevitt, Alice May McGraw, Rose Anna McLaughlin, Alma Esther Newton, Emma Victoria Nelson, Mary Ellen O'Leary, Rachle Eva Parker, Margaret Agnes Raleigh, Gertrude Veronica Releigh, Kate Marriett Ransom, Mayme Esther Sutton, Sedonnie Isabelle Tennlen, Mary Loretto Tully, Elwyn Frisbee Ward, Frances Grace Watters, Mary Louise Williams, Edna May Pearl Williams, Mazie Pearl Witherbee,

State Normal School, Randolph.

Mary Lucy Abbott, Gertrude Mary Bacon, Grace Goodwin Bacon, Laura Hamlin Barnes, Faye Alice Beard, Georgia Mariette Brewster, Olive Palne Calef, Alma Mabel Carpenter, Asa Benjamin Chatfield Lora Adaline Clark, Hattie Elizabeth Cutting, Alice Cushman Davis, Caroline Lucinda Dearing, Agnes Lucile Dunbar, Elizabeth Marion Fletcher, Bertha Gladys Holmes, Lillian Carolyn Hubbard, Eva Fowler Jackson, Ruby Bassett Kelley, Mabel Caroline Kent, Louise Edna Lamson, Annette Ida Lasure, Grace Ella May, Sarah Jane McConnell, Harriet Sarah Munson, Clara Ethelynd Osgood, Lima Marcia Price, Grace Lydia Waterman, Edith Doliy Wheelock, Sena Marion Whitney, Walter Maynard Williams.

State Normal School, Johnson.

Mary Etta Adams, Anna Eliza Allen, Clara Belle Atherton, Helen Madge Brown, Cora Esther Brydin, Mattie Carrie Brydia, Agnes Ellen Imogene Dodge, Eda Mae Dunton, Gertrude Pearl Erwin, Myrta Avis Fair, Celestia Eleanor Gates, Mabel Harriet Goodale, Lucia Anna Holbrook, Josie Edna Hovey, Ruth Victoria Hovey, Alice Nancy Jenkins, Daisie Mae Kenyon, Mary Emily Kinerson, Vesta Harrington Lawton, Kate Mary Mack, Harriet Emma McBride, Elizabeth May McNaney, Margaret Grace McNaney, Bessie Green Pringle, Pearl Alice Ricard, Nettie Mae Rickard, Gladys Ellen Rogers, Julia Agnes Scott, Sadie Rhoda Smith.

Swanton High School, Swanton.

Mabel N. Hazen, Mabel C. Skeels, Lewis E. Rye, Lyman B. Tobin, Lee W. Thomas.

Troy Conference Academy, Poultney.

James Frederick Bisgrove, LeRoy Howard Bowen, Adale Louise Bowen, Carrie Amelia Carpenter, Charles Patrick Cassidy, Archibald La-Rue Christie, Rena Alta Crone, Charles Edward Dailey, Edward Patrick Dalton, Robert Horace Dunlop, Henry Alanson Ferguson, May Janet Gilchrist, Elizabeth Greer, Ina Harrington, Minnie Herrick, Mary Agnes Hogan, Alice Louisa Hoyt, Josephine McCulloch, Alvin Henry Monroe, Ellen Jane Moses, Ruth Laura Phillips, Minard LaGrand Proper, Elma Grace Rowley, Chester Andrews Slocum, Nina Bella Stevens.

Vergennes High School, Vergennes.

Roy Marshall Spooner, Delana Elizabeth Willard, Mary Elizabeth Coe, Bernadette Lenora Connors, Robert Harvey Ketcham, Robert Haas Selple, Annie Elizabeth Sinon, Charles Leslie Woodman.

University of Vermont.

Lillie Adriance Bean, Frederick Sumner Briggs, Harry Edward Cunningham, R. Dwight Hitchcock Emerson, Ralph George Gibson, Samuel Thatcher Hubbard, Alanson Halden Jones, Durant Loomis Macrae, William Martin Mulheron, Harry Hathorne Page, Carolyn Louise Preston, William Edson Ross, Arthur Hayes Sargent, John Calvin Sherburne, Jr., Henry Orson Wheeler, Jr., Arthur LeRoy Williams, Helen Gordon Clark, Anna Elizabeth Gilbert, Elmer Ellsworth Gove, Della Nellie Harding, Earl Brush Kingsland, Frances Louise Little, Lillian Etta Mears, Carl Stone Pomeroy, Emma Richardson, Helen Betsey Somers, Irwin Spear, Louis Nelson Van-Vliet, John Henry Ayres, John Charles Kirley, Warren Williams Mack, Roscoe Freeman Patterson, Charles Henry Pierce, Carl Brigham Brownell, A. B., Chauncey Sherman Brownell, Jay Allen Chamberlin, Lieut. George Jean Holden, Guy Robert Barnum, James Arthur Wellington, Harry Parker, Henry Chamberlain Clement, Le-Roy Bloom Cramer, George Murray Leach, Arthur Edward Pope, Edward Thomas Shaw, Arthur William Clark, Roger Sherman Derby, Nathaniel George Hathorne, Harold Irving Huey, Walter Minott Jenkins, Roy William Marshall, Leon Marsh Phelps, Arthur Duane Stearns, A. B., Frank Wilbut Chamberlain, Richard Francis Darling, Alfred Holley Gilbert, Wm. Williams Gilbert, Samuel Clark Hood, Fayette Elmore Hubbard, Lucius Hinckley Jones, Friend Alonzo MacMurtry, Jacob Johnson Ross, Daniel Michael Walsh, Olin Warren Webster.

Medical Department.

The Medical Graduates are: Landon Abernathy, Adelbert Beeman Allen, Ph. B., Harry Nelson Archibald, Henry Raymond Biggar, Hermon Davis Bone, B. S., Thomas Stevens Brown, Charles Stephen Buchanon, Curtis Charles Alfred Bullock, Gersham Loveland Closson, Jr., Harland Abbott Danforth, Lewis Clinton Day, Julius Edward Dewey, Isaac Randall Doane, Peter Leo Dorey, Dean Spencer Drake, Stephen Farrer Dunn, George William Eddy, William Warren Ferris, Rowe France, Jesse Louis Gammons, Stillman Proctor Grout, Joseph Bernard Gulltran, Chauncy Earle Hunt, De-Forest Clinton Jarvis, Linwood Major Kelly, Edward Cloyd Kistler, Arthur Leo Larner, George Eugene LaTour, James Francis Lawlor, Robert Henry Lee, William Franklin LeMaire, Lothair Lewis Leonard, James Parks MacDowell, Flurence William McCarthy, Lewis Flurence McCarthy, Herbert Sawyer McCasland, Edward Rodwick Benedict McGee, Howard Fellows Morse, Daniel Joseph Nolan, Michael Joseph Noone, George Bernard O'Connell, Daniel Vincent O'Donnell, John Lyman Potter, Charles Al Pratt, William Edson Ross, Harry Richard Ryan, Delano Richmond Ryder, Otis White Sedgwick, Charles Jay Shaw, William Becker Stewart, Eulick Francis Sullivan, Ernest Albert Taylor, Harry Wallace Trask, John Wilson Trask, James Cornelius Wilson.

Vermont Academy, Saxtens River.

Alice Cole, Myrtle Alva Powell, Ruth Abbie Randall, Ellen May Ward, Walter Samuel Archi-

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1903 FOOT BALL TEAM, EDMUNDS HIGH SCHOOL, BURLINGTON.



BASE BALL CLUB OF WHITCOMB HIGH SCHOOL, BETHEL.

1. G. Kimball, p. 2. Greene, c. f. 3. Parrott, s. s. 4. Burrell, 1st b. 5. Whitaker, 2d b. 6. E. Burrell, 3d b. 7. Rogers, l. f. 8. Huber, r. f. 9. Shaw, c. McCormack, Manager. 10. G. Kimball, Captain.

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baid, Kate Abi Beach, Lena Morris Campbell, Homer Bailey Hunt, Burton Wilson Olmstead, Margaret Adelle Orton, Samuel B. Pettengill, Jr., Sheldon Spencer Swasey, Jr., Gertrude Mae Johnson, Leon Amasa Norcross, Claribel Alford, Ray Wanzer Leach.

Wallingford High School, Wallingford.

Laura M. Doty, Harry H. Porter.

Waterbury High School, Waterbury.

Ethel L. Child, Caroline, L. Keene, Mary H. Manning.

Wells River High School, Wells River.

Annie R. Beaton, Lotta G. Belanger, Winifred F. Swan, George N. Bailey, Arthur L. Graves, George H. Learned.

Whitcomb High School, Bethel.

Robert H. Kimball, Edmond C. Burrell, Emma L. Arnold, Roy G. Wheelock, Kate E. Wilson, Pearle A. Davis, Belle I. Newell, Bessie L. Goddard.

White River Jct, H. S., White River Jct.

Arthur Morey, Kittie Gates, Sarah E. Wiggins, M. Florence Wright, Maud L. Perrin, Ora A. Watkins, Jessie Alexander, M. Frances Harvey, C. Mae Wheeler, Maud B. Tracy, Louise H. French, Carolyn Gladys Wells, Roland Yanson.

Windsor High School, Windsor.

Lee Coy, Bennett Douglass, Earl Mower, Stella Vitty, Mae Kennedy, Leona Duncan, Ruth Davis, Mary Holsington, Marion Fowle, Flora Ruggles, Bertha Martin, Nellie Sherman, William Harrington.

Winooski High School, Winooski.

Maye Allen Eastwood.

West Rutland H. S., West Rutland.

William Wheeler, Robert Wheeler, Mary Markoff, Helen Clark, Jessie Smith.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS

The names of the graduates receiving honors or awarded prizes, are as follows:

Bakersfield—Brigham Academy. Salutatorian, Cassie M. Jackson; Valedictorian, Edith Bronson.

Barre—Spaulding High School. Class President, C. Newell Barber; Salutatorian, Carrie Alice Carleton Bemis; Valedictorian, Henry Hollister Jackson. Prize Winners, (Prize Speaking) 1st. Allie Richardson; 2nd, Georgiana Trail; 3rd, Ethel Strong; 4th, Clara Perry.

Barre—Goodard Seminary. Class President, Mark Robert Berry; Salutatorian, Edith Grace Brown; Valedictorian, Ila Maude Downing. (Prize Winners) Edith Grace Brown, Arthur Elwin Pike.

Barton—Barton Academy. Class President, Clinton D. Murray; Salutatorian, William C. Johnson, Jr.; Valedictorian, Lucy H. Wheeler.

Bellows Falls—Bellows Falls High School. Class President, Jerry Morin; Salutatorian, Bertha Bodine; Valedictorian, Helen Winifred Ryder.

Bennington—Bennington High School. Class President, Robert Parkman Moore; three students of equally high rank, Robert Parkman Moore, Mary Agatha Loughlin and Ethel Anna Cutler.

Bethel—Whitcomb High School. Class President, Robert H. Kimball.

Bradford—Bradford Academy. Class President, Henry C. LaChance; Salutatorian, Sanford B. Hooker; Valedictorian, Inez F. Rodimon.

Brandon—Brandon High School. Class President, Arnold Roberts Manchester.

Brattleboro—Brattleboro High School. Class President, Frederick A. Spencer.

Bridport—Bridport High School. Class President, Roy Jacobs.

Brookfield—Brookfield High School. Class President, Fannie Britton; Valedictorian, Fannie Britton.

Burlington—Burlington High School. Class President, Levi P. Smith; Salutatorian, Helen M. Barker; Valedictorian, Florence Votey. The winners of the Howard prizes of $15, $10 and $5, awarded to those attaining the highest standing during the four years of the high school course were: First, Miss Helen M. Barker; second, Miss Florence Votey; third, Henry C. Brownell. The alumni prizes, which are three of $5 each, are awarded to the pupils attaining the highest standing in each course for the year. In the classical course five pupils stood exactly alike for the year and share the honor jointly. These pupils are Miss Ethel Southwick of the B class, and Homer Powell and Misses Marion Thomas, Ruth Henderson and Nellie Johns of the C class. In the Latin-Scientific course three pupils had the same standing, Misses Mary Peck, Mary Tanner and Mary McDermott of the C class. The prize in the English course was awarded to Miss Mary Kelley of the A class.

Burlington—University of Vermont. Class President, Daniel Michael Walsh. Senior Honor List, (General High Standing) James Arthur Wellington, Daniel Michael Walsh, William Williams Gilbert, Guy Robert Varnum, Harry Edward Cunningham, Emma Richardson, Harry Barker. Special Honors (in Chemistry) Arthur Duane Stearns. Special Honors (in German) Irwin Spear. Special Honors (in Electrical Engineering) Harry Barker, Phelps Prize in Engineering, Charles Henry Pierce. Senior Honors in Medical Department, Dean Spencer Drake, Thomas Stevens Brown, George Bernard O'Connell, Henry Raymond Biggar, Gersham Loveland Closson, Jr. Kingsley Prize Speaking Winners, 1st, Ivor Stephen MacFarlane, class 1907; 2nd, Hugh Leslie Thompson, class 1906; 3rd, Sidney Moore Bunker, class 1906.

Chelsea—Chelsea Academy. Valedictorian, Emma W. Hatch.

Chester—Chester High School. Salutatorian, Ethel M. Goodrich; Valedictorian, Angie M. Holden.

Derby—Derby Academy. Class President, Lepha Matilda Taylor; Salutatorian, Elmer Hoyt Warner; Valedictorian, Lepha Matilda Taylor. Prize Winners, 1st Prize in Elocution Contest, Will C. Harvey; 1st Prize in Original Oration Contest, Will C. Harvey; 2nd Prize in Elocution Contest, Lepha M. Taylor.

Fair Haven—Fair Haven High School. Class President, C. Ernest Rood.

Groton—Groton High School. Class President, George W. Morrison; Salutatorian, Harry T. Morrison; Valedictorian, George W. Morrison. Prize Winners, (Prize Speaking) 1st Prize, Lora M. Lumsden; 2nd Prize, Ethel Ricker.

Hardwick—Hardwick Academy. Class Presi-

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dent, Eugene H. Clowse; Salutatorian, Bessie Lou Lamson; Valedictorian, Clara Agnes Slapp.

Hinesburg—Hinesburg High School. Class President, Will J. Barker.

Hyde Park—Lamoille Central Academy. Class President, Rowland Whittier Crocker; Salutatorian, Susie Eva Perry; Valedictorian, Rowland Whittier Crocker.

Island Pond—Island Pond High School. Class President, Melissa Moore; Salutatorian, Melissa Moore; Valedictorian, R. Archie Bishop.

Johnson—State Normal School. Class President, Ruth V. Hovey.

Ludlow—Black River Academy. Class President, Donald Howe; Salutatorian, Maude E. Foster; Valedictorian, Grace A. Gates.

Lyndon—Lyndon Academy. Class President, Bernice Campion.

Lyndon Centre—Lyndon Classical Institute. Class President, Marguerite E. Newell; Salutatorian, Marguerite E. Newell; Valedictorian, Sadie L. Sheldon. Prize Winners: I. Principal's Scholarship Prize of $15 in gold, for highest excellence for the entire four years' course, awarded to Sadie Lulu Sheldon. II. Fuller Scholarship Prize, a set of books, awarded to Marguerite Ethlyn Newell. Junior Declamation. First Prize, $10 in gold, awarded to Grace Lucretia Deoss. Second Prize, $5 in gold, awarded to Herbert Alfred Burnham. Honorable mention, Wilder Arthur Simpson.

Manchester—Burr and Burton Seminary. Prize Winners: Miss Clarissa Cooledge, of Peru, was awarded the Skinner Scholarship Prize of $30, having maintained the highest rank in her studies of any student, and Orrin B. Hughes, of Winhall, received the Skinner Essay Prize of $25.

Middlebury—Middlebury College. Class President, William H. Hammersley; Salutatorian, Josie May Prentis; Valedictorian, Jessie Maude Prentis. The following were awarded Commencement Honors and were elected to Phi Beta Kappa: Josie M. Prentis, Jessie M. Prentis, Maude M. Tucker, Arthur W. Eddy, Stanley F. Bond, Alice B. Brainerd, William E. Slocum, Jr. Highest Honors in German were awarded to Jessie M. Prentis and Josie M. Prentis. Honors in History and Political Science were awarded to Edwin W. Wilcox. Highest Honors in Chemistry were awarded to Philip E. Mellen and L. Ernest Sunderland. Prize Speaking Winners, Parker Contest: First prize of $20 was awarded to M. D. Holmes; second, $10, to C. M. Walch. Merrill Contest, first, $25, to D. C. Caldwell; second, $20, to R. M. Pickard; third, $15, to H. R. Bird; fourth, $10, to C. D. Cushman.

Middlebury—Middlebury High School. Class President, George G. Duff; Salutatorian, Grace Smith Buttolph; Valedictorian, George G. Duff.

Montpelier—Montpelier High School. Class President, Lyman A. Wheelock; Salutatorian, Mary A. Boardman; Valedictorian, Henrietta Richardson.

Montpelier—Montpelier Seminary. Class President, Harvey M. Drenen; Salutatorian, Bertram M. McBride. First Honors, Arthur Wentworth Hewitt. Prize Winners, Declamation, Wallace H. Gilpin, Charlotte M. Nason; Prize Debate, Wesley C. Atkins.

Morrisville—People's Academy. Class Presi-

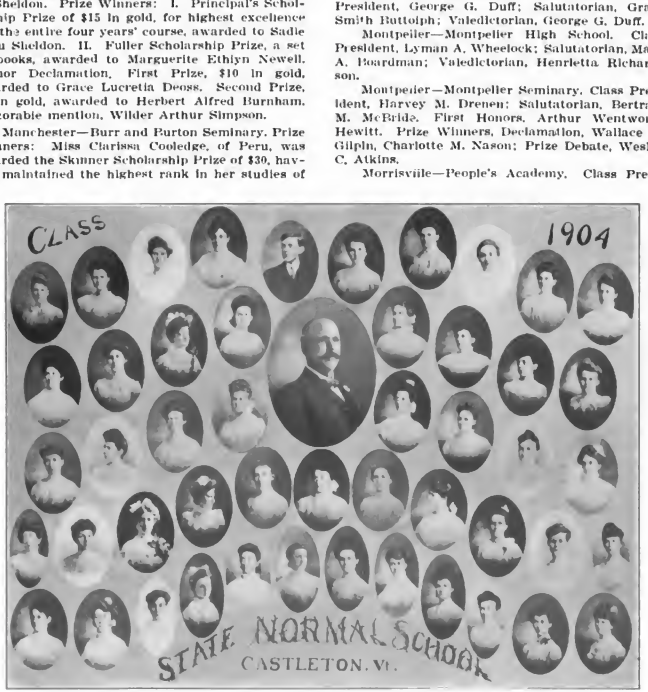


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dent, Robert Eaton; Salutatorian, Lou Gould; Valedictorian, Rhuanna Smith. Prize Winner, (The H. P. French $10 Gold Prize), Rhuanna Smith.

Newbury—Newbury High School. Class President, Henry Greeley Randall; Salutatorian, Henry Greeley Randall; Valedictorian, Laura Edna Tuttle.

Newport—Newport High School. Class President, Arthur E. MacGregor.

North Craftsbury—Craftsbury Academy. Class President, John Dutton; Salutatorian, May Root; Valedictorian, Mary Bailey.

Northfield—Norwich University. Salutatorian, Guy Garfield Russell; Valedictorian, George Christopher Randall. Prize Winners: Faculty Gold Medal, George C. Randall, Woodsville, N. H.; the Shuttleworth Sword, Ernest A. Lawrence, Montpelier; the Juckett Medal, John H. Mears, Enosburg Falls; the Thomas Gold Medal, Ernest A. Lawrence. The sophomore prizes were awarded to H. C. Edgerton, of Northfield, for academic standing, and to D. H. Gilman, of Brattleboro, for general standing. The Freshman prizes were awarded to H. C. Pratt, of Montpelier, for academic standing; J. H. Mears, of Enosburg Falls, for military standing, and H. C. Pratt, of Montpelier, for general standing.

Peacham—Caledonia County Grammar School. Class President, Guy I. Rowe. Prize Winners, (Declamation), Guy I. Rowe, E. Aileen Somers.

Pittsford—Pittsford High School. Class President, Miriam C. Hitchcock.

Poultney—Troy Conference Academy. Class President, Irving Muir Tynan. Prize Winners: Recitation, Maud J. Williams, Brooks McCuen; Botanical Prize, E. M. Noyes; American History, Josephine McCullough, Irving M. Tynan; Spelling, Ina Harrington; Highest Grade, Winnifred Blakely; Greatest Progress, (Jenks Latin Prize), Ernest F. Lewis; Bookkeeping, Francis Osteyee; Correspondence, Katherine Lewis; Penmanship, (Moses Commercial Prize), Maud Smith; Bible Study, Josephine McCullough, Carrie Harwood.

Proctor—Proctor High School. Class President, John F. Hanney.

Randolph Centre—State Normal School. Class President, Louise E. Lamson; Salutatorian, Thomas J. Abbott; Valedictorian, Olive Paine Calef.

Richford—Richford High School. Class President, Lena Flanagan; Salutatorian, Byrd E. Esty; Valedictorian, Lillian H. Welch.

Rutland—Rutland High School. Class President, Riford Robert Tuttle; Salutatorian, Bertha Amaranth Coiburn; Valedictorian, Alfa Taylor Chalmers.

Saxtons River—Vermont Academy. Class President, Samuel Barrett Pettengill, Jr. Prize Winners: Ronx Prize in French and the Class of '98 Medal for Excellence in English, Lena Campbell; Graves Military Medal, Wilbur Frank Welch.

South Hero—Maple Lawn Academy. Class President, Grace Helen Wright; Salutatorian, Lucy Landon Allen; Valedictorian, Homer Jennison Clark. Prize Winners, (Gold Medal) Declamation, Ina Lulu Hall, Robert Henry Allen.

South Royalton—South Royalton Graded School. Class President, Glenn Murray Buck; Valedictorian, Marion T. Wynn.

Springfield—Springfield High School. Salutatorian, Lenoro E. Howe, Valedictorian, Charles M. Gifford.

St. Albans—St. Albans High School. Class President, Percy Waite Baldwin; Salutatorian, Bertha H. Shilvock; Valedictorian, Agnes Ripley Pease. Prize Winners, (Smith Prizes for Original Essays), 1st, Agnes Ripley Pease; 2nd, A. Ruth Reynolds; 3rd, John Branch, Jr.

St. Johnsbury—St. Johnsbury Academy. Class President, Philip L. Thompson; Salutatorian, Mabel A. Shields; Valedictorian, Frances Richardson.

Stowe—Stowe High School. Class President, Harry Downer; Salutatorian, Harry Downer; Valedictorian, Ruth Jenney. Prize Winners, (Declamation), George Harris.

Swanton—Swanton High School. Class President, Lee W. Thomas. Prize Winners, (Declamation), Donald Tobin, Dorothy Harwood.

Thetford—Thetford Academy. Class President, Clayton C. Woodward; Salutatorian, William E. Worcester; Valedictorian, Jennie Lena Rowell. Prize Winner, (Declamation), Raymond Vaughan.

Vergennes—Vergennes High School. Class President, Charles Leslie Woodman; Salutatorian, Delana Elizabeth Willard; Valedictorian, Robert H. Ketcham.

Wallingford—Wallingford High School. Class President, Laura Marvin Doty; Salutatorian, Harry H. Pooler; Valedictorian, Laura Marvin Doty.

Waterbury—Waterbury High School. Class President, Ethel Child. First Honors in Scholarship for four years, Ethel Child.

Wells River—Wells River High School. Class President, Lotta G. Belanger.

West Rutland—West Rutland High School. Class President, William Wheeler.

Wilmington—Wilmington High School. Salutatorian, Emnie L. Carpenter; Valedictorian, Mary I. Bellows.

Windsor—Windsor High School. Class President, Bennett C. Douglass; Salutatorian, Stella A. Vitty; Valedictorian, Bennett C. Douglass.

Base Ball Clubs, 1904.

Barton Academy—Games won, 4; lost, 3.
Goddard Seminary—Games won, 8; lost, 0.
Brigham Academy—Games won, 7; lost, 9.
Bethel High School—Games won, 7; lost, 1.
Burlington High School—Games won, 6; lost, 2.
Enosburg Falls High School—Games won, 7; lost, 4.
Fair Haven High School—Games won, 3; lost, 4.
Middlebury High School—Games won, 6; lost, 1.
Island Pond High School—Games won, 4; lost, 3.
Morrisville High School—Games won, 5; lost, 2.
Pittsford High School—Games won, 3; lost, 2.
Troy Conference Academy—Games won, 6; lost, 2.
Proctor High School—Games won, 8; lost, 2.
Thetford Academy—Games won, 3; lost, 2.
St. Johnsbury Academy—Games won, 5; lost, 2.

Basket Ball Teams, 1904.

Montpelier Seminary—Games won, 6; lost, 0.
University of Vermont—Games won, 5; lost, 6.
Bellows Falls High School—Games won, 4; lost, 5.
Brattleboro High School—Games won, 2; lost 2.

Foot Ball Teams, 1903.

Burlington High School—Games won, 5; lost, 0.
University of Vermont—Games won, 4; lost, 5.

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GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY OF SPAULDING HIGH SCHOOL, BARRE.



Photo by The Jacksons.

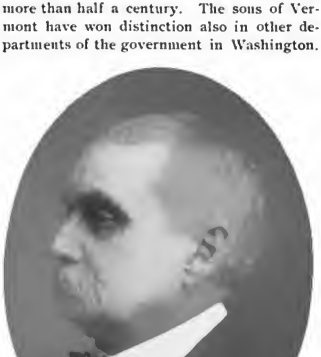
MUSICAL CLUB, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

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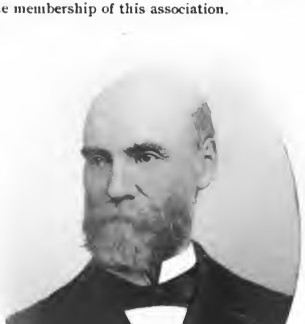
VERMONTERS ABROAD

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

VERMONTERS have from an early period occupied a conspicuous position in public life at the National Capital. The influence of Vermont men on legislation in the Congress of the United States has been very marked for more than half a century. The sons of Vermont have won distinction also in other departments of the government in Washington. have so many well known and prominent men as members. They include high government officials, eminent lawyers, leading physicians and clergymen and successful business men. A glance at the names and occupations of the officers published in another part of this article will indicate the general character of the membership of this association.



HOSEA B. MOULTON, PRESIDENT.



EDWARD F. BINGHAM, HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Many of the leading and most successful professional and business men in the District of Columbia are natives of the State. The permanent residents in the district, of Vermont birth, numbered 641 in 1900.

Washington is the home of numerous State organizations, but among them all none are more prosperous or progressive than the Vermont State Association composed of sons and daughters of Vermont temporary or permanent residents of the capital city of the country. It is also true that few State associations

The Vermont State Association was organized April 4, 1876. At the time of its organization it was given the name of the Vermont State Republican Association, and the object as stated in the constitution was "to promote and disseminate the principles and purposes of the republican party, not only in our State, but wherever the influence and hearty co-operation of the organization may be extended."

There is but little written history of the association during the period from 1876 to 1901, owing to the fact that a large number of

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the records were burned by a fire which consumed the desk of the secretary. Such history as remains is therefore traditional.

In December 1900, Mr. Newton L. Collamer began the work of reorganization, by means of personal interviews with members of the old Association. This resulted in some informal meetings during the early part of January, 1901, and the formal reorganization of the Association as the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia on January 31, 1901.

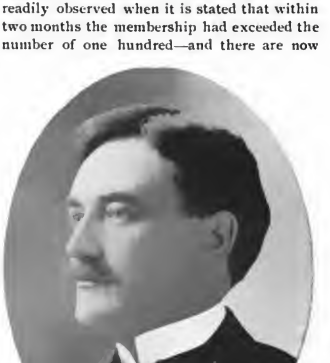
In the reorganization of the Association the conditions for membership were enlarged, and the object stated to be "to keep green in our hearts and minds the love of God, loyalty to our country, devotion to our State, and friendship to all Vermonters wheresoever they may be, also the cultivation of acquaintances, social intercourse among its members, and the advancement and protection of their interests;" a declaration of principles worthy of our State and well calculated to endear the Association to all who claim the heritage of a right to Vermont as the State of their birth or adoption.

Active membership in this Association comprises persons who are Vermonters by birth or adoption, and those connected with them by blood or marriage. It was hardly anticipated by the most sanguine of the loyal Vermonters that this reorganized Association would meet with such enthusiastic support as it has received. From the best accounts that can be secured, the old Association at the time of its last meetings contained less than eighty members, and by some it was estimated that a membership of one hundred would be all that could be expected in the reorganization of the Association. The measure of success which has attended the new departure is readily observed when it is stated that within two months the membership had exceeded the number of one hundred—and there are now about 250 members. The *personnel* of the membership is one of the notable characteristics of the organization. It includes persons prominent in official life, those who are conspicuous in the business life of Washington, and those who form that sturdy class of people for which Vermont is noted—the class who attend faithfully to the everyday duties of life; who believe in the dignity of labor and in the doing well those things which are given them to perform. A goodly proportion of the members are daughters of Vermont born in the State or whose parents are natives.

In the meetings which have been held since the re-organization, the social features have been made prominent, and the opportunity for



EDWARD R. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT 1902.



GEORGE R. WALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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Vermonters to become acquainted with the resident Vermonters has been appreciated by a large and enthusiastic attendance.

One of the notable instances of the spirit of State pride in the new association is the holding of open headquarters by the association during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of March, 1901—during the inaugural week of the second inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States. Headquarters were maintained during the period and were visited



REV J. H. BRADFORD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

by many of the visiting Vermonters and their friends during the inaugural.

The annual reunions of the Association held in April are events which prove to be among the most popular gatherings held in Washington by any State organization. In addition to these annual reunions, social meetings are frequently held during the year.

The annual sugar party for 1904 occurred on April 27 in the spacious armory of the National rifles. It was a notable occasion. The novelty of a menu composed of maple sugar "waxed" on large blocks of ice, with side dishes filled with doughnuts, sage cheese and hot biscuit, has proven to be a greater attraction than can well be imagined, and the sight of four hundred loyal Vermonters, seated at long tables, partaking of sugar—the finest that leaves the State—and attended by daughters of Vermont dressed in Priscilla costume will long be remembered by those who attended the famous sugar-party.

The menu was as follows: Sugar right from Bennington county, all right, all right; biscuit, Winooski label with Otter Creek butter; pickles, all sorts Middlebury and Bellows Falls brands; sage cheese, Barton Landing, Passumpsic; doughnuts, known also as crullers and nut cakes; water, Dunmore, *a la* Memphremagog-Bomoseen; spruce gum and beech nuts, *a la carte;* cigars and Brandon shorts *ad libitum*. President Moulton presided at the post-prandial exercises. Addresses were made by Hon. Charles H. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy; Hon. Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney-general; Mr. George R. Wales, vice-president of the Association; Hon. Kittredge Haskins, M. C.

The following program of music was given during the evening: The Dillingham Polka Mazourka, Hard Times, Polka Rondo, Zip

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Coon, Moulton Two-Step, The Haskins' Husking Bee, Money Musk, Jericho Redowa, Ascutney Grand Polonaise, Proctor Cotillion, Foster Hornpipe, Cecelian Dance, The Campbells are Coming, Killington Gallop, Mansfield Schottische, Chittenden Skedaddle, Vermont Reel, Brandon Fancy, Devil's Dream, Essex Junction; Sweets from Bennington, Tempo di Waltz; 1st Cavalry Vermont Prize March.

The arrangements for the sugar party were successfully carried out by committees consisting of Runnion M. Patrick, chairman; president, C. E. Pearsons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

At the annual meeting in 1902, Major Edward R. Campbell was elected president. He was succeeded in 1903 by Charles E. Fairman Esq. At the annual meeting in 1904 Judge Hosea B. Moulton was elected president.

The list of honorary presidents since 1891 includes such prominent Vermonters as Sena-



MYRON M. PARKER.



HON. CHALES H. DARLING.

Mrs. A. S. Caywood, Mrs. Martha A. Miles, Mrs. Lucy R. Brown, Miss Grace Ross, Mrs. Mary I. Fairman, Mrs. H. T. Offterdinger, Mrs. Isabel M. Wilkins, Mrs. D. A. C. Goodrich, Edward R. Campbell, E. L. Holbrook, Ben F. Winkins, H. Clay Sholes, Edwin D. Farnham, Charles E. Fairman, Henry T. Offterdinger, Azro J. Maxham, Douglas W. Holton and George S. Benson.

Upon the organization in 1901 of the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, junior U. S. Senator from Vermont, was chosen its president. The other officers were as follows: First vice president, Maj. E. R. Campbell; 2d vice president, Capt. J. J. Bain; 3d vice-

tor Redfield Proctor, Senator Wm. P. Dillingham, Representative D. J. Foster, Representative Kittredge Haskins, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; Hon. Charles H. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy; Judge Edward F. Bingham, former chief justice of the supreme court of the district; Hon. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Hon. Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner; and Mr. John C. Scofield, chief clerk of the war department.

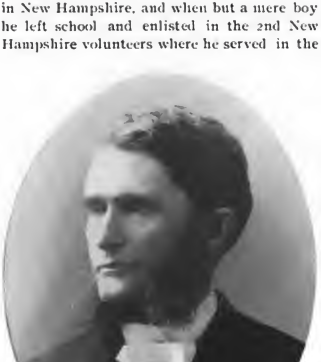
The present active officers are as follow: President, Hosea B. Moulton, LL. D.; vice-presidents, George R. Wales, Horatio N. Taplin, George H. Bond; recording secretary, Rev.

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James H. Bradford; corresponding secretary, Ernest E. Holbrook; financial secretary, Ben F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry T. Offterdinger; directors, Charles E. Fairman, Maj. Maj. Edward R. Campbell, Aaron S. Caywood.

Judge Hosea B. Moulton, LL. D., the president was born in the town of Concord in 1814. His father, Capt. David Moulton, served in the war of 1812, and both of his grandfathers, Noah Moulton and Thomas Hale served in the Revolutionary war.

Judge Moulton's early school life was spent in New Hampshire, and when but a mere boy he left school and enlisted in the 2nd New Hampshire volunteers where he served in the



REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

Army of the Potomac until December, 1863, when he was assigned to a position as foreman in the laboratory in the arsenal at Washington. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was appointed an examiner in the Treasury department and then he resumed his studies and was graduated in 1868 from the National University. Thereafter he resigned his position in the department and entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1875 to 1879 he was on the District bench, when he resigned and resumed his practice. He is an authority in legal matters, having compiled the laws of the District for two National Digests and other works.

George R. Wales, first vice-president, is a native of Middlebury, and is a lawyer of marked ability. He is now and has been for some years past, the law officer of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Horatio N. Taplin, second vice-president is a native of Montpelier, and is well known throughout the State. He was, for some years, treasurer, and thereafter president of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is engaged in the real estate and brokerage business.

George H. Bond, third vice-president, is a native of Brattleboro, and is, at the present time, an employee of the United States Senate.

Rev. James H. Bradford, recording secretary, is a native of Grafton, is a Congregational minister, and is now a clerk in the Indian Office, Interior department. Mr. Bradford served with distinction as chaplain during the Civil war, and has since held many prominent offices in the G. A. R.

Ernest E. Holbrook, corresponding secretary, is a native of Proctor, and is at the present time Senator Proctor's private secretary.

Benjamin Franklin Wilkins, financial secretary, is a native of Rutland, and at the present time is employed in the Surgeon General's office, War department, located in the old Ford's theatre building.

Henry T. Offterdinger, treasurer, is engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco business at No. 504 Ninth Street, N. W., and is one of the most successful business men of Washington.

Rev. Willard C. Davenport, chaplain, is a native of Brandon. He is rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church.

George S. Benson, marshal, is a native of Benson, and is now one of the executive officers at the White House.

Chas. E. Fairman, chairman of the board of directors, is a native of Fairfax. He is an attorney at law, and makes a specialty of pension and other government claims. He has probably secured more pensions for Vermont soldiers and their widows than any other attorney.

Major Edward R. Campbell, a director, was born in Brandon. He was president of the Association in 1902. Major Campbell is a veteran of the Civil war and is an official of the U. S. Pension Bureau.

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IN MEMORIAM.

FARRAND STEWART STRANAHAN,

DIED AT ST. ALBANS, VT., JULY 13, 1904.

THE death of ex-Lieutenant-Governor F. Stewart Stranahan is a personal sorrow to every one who knew him, and a distinct loss to the city and State of his adoption. He was a consistent christian, a true patriot, a gallant soldier in the war for the Union, a public spirited citizen, a faithful and efficient public official, and an able and trusted business man. He was ever loyal to his friends and to principle, and a conspicuous exemplar of good citizenship in civil life and politics.

Farrand Stewart Stranahan, the third of the name Farrand in three successive generations, was born in New York city, February 3, 1842, the son of Farrand Stewart Stranahan and Caroline (Curtis) Stranahan. He attended the schools of his native city, but when he was 17 years old, in 1859, he came to Vermont, which was to be his home thenceforth, and in which he was to achieve a high place in public and business life.

His first important position was that of paymaster on the Vermont Central railroad, to which he was advanced in 1865. From 1867 to 1871 he was in business in St. Albans as a retail merchant, and at the close of that period was appointed treasurer of the National Iron & Car Co., subsequently merged into the National Car Co., which position he held at the time of his death. In 1886 he became cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans and was made its vice-president in 1892. He was also a director of the Central Vermont railroad and was vice president of the Missisquoi road. He was director in the National Car Co., and Chicago, New York & Boston Refrigerator Co., and vice-president of The St. Albans Messenger Co.

In addition to this he was concerned more or less throughout his life with the affairs of State and nation. His first great service was performed in the cause of the preservation of the Union when he was scarcely of age, for it was in August, 1862, that he enlisted in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry. He was successively promoted from first sergeant to the rank of second and first lieutenant, and shared in all the battles of his regiment until the winter of 1864, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George A. Custer and served with that brilliant general until the September following, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Be-



THE LATE F. STEWART STRANAHAN.

cause of this service he was a member of A. R. Hurlbut Post, No. 60, G. A. R., of which he was commander at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Owl Club of St. Albans and its president for two years.

Mr. Stranahan was a Republican in politics

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and as a representative of his party served as trustee of the village of St. Albans and represented the town in the general assembly of the State in 1884. Four years later he was elected to the State senate, was trustee of the State industrial school from 1888 to 1892, and in the latter year received his crowning reward by being elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Vermont, and made one of the best presiding officers that ever sat in the president's chair in the senate.

Mr. Stranahan was also president of the St. Albans cemetery association, of which he was one of the incorporators and from time to time discharged similar trusts and responsibilities among his townsmen and neighbors.

Mr. Stranahan at one time was actively interested in the Vermont national guard and was captain of Co. D, the famous "Ransom Guards," the crack company of the State militia of the '70s. He was aide-de-camp and chief of staff to Gov. Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.

He possessed a keen musical ear and a rich bass voice and in the days of his greatest activity delighted to sing in the glee clubs and choruses which St. Albans used to support with so much enthusiasm. For many years he sang in the Congregational choir when that organization was considered one of the best if not the leading church choir in Vermont. He was a member and regular attendant of the Congregational church and for several years past had been one of its deacons.

August 26, 1862, Mr. Stranahan married Miss Miranda Aldis, daughter of Lawrence and Fidelia Burnett (Gadcomb) Brainerd, and the two children of this union were Mabel Fidelia, deceased, and Col. Farrand Stewart Stranahan, general manager of the Dr. B. J. Kay Remedy Co., of Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. Stranahan is also survived by one brother, John C. Stranahan, cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans, and by a half-sister, Mrs. Russell Engs, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE University Centennial Number will contain a complete history of the exercises of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. It will be elaborately illustrated with portraits of the president and faculty, of the graduating class, and of Mr. Darwin P. Kinsley, Mr. John H. Converse, Mr. Eugene N. Foss, Mr. C. A. Catlin and other prominent alumni of the U. V. M. There will also be views of the procession and of other features. A group portrait of the faculty and graduating class of the medical faculty will also be published. A complete list of names and addresses of the visiting alumni will also be given.

The Centennial Number has the approval and endorsement of the President and Trustees of the University.

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CHARLES S. FORBES, St. Albans, Vt.

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CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

The Popular Green Mountain Route.

To accommodate the large increasing summer travel to Vermont and Lake Champlain this season, the Central Vermont will put on new trains from Boston and New York to Vermont points, commencing June 27, and running every day including Sunday, as follows:

Solid Trains Boston to Vermont Points,

Via White River Junction.

	A Week Days	B Daily	C Daily
Lv Boston	9.05 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Worcester	9.55 a.m.	12.00 m.	8.30 p.m.
Worcester	10.05 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.
Ludlow	12.30 p.m.	2.36 p.m.	11.06 p.m.
Lowell	10.08 a.m.	12.08 a.m.	8.40 p.m.
Nashua Jct.	10.34 a.m.	12.34 p.m.	9.07 p.m.
Manchester	10.50 a.m.	1.01 p.m.	9.26 p.m.
Ar White River Jc	3.17 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	12.40 a.m.
Montpelier	4.50 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	2.15 a.m.
Burlington	5.20 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	3.00 a.m.
St. Albans	5.50 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	3.30 a.m.
Montreal	9.10 p.m.	10.25 p.m.	7.30 a.m.

Train A and B have Pullman wide vestibuled buffet cars. Train C sleeping car Boston to Montreal.

Solid Trains, all rail, New York to St. Albans,

Via Springfield.

	A Week Days	B Daily	C Week Days
Lv New York	8.46 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Bridgeport	10.05 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
New Haven	10.34 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Hartford	11.50 a.m.	4.31 p.m.	12.46 a.m.
Springfield	12.35 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	1.40 a.m.
Ar White River Jc	4.— p.m.	8.40 p.m.	5.05 a.m.
Montpelier	6.20 p.m.	9.41 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
Burlington	7.20 p.m.	9.50 a.m.	9.07 a.m.
St. Albans	7.55 p.m.	10.08 a.m.	10.35 a.m.
Montreal	11.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.40 p.m.

Train A has buffet parlor car New York to St. Albans. Train B has parlor car and first-class coach to Springfield, and sleeping car Springfield to Montreal. Train C has sleeping car New York to St. Albans.

Write for "Summer Homes" giving full information in regard to summer resorts in Vermont, Lake Champlain, Adirondacks and Canada, sending 6 cents for postage to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York City, or to GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ST. ALBANS, VT.

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RUTLAND, VT.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	925,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,559.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,492,737.15
Extra Reserves,	297,693.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,795.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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